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DICAL. monic Syrup for Consumption, and Colds.

TONIC. FOR THE CURE OF ME PILLS. FOR THE CURB OMPLAINT, ETC.

ve, and produce a healthy so-the least danger, as they are et more efficacious in restoring ver.

ertsin cure for Consumption, as as the matter and purifies the ills act upon the liver, create a all diseases of the liver, often a. The Seaweed Tonic gives stomach, makes a good dires-

REPARATIONS,

ndard Manufactures.

TT'S BEST SOAP. effective Soap for th Laun-shing purposes ever offered, on receipt of 20 cents. TT'S

OILET SOAP. vegetable oils. Unrivaled for b. For use in the Nursery it box, containing three cakes, containing TT'S

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General Merchandise of all t, nearly new. ISON, POMEROY & CO. GORE & CO., C. 1, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

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N SALE OF S & RUBBERS, Y A. M., 80, 1877. P. 83 and 85 Wabash-av. S. STACY.

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VOLUME XXXII.

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Worth Salso.

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A Fine Assortment of Ladies' Regularmade Cotton, Merino, Lamb's Wool,
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GENTLEMEN'S

50c each.
75 Dos. Gents' Regular Finish Shirts and Drawers, 75c, worth \$1.00.
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CASHMERE SHIRTS and DRAWERS, reduced to less than cost of manufacture to close the line.

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New and elegant designs at lower prices for CASH than ever before. We are determined to sell our Retail Stock if prices will do it.

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The Chicago Paily Tribune.

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Gratifying Outcome of the Protracted Struggle in the Senate.

WASHINGTON.

Kellogg Seated as Senator from Louisiana, 30 to 28.

Patterson and Conover True to Their Promises on This Subject.

They Vote with the Republic-

ans, and Aid in Securing

the Victory. Davis, of Illinois, Joins the Democrats in Opposing

Kellogg. Retailed at Wholesale Butler Seated by the Votes of the Two Republican Rec-

reants. Davis Declines to Vote, and There

FURNISHING GOODS Unfavorable Report of Conkling's Committee on the New

by Assists in the Result.

York Nominations.

orted Back Without Recom-C. O. D. Clothier, mendation

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency in Reference to National Banks, Etc.

KELLOGG AND BUTLER. Special Dispatch to The Cheago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—At 2 s. m. the vote was taken directly upon the original resolution to seat Kellogg. It stood—yeas, 30; nays, 28; Conover, Patterson, and Davis, of Illinoif, voting as before, and the Vice-President approunced that the resolution was car-

Nectal Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1—1:40 a. m.—The vote was immediately taken upon the seating of "Hamburg" Butler, resulting—yeas, 39; nays, 38, Conover and Patterson voting aye, and Davis, of Illinois, although present in the mannest-declined to vote. Great interest was

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

crats suffered to-day from the partial desertion of Patterson, and total desertions of ar as the vote on Kellogg was concerned. After three hours' debate, the motion to recommit Kel-

logg's case was lost by a tie vote.

The sensation of the day session was Patterson's speech. He had written it, and so apson's speech. He had written it, and so appeared to much greater advantage than in his rambling speeches the first of the week. Patterson began by an announcement that he should vote for Kellogg and Butler. This was a notice to the Democrats to surrender on the first case, as they did through Morgan, of Alabama, at the close of Patterson's speech. From this announcement he passed at once to an impassioned attack on the President and his policy; and several times during his speech returned to this several times during his speech returned to this branch of the subject. He accused the Presi-

DESERTING THOSE WHO ELECTED HIM, and turning them over to their enemies. Some of them were in prison because deserted by him whom they had nurtured. He repeatedly styled the President "That man Hayes," and, too, "That man at the other end of the avenue." While speaking of him he showed an excitement bordering on rage. He waved his long arms, and paced back and forth behind the range of the desks, turned rapidly from one quarter of the Chamber to another, and with a voice of anger and intense emotion, and every method of gesture, voice, and bodily exertion, emphasized his attack on the President. It was

A STRANGE SPECTAČLE to those who looked on to see a man on the foor of the Senate thus striving by the deser-tion of his party and denunciation of its Presi-dent to save himself from the felon's cell. It was this feature that seemed to fill all minds, and not the substance of the attack on the

Patterson charged Edmunds with digging up

President.

Patterson charged Edmunds with digging up newspaper articles of some low, unknown writer, giving his Senatorial influence to a libel, and parading it before the world. This he characterized as the basest of acts. His allusion to the well-known writer who so thoroughly exposed him excited only amusement. He was unable to coin expressions of his own severe enough to meet his views of Edmunds' and Couking's course foward him, and so resorted to poetry as furnishing him more pointed and varied weapons.

HE EULOGIZED BUTLER in a style that should of itself save him from prison in South Carolina if utterance of his could bar the door. He claimed that Butler had no part in the Hamburg massacre, and charged that Chamberlain had caused this falsehood to be started, and had added in giving it currency and securing belief for it, to retallate upon Butler for preventing conservative Democrats from supporting Chamberlain for the Democratic nomination. As to those murders, Patterson with great vehemence asserted he had denounced the Hamburg murders, but

THE MAN AT THE WHITE HOUS! held back the arm of justice, and was saving these murderers from being hung. It was the man at the other end of the avenue who wanted to send the thieves who placed him there to the Penitentiary, but who wanted these murderers spared. He spoke with bitterness of those placed over the Interior and Post-Office Departments, and repeated the stale saying that in this era of peace the Republican lamb was lying quietly inside the Democratic lion. He sneered at the President for desiring the co-operation of the old Whigs, merchants, and repeated the stale saying that in this era of peace the Republican lamb was lying quietly inside the Democratic lion. He sneered at the President for desiring the co-operation of the old Whigs, merchants, and repeated the stale saying that in this era of peace the Republican lamb was lying quietly inside the Democratic lion. He sneered at the President for desiring the co-operation of the old Whigs, merchants,

PRICE FIVE CENTS

South, it worshiped God and the Democratic party. The Republican party was not dead, but was suffering through the treachery of this man. This summary gives a fair specimen of his speech. At its close all seemed to agree that he had performed his side of whatever agreement may exist with the Democrats in a manner to leave no ground of complaint. Soon after Patterson closed a vote was reached on Saulsbury's motion to recommit the Kellogg case, and it was lost by a tie vote, Patterson, in spite of all his protestation of continued devo-

and it was lost by a the vote, Patterson. In spite of all his protestation of continued devotion to Republicanism, giving it no help in this important vote. The result was a tie, and was decided by the Vice-President.

As the vote was ordered upon the direct motion to swear Kellogg in, Mr. Bayand obtained the floor, and gave way for a motion for executive seasion, which was lost, and then to another for a recess till 7:30.

was well attended. Spectators were attracted by the brilliantly-lighted Capitol. When the Vice-President rapped to order, at half-past 7, there was not a vacant place in the public gallery, and there were scores of notables on the floor. Mr. Bayard, the hereditary statesman of Delaware, took the floor. He is a monotonous and uninteresting speaker, yet what he says always reads well in the Record. It is conched in well-balanced sentences, with a scholarly finish of phrase. To-night he told the old, old story, and rehearsed what he regarded as the wrongs of Louisiana. Mr. Bayard, having read some remarks by Mr. Hoar in his speech at the Worcester Convention, made some prejudicial comments upon them. The Senator from Massachusetts made

The Senator from Massachusetts made

A SPIRITED REPIX.

He said that he had made the remarks quot in the midst of a speech designed to warn people of his State against the growing eviloarty spirit. But he would say that, with exception of Reverdy Johnson, he had ae found a Democrat who had done anything prevent the bloody outrage, nor heard marks in Congress upon Senators Representatives who had been elected becaude their party reputation in these bloodscenes. He personally complimented the Seator from Maryland, but adhered to his opinion.

Mr. Hoar's remarks were

Mr. Hoar's remarks were

VERY EFFECTIVE,
and Bayard, after floundering for a few moments, gave way to Mr. Thurman, who came to his rescue, declaring that he had often denounced Southern outrages, and that no Senator had obtained a seat because of his participation in them. On the other hand, every Republican had voted to admit the gentleman from Mississippi

word to admit the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar).

Mr. Wadleigh begged to correct the gentleman from Ohio. He had voted against the admission of Mr. Lamar. This shut up Thurman. He raised a laugh before he sat down by saying "You Republicans have had a majority in this body for many years, and continue to have one, I suppose, such as it is."

MR. LAMAR next took the floor to read from a pr

his feet, saying: "I will proceed, sir, w. remarks." Senator Withers, who physician, sat by his side. A n and some of them were talking and laughing. Mr. Dawes, who was in the chair, rapped with the gavei, saying, "Walt; we will nave order," "I don't ask it," said Lamar. "There is no reason why Senators should not entertain themselves if I cannot entertain themselves if I cannot entertain them." He then went on to declare THE DOOM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SEALED, when the time are to a hely saving. "I feel to a hely saving." If feel to the time are the saving and the saving are the saving are the saving and the saving are the saving are the saving are the saving are the saving and the saving are the savi

when he came again to a hait, saying, "I feel I am too unwell to go on." He is subject to hear complaint, and having symptoms of an attach he abandoned the idea of speech-making any

election.

At midnight the galleries were nearly emptied. The distinguished men on the floor had mostly left, althoug hSecretary McCrary, Attorney-General Devens, Minister Stoughton, Gen. Ben Butler, and a few others, remained. Sergeant-at-Arms French had hospifably procured a collation, of which Senators and the gentlemen of the press had partaken, and a number of Senators have paired and left for their homes. McDonald continued to read his remarks, having McCreery and Wallace as listeners.

THE MOST KOTICEABLE FAATURE
of the night session until midnight was the

of the night session until midnight was the passage in the speech of Senator Bayard, who said that in this entire debate there had not been a single Republican Senator who has echoed the sentiments of the President on the Southern policy. This is true. Neither has any Republican Senator referred to the Commission sent to Louislans from here that Stanley Matthews might make angry, and decline to vote for Kellogg. This silence upon the latter subject has been intentional.

subject has been intentional.

AN AMENDMENT.

At a quarter past 12 McDonaid ceased, and Ben Hill offered an amendment declaring that Spofford was entitled to the seat, subject to be contested by Kellogg. He supported this in a specious speech in which he lamented the hasred engendered by the War which was shout to cause the commission of a erime in the admission of Kellogg. He believed that there would be no peace until there was a party which had no victories or defeats of the past. He wanted Senstors to make there was a party which had no victories or defeats of the past. He wanted Senstors to make the post of party feeling, but to vote for Spofford. He hoped all would rise above party ties and vote against Kellogg.

As Hill proceeded he grew more and more Southern in his manner and bearing, especially when pressed with questions from the Republican side which he found it too difficult to sunswer.

make of Make Butler and caused and sad caused and had and se retaliate the Georgia Senator could not evade, and the Georgia Senator could not evade, and the usus speaking, Edmunds, Thurman, and other Senators were busily engaged in securing assent to a proposition for voting on the Kellogy and Butler cases. Hill said that for thirty-five years he had lived among alaves, but he never knew what alavery was until he came to the Senate, and witnessed the partisan supremacy here. For the last seven months he had trusted that we were about to enter upon a new era; that both parties would disband and new ones be formed upon grounds not sectional. He now had doubts whether this can be done.

At hait-past 1, Senator Edmunds asked that unanimous consent be given to This Proposition. That a vote be taken upon the Kellogy cases at 2:20, and on the Butler-Corbin case in one hour afterwards. Thurman hoped the proposition would be agreed to. There was some objection to the omission of unid be barser ment of the

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HOLESALE PRICES Every Garment our own Manufacture.

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First cable \$55 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, carrency. Second Cabin. \$40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steere age, \$28. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN \$200. General Agents.

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MERIQUE, Pouzois ... Wed. Jan. 0, 300 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO HAVER—First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$65. Third Cabin. \$35.
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TO FLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station
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In England.
See to \$100, according to accommodation; second Cabin. \$65: Third Cabin \$35; Steerage.
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\$27. including everything as above.
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North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Satur lay from Bremen Pier, foot of Third streat, Hobokes fastes of passage—From New York to Southampton condon, Havre, and Bremen, first cablin, \$100; secon cablin, \$90, Yold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OKLRICHIS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York. Great Western Steamship Line.

Cabin passage, \$30, \$60, and \$70; Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Pre-paid Steerage certification, \$28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 97 Clark-st., Michican Central Railroad. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets. \$26, cur-rency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st. GAS AND KEROSENE FIXTURES, GAS AND KEROSENE FIXTURES

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Five Thousand Lots

the leading goods found in their Mam-moth Wholesale Extablishment, and represented at the time of the Fire an aggregate value of more than

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

This Great Entirety has been Dried. Refolded, and put into Salable Condition. It will be offered in lots to suit the demands of Country and City Merchants, and will most positively be sold without reserve to the Highest Bidder for account of Insurance Companies interested.

The sale will open as above dated, and continue from day to day until all is closed. Goods will be ready for inspection during Tuesday, Dec. 4, inst.

C. C. DANA, Adjuster Hartford In-S. GADSDEN, Adjuster Ætna Insurance Co. H. DAVIS, Local Agent Imperial Insurance Co., and others.

BY ORDER

Adjusting Committee for all Companies interested. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioncers. WATCHES AND JEWELRY. STATE SAVINGS And other Bank Books taken in exchange for

Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware. E.V. RODDIN & CO., 150 STATE-ST.

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BEAR & BUOHER.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, BURT'S SHOES BEST. ARE THE

MISCELLANEOUS.

11

THE DEBATE.

HAMMERING AWAY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Consideration
as resumed of the Keilogg case, and Mr. as resumed of the Keilogy case, and aulsbury spoke in favor of recommitting the hipect to the Committee on Privileges and elections, with instructions to take testimony.

Mr. Howe said Mr. Spofford made no charge I frand against Kellogy and the Returning

pard before the Committee on Privileges and lections until the 22d of November, after all the

arges and offered to prove them in October. Mr. Howe said he took issue with the gentien, and appealed to the record, He DEPENDED THE RETURNING BOARD,

and said it was no more possible for that Board to perpetrate a fraud when it examined the ro-turns of the election in 1876 than it is possible for the Supreme Court of the United States to perpetrate fraud in giving judgment upon a cause

perpetrate fraud in giving judgment upon a cause which had been argued.

Mr. Hill argued that Spofford made certain tharges against Kellogg, and offered to prove them no October. He then read the following telegram, which he said had been handed him to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—To the Hon. E. John Edis: There is documentary evidence here in Kellogg's office to show that he used influence with the Returning Board. Tell Spofford.

(Signed)

FATTERSON RISES.

Mr. Patterson said: In maintaining the title of Butier to a seat in this body! but recognize the outer of political events. It hose events were not my acts of mine. They were molded by the hand of another. It is unnecessary for me to review in letail the causes that have led to the assumed triumph of the Democratic party in South Carolina it the last general election. It was, in my judg-

NEVER BETRAYED THEIR TRUST,

strances, the President, who had secured his election through their votes, RECOGNIZED THE DEMOCRATIC STATE GOVERNMENT, and turned them over to the tender mercies of their exetted and embittered enemies. We are all familiars with the incidents of the last memorable Presidential campaign. We all know that had the Electoral vote of South Carolina been hast against the Republican nominies a Democratic President would now be occupying the White House, and a Democrat would now be occupying the White House, and a Democrat would now be presiding over this body. The Republicans of South Carolina then earlied Occar and his fortunes. The Republican officials who constituted the Board of thate Canvassers guarded the integrity of that Liectoral vote with a fidelity which neither threats of personal violence nor the mandate of judicial athority could swerve from the path of daty, they attested that fidelity even in the dangeons of the common jail of the county, to which they were onesimed for refusing to obey an order which, in their judgment, was designed to

overthrow the Electoral vote

roted and unsuspecting service. I irresistibly here recall to memory the three of England's great poet:

So the strick eagle, stretched upon the piain. As a more through a telling discuss to soar again. Views its own eather on the fatal day.

That winged the short that quivered in his heart. Though keen his lang, yet keener far to feel. He nurse due prints that fine riled the streel.

The Republicans of that State owe to-day to the elementy of the victors whatever of protection remains to them, and not to the Administration they believed in, toiled for, and inamurated. They would have suffered in silence and borne the ills that Republicans is held to in that region could they but discover elsewhere in the South that era or good feeling, the disintegration of their opponents, or even the upraising of the old-line Whige element which was so confidently prophesied and tondly anticipated. The good feeling is confined to exultation over universal Southern Democratic domination. The South is solid, and

THE OLD-LINE WHIGS

remain undiscovered except through the offer of large premiums in the shape of lucrative domestic and foreign appointments. With those strong incentives to put in an appearance, their numbers can be counted upon the fingers, and they have followed so many strange gods since the death of that noble old party and been so frequently rehabilitated

and not swell the current of false surmise that imbaced meditated perify to the honorable Senstor

as President: I cannot refrain from noticing

arisely, and justice to myself demands that I

based notice it, the ferocious attack made upon

me by the Senstor from Vermont (Edmunds).

That senstor read upon the floor of the Senste on

last Monday a libelous article against me, written

by some unknown person. That article, false,

scandalous, malicious, was retailed to the country

by the bonorable Senstor, who virtually rave to it

the right and asnetton of his bigh authority by

making it the declared ground of a resoution submitted to the Senste to investigate conduct which

it most falsely imputed to me, and which I had

from my place in the Senste most solemnly denied

encaging in. While the rentleman was thus en
tured in making this malignant attack upon me, he

DISCLIMED ALL PERSONAL MOSTILITY

to me, and expressed his regret that his sense of

duty compelled him thus to move in vindication of

the honor of the Senste. The old Scotch puel Fer
ruson must have gazed with the eye of prophecy

into the future when he wrote the verse.

tion. The majority of the Senate by their vote upon the motion of the Senator from Vermont decided that the honor of the Senate did not require that they should give their sanction to a proceeding in which an honorable Senator converted himself into a mere huckster of anonymous libels.

TRIAL MEANS CONVICTION.

TRIAL MEANS CONVICTION, without regard to law and evidence, and I have therefore determined to resist, by all lawful means, the execution of any process designed to bring me within its jurisdiction.

Patterson argued that M. C. Butler had no connection with the Hamburg riot; that the Hampton Government had been recognized by the President and the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He commented on the Administration of Gov. Chamberlain, and said at one time he was acceptable to the Democrats of South Carolina; and again, commenting on the policy of the Administration, said the reason the Hamburg rioters were not punished laid with the man whom we placed in the White House. That's the man who backs the arm of Justice, that murderers may go free. And yet Senators talked to him of

not punished laid with the man whom we placed in the White House. That's the man who backs the arm of Justice, that murderers may go free. And yet Senators talked to him of "LEAVINO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY."

The man at the other end of the avenue was responsible for these Hamburg criminals not being punished. He was the man who protected the murderers, but wanted the thieves sent to the Penitentiary. Senators had the right to vote against the seating of Kellogg and Pinchosck. Lawe the same right to vote to seat Gen. Butler. If do not mean in what I have said in regard to the votes of Senators or the policy of the Administration to assail the motives of any one, directly or indirectly. I am dealing with facts and results, as well known to Senators and myself. Nor am I aware that any inputation has been cast on the motives of the distinguished Senators to whom I have referred, or on the President on account of the parts respectively taken by them on the subjects I have before discussed. On the contrary, that freedom of opinion and action, so conspicuously a part of Republican principles, has been PULLY ACCORDED TO THEM.

Had the same course been bursued-towards me under circumstances of the most zamoying and painful character, I should have given a silent vote without trespassing upon the patience of the Senate. Unfortunately, a very different course has been pursued. My motives have not only been impugned, and my character calumniated, but I have been denounced and villided by a torrent of billingsgate that would at once appal a fishwoman. A distinguished Cabinet officer can leave the party ranks and vote for the nominees of the Baltimore Convention; leading daily journals can do the same thing, and no hard names are called. Nay, more, on their return

THE FATTED CALF WAS KILLED, a great feast made, and new robes from the State and Interior Departments are placed, upon the shoulders of the returned prodigals. Aye, more, the musty folds of the Confederate flag are gently unrolled, and a Key is found to lock the doo

tempt is made, not only to read me out of the party, but to place my character

RENEATH CONTEMPT.

Mr. Prerident, when did the question of the high privilege of admitting a Senator upon this floor become partisan? What has mere party allegiance to do with it? I have never before heard such doctrine. The question is one of law and justice, and each Senator should vote according to the dictates of his judgment, and not with reference to mere party needs or expediency. I hope never to the Senate as it is unjust to the individual Senator. I am actuated by no other motives or interest in the matter than those I have stated. I have shought it due to the Republicans of South Carolina, to the Senate, and to myself, that I should briefly allude to the facts upon which this case rests, and the principles which control my conduct. Having done so, I shall not permit myself to be drawn into any further discussion of the subject here or elsewhere. I shall over in silence with such philosophy as I may command the sneers of enemies, vituperation of blackguards, and criticism of Picinds. One thing may as well be understood: I am, and shall remain as long as life lasts, in heart, soul, and action,

A REPUBLICAN.

True to the party traditions and principles, and all the labor employed todrive me out of its organization, or make me failer in my devotion to its hu-

true to the party traditions and principles, and all the labor employed todrive me out of its organization, or make me falter in my devotion to its humane principles, will be utterly thrown away.

Mr. President, it is the fashion to sneer at the Northern man who removes to the South for any purpose; no matter whether ill-health or the landable desire of improving his condition by industry and enterprise be the motive, he is sneered at and ridiculed by the people of both parties in the North and West, who ought to know the marked man who should be desired in a sneed that the political power at the other end of the North and West, who ought to know the marked man all cases proved fatal to manhood and self-respect. The political dectors called it "dough-facedness." I feel assured that the solid South of to-day, resting as it does upon the past imbued with too much exclusiveness and intolerance, will MAKE A SOLID NOATH.

When that time comes its gigantic power will not be wielded to oppress any part of the country for retailation or revenge, but to restore and protect all classes and races in the full and equal enjoy-variable from its affairs men who had been op-variable from the fact in a single instance except by Reverdy Johnson? He (Hoar) hought the condition of things in the country thought the condition of things in the country throught does don't be desired that the sount be states man and the instance except by Reverdy Johnson? He (Hoar) hought the condition of things in the country who will demanded the attention of the fixed in a single instance except by Reverdy Johnson? He (Hoar) hought the condition of things in the country who states may be dout by this party spirit was a matter twich well demanded the attention of the flat in a single instance except by Reverdy Johnson? He (Hoar) which country who did and country spirit was a matter twich well demanded the attention of the flat in a single instance except by the condition of the flat in a single instance except by the sout by this party spirit was a m

allation or revenge, but to restore and proceed classes and races in the full and equal enjoy-nat of the greatest boon vouchsafed to man, con-tutional floerty. Mr. President, before I conclude, I desire to say Mr. President, before I conclude, I desire to say

Mr. President, before I conclude, I desire to say a word more as to the Southern policy, so called, inaugurated by the President of the United States in March last, and since prosecuted by him with the most singular ardor, and with an effect most damaging to the cause of true Republicanism in the Southern States. I shail speak with occoming respect of the President, but I must bear in mind that he owes the exaited position to the votes of the Republicans South as well North. As I understand that policy, in its final analysis and its sure consequence, it means the abandonment of political friends to conculiate political foes. It makes the further mistake of assuming that it is the Democratic South that must be conciliated, whereas it is the mighty Republican North that should be conciliated. This scheme or policy of conciliation involves, I am informed, the rehabilitation or revival of the old Whig party as the necessary agent to secure

should be conciliated. This scheme or policy of conciliation involves, I am informed, the rehabilitation or revival of the old Whig party as the necessary agent to secure

ITS PERMANENT SUCCESS.

If the President can effect this, if he can go down into the political valley of dry bones and infuse life and motion once more into the scattered life of the Whig party, he will stand confossed as the champion resurrectionist of the age. No, sir; it cannot be done. As well might some deluded architect attempt to erect a thousand palaces of a great city out of the broken and moldering fombstones of an ancient village graveyard. But it is now an open secret that the President intends to reinforce or supplement the resurrected Whig party with the merchant and religious element in the South, and then incorporate this political trinity thus formed into the National Republican party. I am not aware there are any live merchants in the South without present party ties or political identity. If there are any such then they are not properly represented by the New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah Chambers of Commerce; and as for the religious element of the South, they

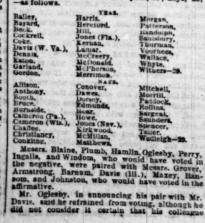
WORSHIP GOD AND DEMOCRACY.

and will not bow down to this graven image called "Havee' Southern policy," which Noouchadnezzar the king hatt set up. But whatever this policy is in theory we know what it is not in practice. It certainly is not the protection of Republicans in the Southern States in the free exercise of all their rights as American citizens, and a just recognition of their great and timely political services. We know it is built on a broken political trust, and its corner-stone is said in black ingratitude and comented by the biood of betrayed political friends.

Sir, the Republicans of the South are not dead, Nor Are They Schelare political friends. Sir, the Republicans of the South will remember both those who befriend them and those who befriend them and those who befray them in the day of their need. Doubtiess Republicans of the South ha

THE SUBSTITUTE DEFEATED.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Saulsbury, the vote resulted—yeas, 29; nays, 29, as follows.



would vote ave; he hoped he would vote no. (Lauchter.)

The Vice-President, in announcing the vote, did not give the deciding vote, but said. The substitute not having received a majority, the vote of the Senate is disagreed to,

Mr. Morgan submitten an amendment as follows:

lows:

"Provided that nothing in this resolution shall be so construed as to preclude the Senate from the right to demand an investigation of the charges in the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware and upon, which the vote of the Senate has just been taken, as affecting the right of William Pit Kellogg to a seat in the Senate.

After discussion, Mr. Morgan withdraw his smendment.

Mr. Wadleigh sent to the Clerk's deak and had read a letter of Gov. Kellogy deny ag the charges of Judge Spofford.

Mr. Wayle theres were true, and he could prove every word of them.

EXECUTIVE SESSION MOVED.

Pending discussion, Mr. Thurnam moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Rejected—yeas. 31; nays, 31, at levote, but the Vice-Preadlent did not vote. He should be successed to the senate refused to go into executive session.

The Jemocrats voted in favor of executive business. Rejected—yeas. 31; nays, 31, at levote, but the Vice-Preadlent did not vote. He should be successed to the senate refused to go into executive session.

The Jemocrats voted in favor of executive session, and the Republicans acainst it.

My Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriation, reported the Deledency Appropriation bill, with amendments. Pigged on the calendar. The senate that tooks recess unit 7:30 p. m.

Unon reassembling, Mr. Bayard said he must selenally aver that in the presentation of such a resolution as that now before the Senate to seat William P. Kellogg as Senator from that State was a blow more cruel and unjust than any other before struck against the people of that committee. He was shocked at such a proposition. He did not think that party spirit could ever have brought about such an end as this. He thought that after last spring, after a wise and patriotic resolution had induced the Executive to take the hand of military owner from the throat of the people of the South was to be established upon the basis of simple and eternal justice. But the resolution now before the Senate disturbed his hop

President that he administer this Governme excluding from its affairs men who had be posed to him, but that he should CALL THE BEST MEN TO OFFICE wherever found.

wherever found.

Mr. Bayard said he would be quite willing to submit to any impartial man as to whether or not the Senstor had in his speech just closed exhibited the very party spirit he rebuked in his hearers in Massachusetts. The Senstor from Massachusetts was saidy ignorant of the true policy and character of his political opponents. Whether it resulted from his mental organization or not he (Bayard) could not say. It was not for him to stand on this floor and disclaim his affinity with crime. Those who knew him could answer that. The hearts of the American people had been estranged too long. Had the Executive a single representative on this floor who would each his bromise in regard to Louisiana, and say the State should not be the victim of the unjust blow now pending?

said the Senator from Massachusetts made two charges against the Democratic party. One was that it never denounced the Southern outrages. He (Hoar) was never more mistaken in his life. He might occupy much of the time of the Senate in having read as severe a denunciation of Southern outrages by Democrats as were ever made by a Republican. He denounced them years ago, and in terms so strong that a leading Republican Senator from Alabama at that time arose and thanked him in the Senate. He (Thurman) understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say that Democrats never failed to profit by these outrages, and never failed to profit by these outrages, and never failed to sent a Senator or member of the House of Represen atives elected in pursannee of such outrages. It was not for him to speak of what had taken place in the House, but he begged the Senator from Massachusetts to observe that the affirmative rested with him. It was for him to specify what man ever obtained a seat on this floor by any such means. He called on him to name any of these Senators from the South who obtained their election by any such means. He defied him to do so. He could not do it, as there was no truth in the charge.

so. He could not do it, as there was no truth in the charge.

How could a Democratic Senator be seated by Democrats: The Republicans had had control of the Senate, and had it yet, such as it was. [Laughter.] There sat the Senator from Mississippi, last elected; who voted against him? Let the Senator from Massachusetts point to one of these Southern Senators and say it was the blood of the slaughtered which elected you. If he could, let him do so; otherwise, hold his peace.

Senators and say it was the blood of the slaughtered which elected you. If he could, let him do so; otherwise, hold his peace.

MR. LAMAR

Began to discuss the Butier case, but after speaking a short time said he must ask to be excused, as he was not able to go on to-night on account of physical indisposition.

Mr. Merrimon said if the Senator would yield he would submit a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Conkling said he would regret to stand in the way of such a motion, and especially made to accommodate a Senator physically indisposed, but there was only one secular day of this session left, and business should be disposed of.

Mr. Thurman said he would be sorry to have the Senate adjourn now, without an effort to reach some agreement as to when a vulse could be taken.

Mr. Conkling asked if the Senator from Ohio could mame an hour to-morrow when the vote could be taken.

Mr. Thurman said he thought the Senator would waste time in attempting to reach the vote by coupling any other matter with this. If the Senate would agree to take a vote on this case there would agree to take a vote on this case there would be no difficulty about going on with the South Carolina case.

Several Senators suggested

Mr. Lamar said he would go on with his remarks to night.

Mr. Lamar said he would go on with his remarks to night.

The doom of that party (pointing to the Republican side of the Senate what he seating of men with no constituents whatever would not, change them. The doom of that party (pointing to the Republican side of the Senate) had been saided. It was in a minority in this country. It had been in the minority some time, and nothing could prevent its final everthrow.

Mr. Lamar

Mr. Lamar

Again Broke Down,
and said he was not able to proceed to-night.

Mr. McDonald took the floor, and spoke at length
of the frauds committed by the Louisinns Returning Board. He quoted extensively from the testimony taken in that State, and said Kellogg had no
more right to be accredited Senstor from Louisiana
than he had to be accredited Minister from the
Sandwich Islands.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Hill submitted the following as a substitute
for the pending resolution: "That Henry M.
Spofford to admitted from the State of Louisians
on a prima facie title and subject to the right of
William Pitt Kellogg to test his right to the seat."

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:

First—That a vote be taken on the Kellogg-

Spoilord case at or before 2:30 s. m., the Chairman of the Committee or any one authorized by him to have one hour to sum up if desired.

Second—The vote on the Buther-Corbin case to be taken at or before the expiration of one hour after the Kellogz-Spofford case is disposed of, the time to be equally divided between the two sides.

Mr. Thurman said he hoped the proposition would be agreed to. He asked his Democratic friends to agree to it, and to trust him that it would result in an arrangement just to both parties.

would be agreed to. He asken his between triends to agree to it, and to trust him that it would result in an arrangement just to both parties.

The question being on Hill's substitute to swear in Henry M. Spoford on his prima facie case, it was rejected.—yeas, 27; nays, 29,—as follows: Yeas-Balley, Bayard, Beck, Cockrell, Cooke, Davis (Ill.), Davis (W Va.), bennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, McCreery, McDosald, McPherson, Merrimon, Morgan, Randolph, Saulsbury, Thurman, Voorbees, Wallace, and Withers—27.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Booth, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Christianey, Coukling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey. Edmunds, Hoar, Howe, Kirkwood, McMillan, Matthews, Mitchell, Morrill, Ogleby, Paddock, Paterson, Rollins, Saunders, Spencer, Teller, and Wadletgin—29.

Messrs. Armstrong, Barnum, Grover, Maxey, Ransom, Johnston, Lamar, and Whyte, who would have voted in the negative.

Ingalls, Windom, Jones (Nev.), and Sargent, who would have voted in the negative.

would have voted in the negative.

Mr. Merrimon submitted an amendment allowing the contestant, H. M. Spofford, to produce at the bar of the Senate the testimony he offered to produce before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that further consideration of the case be postponed until then. case be postponed until then.

Mr. Edmunds said this was a violation of the agreement just made, that questions should be voted on.

Mr. Merrimon said he did not so understand it.

but as that view was taken of the

but as that view was-taken of the amendment he withdrew it.

KELLOGG SEATED.

The question then recurred on the original resolution to seat Kellog, and it was agreed to—yeas 30, rays 28,—Conover and Patterson voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

Jones (Nev.), who did not vote in the former roll-call, voted in the affirmative on this call. Lamar, with whom he had been paired, having come in since the first call. Davis (III.) voted in the negative.

Mr. Tuurman moved that M. C. Butler be now sworn as senator from South Carolina. Agreed to—Yeas, 29; Nays, 28, ss follows:

Peas-Balley, Bayard, Beck, Cockrell, Coke, Conover, Davis (W. Va.), Dennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Jones (Fla.), Kernan, Morgan, Patterson, Kandoph, Saulsoury, Thurman, Morgan, Patterson, Kandoph, Saulsoury, Thurman, Morgan, Patterson, Kandoph, Saulsoury, Thurman, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Morgan, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Morgan, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Morgan, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Morgan, Morgan, Patterson, Morgan, Mo

modified oath.
The Senate then, at 2:10 a. m., went into Executive session, and when the doors reopened, adjourned until 2 o'clock to-day.

NOMINATIONS.

THE NEW YORK OFFICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—There was a meeting of the Senate Commerce Committee, to-day which is being commented upon very, extensively to-night. None of the Democratic senators were present, and one of the Republicans was absent, yet the important New York nominations were unanimously reported upon, two of them adversely and one favorably. It vas reported that Conkling, the Chairman, had not sent notices to the Democratic members, but he indignantly denies this charge, and says that notices were sent to all last night. The facts are ascertained to be these: A meeting was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed on account of the caucuses of the two parties. Dennis, of Maryland, is the single Democrat who agrees with Conkling that Roosevelt and Prince

SHOULD NOT BE CONFIRMED as Collector and Naval Officer respectively, because there is no cause for the removal of Arthur and Cornell. Accordingly, Dennis, who was absent in Baltimore, and could not be present at the meeting to-day, gave Conkling a proxy to be used in his discretion. Conkling used it to pair Burnside, a Republican, who is an Administration Senator and favored the confirmation. Ransom, another Democrat of the Committee, is sick

at his hotel from his attack of vertigo the other night, and could not come.

Roosevelt to be Collector, and Prince to be Naval Officer, but favorably upon Merritt to be Surveyor. The latter was nominated to fill a vacancy. The two former were nominated after the suspension of Arthur and Cornell. The the suspension of Arthur and Cornell. The Democrats say, however, that if those cases are reached the President's nomination will certainly be confirmed, as there are but very few Democrats who will vote against them.

GEN. HARLAN
will doubtless be Supreme Judge, even if no action is taken on the motion to reconsider, and his case will not fall with the session, but will be equivalent to a confirmation. It is cer-

will be equivalent to a confirmation. It is cerfain that reconsideration cannot carry, as the Democrats will vote solidly against it, as would a Democrats will vote solidly against it, as would a large number of Republicans. So in any event he will become Associate-Justice by noon of Monday next, and possibly before. If reconsideration is moved and not carried or taken up, the nomination stands as if confirmed.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

The Committee on Commerce to-day reported back the nomination of William Herry Smith to be Collector of Chicago with the recommendation. Senator Ogiesby says he are not opposed.

tion. Senator Ogiesby says he a as not opposed confirmation, and the expectation is that if executive session occurs during the night Smith will be confirmed. Nothing affecting his fitness for the place has been alleged from any quarter, but the action in his case is under the general rule of Republican Schaffer, adopted in regard to appointments where removals had taken

place.

THE TOLEDO POTMASTERSHIP.

As an instance of the nature of the attack which is being made upon Alex Reed, of Toledo, by his enemies, he was confronted this morning in the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, by a telegram directed to the Chairman and purporting to be signed by some 20 citizens of Toledo, in which it was charged he was a dishonest man, and unfit to hold any public office, and had made a dishonest assignment of his property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Among the alleged signers was Frederick Eaton, one of the most prominent dry goods merchants of Toledo J. Cummings, Director of the Merchants, National Bank; N. Harrington, Police Judge; John S. Buutz, County Recorder; and J. Kent Hamilton, City Solicitor. These, being the names of the most prominent, were telegraphed, and in reply state they never authorized or signed any such statement. The probability is that ail these names are forged, and the dispatch will do Mr. Reed no harm, but will react upon its authors.

Thomas B. Bryan.

The nomination of Thomas B. Bryan as Commissioner of the District of Columbia has not yet been reported. The District of Columbia Committee is to hold a meeting to-morrow morning, unless the Senate should sit all night to-night, at which it is intended that final and favorable action shall be taken on Mr. Bryan's appointment.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS. place.
THE TOLEDO POSTMASTERSHIP.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning decided to report all three of the New York Custom-House nominations, with the recommendation that they be not confirmed. The five Republican members of the Committee were present, but four Democrats were absent. The vote by which the adverse report was ordered upon each of these nominations is understood to have been as follows: Against confirmation—Conking, Spencer, Patterson, and McMillan. In favor—Burnside.

TEA AND COFFEE. SECRETARY SHERMAN WOULD HAVE THE DUTY

RESTORED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The chief recommendations of Secretary Sherman in his annual report will be that the duty upon tea and coffee be restored, and that all articles be placed upon the free list which do not yield an annual custom revenue of \$10,000. Secretary Sherman thus takes a very different position as to tea and coffee from that assumed by some of his predecessors. Secretary Boutwell was opposed to the abolition of the duty on tea and coffee, and claimed that it would take \$19,000,-000 from the revenue of the Government. At the time the repeal of the tea and coffee tax

was passed, the question of THE PREE BREAKPAST-TABLE was extensively agitated, and the bill was adopted by both Houses by a very emphatic

century previous to 1861 tea and coffee were admitted free. From 1862 to 1871 tea paid from 15 to 25 cepts, and coffee five cents per pound. In 1872 Congress, joining in the hue and erv of the free

the hue and cry of the free breakfast-table, repealed the tea and coffee duty, leaving some of the most offensive features of the Stamp act in force. The result of this abolition of duty has shown that the consumer possibly obtained ONE-HALF THE BENEFIT on tea and absolutely nothing on coffee. The first reduction of the tariff is said to have produced an over-importation at an enhanced cost. As soon as the news reached China and Japan the prices advanced four and eight cents per pound, and the larger quantity was purchased for the United States at higher prices over the previous year, notwithstanding the market was aiready overstocked. Secretary Sherman is understood to be of opinion that, of all tariffs, the duty on tea and coffee is the most economically collectes, and that the people would be utterly unconscious that their breakfast-table was taxed if the duty were restored and they could be relieved of the annoyance of taxation on petty afficies.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Checago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Comptroller of the Currency gives the following statistics of the total amount of banking capi-tal and deposits in this country: The capital of he 2,078 National Banks of June 22, 1877, was 8481,044,771, and the average capital of 3,825 state banks, private banks, and savings banks ing capital stock was for the six months ing May 31, 1877, less than half that amount, ing \$223,503,172. The net deposits of National Banks were \$768,of the other banks above designated were \$508,-712,845.46. The deposits of 676 savings banks naving no capital stock were, for the same period, \$843,154,804.38. If the number, capital, and deposits of the National Banks on June 22, 1877, be combined with the number, average capital, and average deposits of the State banks, private banks, savings banks, and trust and loa banks, savings banks, and trust and loan com-panies, for the six months ending May 31, 1877, the it was give a total number of 6,579, a total oking capital of \$704,547,943, and total desits of \$2,120,113,396.

ON THE SUBJECT OF RESERVE the Comptroller gives the following interesting facts and makes important recommendations. It is stimated by the best authorities that the Scotch banks, which have long enjoyed the reputation of being well managed, and the joint-stock and other incorporated banks of England, not including the Bank of England, hold not exceeding 5 per cent of their liabilities in ready money. The remainder of their reserves are largely invested in the English consols, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, the average price of which since 1850 has been about 92 cents to the dollar. The French Government issues small coupon bonds, or rentes, in denominations as low as 100 tranes, or \$20, for the convenience of those who desire to invest their savings in the public funds. The recent fallures of savings banks throughout this country having on deposit large amounts of the people's carnings has suggested the propriety and policy of an issue by the Government of 4 per cent bonds of a denomination less than \$50. There is but little doubt that

THE SAVINGS OF THE PEOPLE
would be largely invested in such bonds, provided they could be readily negotiated by the holders when desired without material loss. The National Banks in the reserve cities are required to keep a reserve of 25 per cent upon deposit, one-half of which may be on deposit with their reserve upon deposits, three-lifths of which may consist of balances with their correspondents in the reserve cities. An amount equal to nore than one-sixteenth of the capital of the National Banks, or about \$87,000,000, is thus CONTINUALLY KEPT ON DEPOSIT It is stimated by the best authorities that the Scotch banks, which have long enjoyed the

bemocrate of the Committee, is sick at his hotel from his attack of vertigo the other night, and could not come. Randolph did not receive his notice of the meeting until it was too late, and Gen. Gordon, the remaining Democratic member.

RECEIVED NO NOTICE, and did not know that perceive to be a meeting until it was the proper of legitimate business, but in order to obtain interest upon idle funds which can't be invested by them in available loans. If authority were given to the National Banks to hold in 4 per cent bonds of a denomination less than \$50 such portion of their reserve on deposit with their agents as they might have a voice in the Senate Chamber. The Committee under these peculiar circumstances reported adversely upon the nomination of Roosevelt to be Collector, and Prince to he Banks, one at least of which is located in al most every village in the country. This policy

strengthening the available resources of the banks, of retaining in their bands a considerable portion of those idie funds which are now sent to their correspondents in central cities, and are loaned by the latter upon call to dealers in speculative securities. It is estimated that an amount varying from \$200,000,000 to \$600,000,000 to \$600,000,000,000 to \$600,000,000 to \$600,000 STRENGTHENING THE AVAILABLE RESOURCES OF should not be employed for a similar purpose in this country, and the Comptroller recommends that banks outside the City of New York be allowed to hold that portion of their reserves not required to be kept on hand in cash in small 4 per cent bonds, which may be issued for the use # that class of persons now depositing in savings bahks. depositing in savings banks.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THE PROJECTED OVERHAULING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 30.—Senator Paddock has introduced a resolution which he proposes as an amendment to the Chaffee resolu tion relative to the Union Pacific Railroad which has already passed the House, but which has been opposed in the Senate.

The following is the resolution:

The following is the resolution:

WHENEAS, It is alleged that the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branch companies have heretofore neglected and still do neglect and refuse to operate their roads in accordance with the acts of Congress under which their construction was authorized; and,
WHEREAS, It is alleged that, by reason of said default, and on account of the same, the Government of the United States and the public have been, and still are being, deprived of their just and lawful rights and privileges as stipulated, defined, and agreed inpon in said acts; therefore

Be it resolved. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby requested to inform the Senate what legal impediments, if any, exist which prevent him from executing said law in accordance with the obligation accounted and agreements made by said Union Pacific Railroad Company and branches with the United States, as stipulated and agreed upon in the several acts aforesaid.

The approach of this reconstitute with the contraction of the resolution of the pulled and agreed and agreed upon in the several acts aforesaid.

The purpose of this resolution evidently is to antagonize to some extent the features of Chaffee's resolution which relates to the Kansas Pacific Road. The opponents of the Chaffee resolution insist that while it designates other roads as branches it appears to have been pre sented rather in the interest of the Kansas Pacific than of the other roads which claim to b branches. The purpose of the amendment presented to-day is claimed to be to direct atte ion to the grievances which all the other roads

have against the Union Pacific.

ABSURDITY OF THE PROPOSITION TO BETROCEDIT SALABLE AND WORTHLESS-TWO MORTGAGE ALREADY VIRTUALLY UPON THEM.

Dispatch to New Fork Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Pacific Railroad Companies will endeavor to have their proposition for a sinking fund to repay their indebtedness to the Government accepted by Congress and made an inflexible law. The Thurman bill, so-called, does not meet the views of the railroad men at all. They may accept it if they can do no better, but a great effort will be made by the railroads to secure the right to make the foundation of the sinking fund the return of 12,000,000 of their granted lands to the Government. If Congress would appropriate ample moneys for the carrying on of litigation, and there could be any certainty of the Government case receiving as good manage ment as the defense of the railroads, the que ment as the defense of the railroads, the ques-tions at issue might very well be left to adjudi-cation by the courts. But it is, under all cir-cumstances, best, doubtless, that without delay an adjustment should be made by act of Con-gress, if in that manner a fair settlement can be secured. The return of the lands proposed is not fair and equitable for many reasons, and un-less Congress absolutely rejects the proposition, the passage of any bill might as well be neglect-ed.

In the first place, the lands proposed to be re-

rong companies took them for what they were worth, knowing they were at best not valuable. There has been, and will be for years to come, a great dead of controversy as to the possible ultimate development and use of these lands; but, as far into the future as supbody can now see, the best of them will be used to the land of the purposes. In the Humboldt alkali desert. Another large part lies on the summit of the Rocky Mountain divide, 6,000 feet and more above sea-level. The comparative value of this land for grazing purposes may be illustrated by the statement that 100 acres of passure land in New York or Pennsylvania would keep say-fifty cows; but there are very few tracts of the railroad lands where 160 acres in one field fenced in would afford feed for two or three cows continuously. In the country around the headwaters of the Humboldt 30,000 head of beef-cattle are asid to be feeding. But they range in small herds over a country probably as large as the state of New Jersey. The pasturace is free, being mostly apon foverment and railroad lands. Under existing law it is impossible, if capitalists desired it, to buy enough of this land in a body to make stock-raising profitable or possible. The Government camp sailroad another and the stock-raising profitable or possible. The Government and railroad lands, and their acceptance at any valuation would be a new ciff to the companies. It must be remembered in this connection that all mineral rights (except the coal and iron) after in the Government, so that the possible richness in ores of certain of the lands is not a question for gousideration.

There is another most serious obstacle in the way of using these granted lands as suggested. They have been mortgage (those granted the Union Pacific Company) for \$10,400,000, on condition that the proceeds should be paid over to trustees, as the lands are sold, for the redemption of the land-grant boults. These bonds were issued in 1897. There is a voice of the subsidy bonds, as may be seen in Sec. 3, act of 1862, and

NOTES AND NEWS.

INTRUDING INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 33.—A delegation of six Fox Indians from Iowa arrived here this rning, unnannounced and unexpected, in native costume. They immediately proceeded to the Washington House, where Indians generally stop, but were informed that no arrange-ment had been made for their board. They then were conducted to Secretary Schurz, who nformed them that as they had left their reser vation without permission, notwithstanding there was \$5,500 to the credit of the tribe, he could not order their ex-penses paid, and they would have to use their own means to live on, and could not use the Department funds. They replied to this that they had paid their own expenses here, and would pay them at the hotel. The Secretary inquired their business in Washington, but they declined to state it, remarking that they wished to see the Great Father, and would make their grievances to him. They then returned to the hotel, and notwithstanding their cold reception at the Interior - Department appeared quite cheerful during the afternoon. They desire to be paid a balance on account of an exchange of Kansas for Iowa

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The following is the statement of the operations by the Na tional Bank Redemption Agency for the month

National Bank notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to banks of issue. National Bank notes unfit for circulational Bank notes unfit for circulational Bank notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to Comption assorted and delivered to Comptions

Total\$16,375,800

THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL, THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL, as reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations to-day, is amended by the insertion of the following items: \$500,000 for the Star mail-service, \$24,500 for railway post-office employes, \$175,000 for the completion of the east wing of the State. War, and Navy Department building, and \$150,000 for commencing the north wing; \$30,000 for the Post-Office building at Little Rock, this amount haying been granted by the last Congress, but was inadvertently omitted in the enrollment of the bills; \$15,000 for continuing the work of the Hot Springs Commission; and \$30,000 for the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion. The Committee recommend the reappropriation of \$8,000 for exthe War of the Rebellion. The Committee recommend the reappropriation of \$8,000 for expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States at the postponed International Prison Congress, to be held next year in Stockholm. They increase the House item for the collection and payment of claims of colored soldiers from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and strike out the provision for turning over the business transfer.

collection and payment of claims of colored soldiers from \$10,000 to \$20,000, and strike out the provision for turning over the business from the War Department to the Pension Bureau.

SENATE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate immediately after the reading of the journal, the House joint resolution in relation to the French International Industrial Exposition was taken up, and the Senate Committee's amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 36; nays, 20.

The amendments provide that a Commissioner-General shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; increase the compensation of twenty additional Commissioners from \$1,000 to \$1,200 each, and strike out of the House resolution the clause "providing for an exhibit from the several departments of the Government of the United States which contributed to the Centernial Exhibition." The general appropriation is kept at \$150,000.

kept at \$150,000. Mr. Harris introduced a bill to provide for building a marine hospital at Memphis. Referred.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 30.—Senator Blaine left for Washington to-day.

House. Forty other bodies have been heard from scattered along the beach 15 miles north

RAILROADS.

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FREIGHT RATES TO BE MAIN-TAINED.

For the last week or two strenuous efforts have been made by a certain clique of Board-of-Trade men to break down the freight rates in order to influence the grain market. It has already been stated that these parties have bought up 680,000 busnels of grain which they offered to every railroad in this city leading to offered to every railroad in this city leading to an Eastern scaport. All the efforts of these men to secure a reduction have failed, but they began to spread the rumor that they had succeeded in contracting for the grain at a reduced rate. These rumors had the effect of injuring the business of the roads, as nearly all the ship pers thought they should be also allowed a rebate and as a consequence shipments fell of bate, and as a consequence shipments fell off

considerably.
Yesterday morning the repres various Eastern roads in this city held a meeting at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan ing at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to take some decisive action in regard to this matter. There were present at the meeting Messrs. Charles M. Gray, Assistant General Freight Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; R. C. Meidrum, General Western Freight Agent Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; J. A. Grier, General Freight Agent Michigan Central; C. M. Wickerr, Assistant General Freight Agent Baltimore & Ohio; F. A. Howe, General Western Agent Grand Trunk; D. T. McCabe, Division Freight Agent Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; and W. T. Scott, Western Agent Chicago & Lake Huron.

Huron.

All the gentlemen present expressed their

All the rumors that had been set All the gentlemen present expressed their indignation about the rumors that had been set afloat reflecting upon their integrity, and they proved by their books that not a pound of freight had been contracted for by any of them at less than the regular tariff rates. In order to set at rest all the rumors and false reports, they adopted the following resolution, which was sent by telegraph to the General Freight Agents of the General Freight Agents of the Western and Southwest roads leading to Eastern seaports: #1]

Rumors having been circulated by speculators and shippers that rates from Chicago and points West to points in the East are unsteady and have been cut, we, on behalf of the Companies we represent, take this means of notifying all interests concerned that the published tariff now in force has not been deviated from, and rates were never irmer than at present. We also pledge ourselves to adhere to the rates as now published until changed by mutual agreement.

The representatives of the various Eastern roads claim that the shippers have no cause to be dissatisfied with the present rate, 40 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, which is lower than the rates usually are at this season of the year.

season of the year.

IOWA RAILROADS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28.—Stockholders and builders of railroads in the State will be interested in a recent decision made by the Supreme Court relative to watered stock. The Albia & Knoxville Railroad Company secured, as aid to build the road, subscription-notes of individ-uals,—it being understood, and a part of the contract, that, when the notes were paid, the maker should receive the equivalent of the value of the note in stock of the Railroad Company. Ex-Gov. Merrill, under a contract with the Company, built a portion of the road, and received in payment a portion of these subscription-notes, some of which were not paid, and action was brought to recover on them. The defense set up a want of consideration, in that Merrill had so watered the stock of the Company as to obtain control of the road, and the stock had therefore little or no value. The Supreme Court decided that, if the stock of the Company had been Elegally increased, and Merrill was the party thereto, he could not recover on the notes. The cases were sent back to the Court below to be retried on the questions of fact.

The lowa Pacific has been revived, and the track will be laid to Waverly this year, and the probabilities are it will reach Belmond, Wright County, next year. Should the Legislature this winter show a friendly spirit toward railroads, it is believed the money can be raised to purchase the iron for the completion of this as well as several other unfinished roads, which have been stopped by the withdrawal of Eastern capital from the State for all railroad purposes.

Twenty miles of the Des Moines & St. Jo Narrow-Gauge Road has been let to John Me-Carthy of Leavenworth.—to be completed March pany. Ex-Gov. Merrill, under a contract with Narrow-Gauge Road has been let to John McCarthy, of Leavenworth,—to be completed March 25, 1878. One hundred teams will begin work

THAT SETTLES THE SCALPERS. The danger that the agreement adopted by he General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads leading East from this city might be broken on account of the jealousy between the representatives of some of the roads and the opposition of some ticket agents and scalpers, as been averted by settling the principal point in dispute-that about the redemption second-class tickets now in the hands of outside parties. At a meeting held yesterday afterneon at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort afterneon at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Raiiroad, at which were present Mesars. H. C. Wentworth. General Ticket and Passenger Agent Michigan Central; F. R. Mewers, General Ticket and Passenger Agent Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and F. E. Morse, Western General Passenger Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the noint in dispute was discussed at some length, and finally the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That Article fourth of the joint agreement entered into at Chicago, Nov. 24, be so amended that the price at which second-class tickets from Chicago to New York may be redeemed be fixed at \$16; this to be continued until further notice.

ther notice.

As already stated in The Tribune, the rate of unlimited tickets has been \$18.25 and that of limited tickets \$16. The scalpers conspired together to get the former price for their tickets. The action taken yesterday, which was foreshadowed in The Tribune two or three days are scale that little cape for the scale. days ago, spoils that little game for the scalpers, and no alternative is now left for them but to dispose of the tickets they have now on hand at the rate of \$16, which amount all the roads are willing to pay.

ITEMS.
In an item published in THE TRIBUNE on the 22d it was stated that owing to the high freight rates prevailing on the Union Pacific Railroad the firm of Case & Co., of Racine, Wis., had decided to ship a large quantity of agricultural im-plements for the Pacific Coast via New York, and that other shippers were making arrangements to ship their goods via the same route. ments to ship their goods via the same route. In connection with this it was also stated that the General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific had sent a rude letter to the firm mentioned above, when they applied for a reduction in raices. To, this latter assertion Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, takes exception, and claims that he has never treated a shipper unkindly, nor has he treated Messrs. Case & Co. in any other than the most gentlemanly way. Mr. Vining produces a letter from those gentlemen in which they deny that he ever wrote them an impolite letter. They say they do not remember having had a correspondence with Mr. Vining for nearly a year. The goods they have sent via New York to San Francisco, were so sent because on account of the ence with Mr. Vining for nearly a year. The goods they have sent via New York to San Francisco, were so sent because on account of the high rail rates they could not compete with other firms who shipped by elipper, and not because Mr. Vining had treated them unkindly. The information in regard to the item of the 2d was furnished by a gentleman of high character from Racine, who is on intimate terms with Mr. Case, and he assured The Tribune reporter that his information came from a member of the firm. It appears from the foregoing that the item was entirely correct, with the exception that Mr. Vining did not write a rude letter to Messrs. Case & Co., and as these gentlemen say such is not the fact, Mr. Vining stands completely exonerated, and The Tribune is glad to make the correction. A few day ago The Tribune stated that the Grand Trunk Railway had secured control of the Chicago & Southern Railroad, and now the able railroad man of the Cincinnati Enquirer feets himself constrained to set that item right, and states that there seems to be no foundation for the report of the purchase of the Canada Southern line by the Grand Trunk for the purpose of making a through, freight line to Chicago.

Mr. E. T. Jeffrey, Superintendent of the Ili-

AUGUSTA, Mc., Nov. 30.—Senator Blaine left for Washington to-day.

THE HURON HORROR.

KITTY HAWK, Nov. 30.—A messenger has arrived from Commander James G. Green with dispatches stating that the bodies of Commander Ryan, Mr. Gillett, and Mr. Loomis have been found, and will be buried there, 17 miles north of Nagshead, at the Currituck Shooting-Club

strangulation. The Rande cannot be con first degree, while p convicted. In other rulings stand the ci termined that the ma hall never leave G THAT, THIS

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Frank Rande

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leaning on the wounds rendering Berggen and two Court with a firm erect. His appearan and in a dozen diffe papers, uncertain w or a semi-devil amor about the high intel upon his brow. occasion of more incorrect, writing the Jesse Pomeroy, the got badly mixed up in reality, there are about him, except brown, and as quick nexts, taking in every constant of the property of t ments, taking in everanders. For the pounds, has dark-b tache and beard of is thick and inclin soniewhat low, but it would find somethis shape and general or with his cap on, it werman clerk or me the criminal stands

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pressed at the br AS HE WALE he crowd pressed by pration, that of bein gratified. He treate melodramatic characteristics of this To be looked upon the year is his amb through to see him but his eminence in near the Judge, an scized with a spass through his lungs. a minute or two he appeared all right.

> Knox County, the Court, said: "I des who has been indicate Belden." Belden."
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> Mr. T.—Yes, we.
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> Rande then ross
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said that he and he for their client a early as it could on the could was needed in wh the prisoner was, sured that he wa Jail as he would The State's A person was ind. ready for trial, u for delay. In the offered, and the of the people, he which to prepare fore suggest, if the case be fixed Every term brod would be waited. Every term browould be gained Judge Smith tween attorneys agree on the tim ney the Court w prolongation of although it had nearly worn out. Mr. Tunnicist holding a specia could not enter be willing to ke cumstances, two wise would.

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of grain which they his city leading to e efforts of these we failed, but they hat they had suc-grain at a reduced effect of injuries effect of injuring nearly all the ship also allowed a reresentatives of the

city held a meet-Shore & Michigan to take some de-his matter. There his matter. There Messrs. Charles M. reight, Agent Lake n; R. C. Meldrum, rent Pittsburg, Fort L. Grier, General matral; C. M. Wick-tat Agent Baltimore ht Agent Baltimore ral Western Agent be, Division Freight & St. Louis; and t Chicago & Lake

at expressed their s that had been set nt expressed their st that had been set integrity, and they to ta pound of for by any of them firstes. In order and false reports, are solution, which he General Freight k lines, and also to of the Western and Eastern senports: Illustrated by speculators Chicago and points a unsteady and have e Companies we reportlying all interestal tariff now in force and rates were peveraliso pleage ourselves now published until

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OADS. The Tribune.
Stockholders and State will be interde by the Supreme secured, as aid to in-notes of individites were paid, the the Railroad Comthe Railroad Comer a contract with an of the road, and of these subscripte not paid, and ver on them. The sideration, in that k of the Company ad, and the stock ue. The Supreme k of the Company and Merrill was on the company and Merrill was on the company and the stock to the Court stions of fact. Trevived, and the chis year, and the belmond, Wright e Legislature this toward railroads, be raised to purion of this as well coads, which have all of Eastern capoad purposes. oad purposes. Moines & St. Jo in let to John Me-

n let to John Me-completed March will begin work boint in Andrew in Gentry Coun-gree to grade and the right of way, have been pur-SCALPERS ent adopted by er Agents of the s city might be ne roads and the principal point redemption of hands of out-held yesterday Pittsburg, Fort at which were worth General chigan Central; and Passenger & Chicago, and assenger Agent n, the point in he length, and was adopted: the joint agree-lov. 24, be so th second-class may be redeem-aed until fur-

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arrection ed that the control of and now the ti Enquirer item right, foundation the Canada for the perine to ChiWrank Rande Is Arraigned and Pleads "Not Guilty."

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Trial Set for Dec. II---His Meiodramatic Conduct in Court.

The Visit to the Photographer's --- Strik-

ing an Attitude---An Alarmed Reporter. How the Man Really Looks .-- His Ability

for Lying--- Had He Accom-Execution of John Williams, at Toronte.

for the Murder of His Wife. Short Account of His Crime, and De-

A Horrible and Mysterious Crime Committed Near Indianapolis.

tails of His Taking Off.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 30.—The trial of Frank Rande was set this morning for Tuesday, Dec. 11, and all present fear of a lynching has passed away. But under the calm exterior of the situation a fire is smouldering which is liable to break out whenever an attempt is made, if one is made at all, to save the prisoner from legal strangulation. The fact is that technically Rande cannot be convicted of murder in the first degree, while practically he can be so convicted. In other words, the law leaves him a loophole for escape, while back of the legal rulings stand the citizens of Knox County, determined that the man who slew Charles Belden shall never leave Galesburg, except in a coffin.

THAT THIS PEELING EXISTS and is duly recognized, there is no room to doubt. Rande's attorneys, Messrs, Price. of venue, for the granting of such change would be equivalent to the signature of Rande's death-warrant. That prejudice against the prisoner prevails is granted, but the same is true of the adjacent counties. In Peoria, Henry, and McDonough Counties the feeling is even more bitter than here, but, for all that, Knox County will never part with its man till the Sheriff has gotten through with him. To sum up, the prosecution look to the jury for a conviction, and legal quibbles will not be allowed to stabd in the way. He would be a bold man indeed who would dare to make an affidavit asking for a change of venue.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT TO-DAY
were comparatively brief. The hour of opening was fixed for 9:30 a.m., and the Court was shout bulk filled by that time. Court is held in

was fixed for 9:30 a. m., and the Court was about half filled by that time. Court is held in the Opera-House, which has a seating capacity in the parquette of about 600, while the calleries will accommodate perhaps as many more. An hour and a half was spent hearing motious and sentencing the prisoners convicted at this term, and it was not until 11:15 a. m. that the notorious desperado who forms the principal subject of talk in this neighborhood was brought into Court. The 11 o'clock train from Peoria brought in a large delegation from Gilson, and these persons, reinforced by a crowd of curious citizens, pressed into the Court-room until the main hall was packed.

RANDE WAS BROUGHT IN

main hall was packed.

RANDE WAS BROUGHT IN
leaning on the arm of a Deputy-Sheriff, his wounds rendering support necessary. Theriff Berggen and two bailiffs acted as guard, and the prisoner was not manacled. In spite of the bullet-boles in his leg, Kande walked into the Court with a firm step, his head up, and form erect. His appearance has been often described, and in a dozen different ways. The St. Louis papers, uncertain whether they had a demi-god or a semi-devil amongst them, raved alternately about the high intelligence which showed in his face, and the brand of Cain stamped upon his brow. He was made the occasion of more fine, in other words incorrect writing than any other crimial since got badly mixed up in their ideas of the man.

In reality, there are no marked peculiarities about him, except his eyes. These are dark brown, and as quick as lightning in their movements, taking in every act and look of the bystanders. For the rest, Rande is five feet five and a nalf inches in height, will weigh about 145 pounds, has dark-brown hair, and a short mustache and beard of the same color. The beard is thick and inclined to curl. His forehead is somewhat-low, but broad, and the phrenologist would find something to study over in the shape and general outline of the head. Seen with his, cap on, the man looks like a decent ourman glerk or mechanic: with his head bare, the criminal stands confessed. The nose is depressed at the bridge, which was broken many years ago, and detracts from the man's appearance. got badly mixed up in their ideas of the man.

the crowd pressed around, and his greatest aspiration, that of being the iton of the hour, was
gratified. He treated them to a scowl of the
meiodramatic character, and glanced defiantly
over the crowded room. Above all other characteristics of this man vanity reigns supreme.
To be looked upon as the leading criminal of
the year is his ambition, and the crowds which
throng to see him he considers as a testimonial
to his embence in crime. He was given a scat
near the Judgo, and was almost immediately
scized with a spasm, the result of the wound
through his lungs. Water was brought, and in
a minute or two he straightened up again and
appeared all right.

a minute or two he straightened up again and appeared all right.

Mr. J. J. Tunnicliff, the State's Attorney for Knox County, then rose, and, addressing the Court, said: "I desire to arraign Frank Rande, who has been indicted for the murder of Charles Belden."

Smith-Are you ready for trial?

Mr. T.—Yes, we are ready.

Ande then rose and stood erect with his arms folded across his chest, while the State's Attorney read the first count of the indicament. The second count was not read, the 'difference between the two being in the description of the weapon only. At the conclusion of the reading Mr. Tunniciff demanded, "What do you say; are you guilty or not 'guilty?" The reply was given in a firm, low tone, distinctly addible given in a firm, low tone, distinctly audible through the whole Court,
"NOT GUILTY."

Mr. Tunnicifff then asked that a day might be set for the trial.

Mr. O. F. Price, of counsel for the defense, said that he and his associates wanted to secure for their client a fair and impartial trial, as early as it could conveniently be had. But the prisoner was suffering severely from the wounds inflicted at the time of his capture. The indictment had only just been found, and time was needed in which to prepare for the defense. He knew what the popular feeling in regard to the prisoner was, but the people might rest assured that he was just as safe in Knox County Juli as he would be in his grave. He would intercore ask the Court to set the case for trial at the February term, when he believed the defense would be ready to go on.

The State's Attorney replied that when a person was indicted he was supposed to be ready for trial, unless he could show good cause for delay. In this case no affidavits had been offered, and there was no reason whatever for granting the request of Mr. Price. On the part of the people, he would require a little time in which to prepare his case, and he would therefore suggest, if agreeable to the defense, that the case to effect for trial the week after next. Every term brought its own work, and nothing would be gained to a postponement. Mr. Tunnicliff then asked that a day might be

the case be fixed for trial the week after fixed. Every term brought its own work, and nothing would be gained by a postponement.

Judge Smith suggested a consultation between attorneys. For his part, if they could agree on the time named by the State's Attorney the Court would probably consent to such prolongation of the term as might be necessary, although it had been a long one, and he was nearly worn cut.

meanly worn out.

Mr. Tunnicliff suggested the possibility of holding a special term, but the Court said he could not entertain the proposition. He might be willing to keep Court open, under the circumstances, two weeks longer than he otherwise would.

The lawyers then held a brief consultation, Rande meanwhile favoring his audience with a select assortment of

ing an application for a postponement at that time, if such a course should seem absolutely necessary. He knew of no reason for further delay but such midnecessary. He knew of no reason for further delay, but such might arise.

The Court—Very well. Set the case for trial next Tucsday week, Mr. Clerk. That will be Dec. 11. The prisoner will be remanded till that date.

As soon as the decision was reached the au-dience started for the door, and thronged on the stairs, landings, and sidewalks to catch another glance of the prisoner. An arrangement had been made between Rande and a local photographer whereby he is to receive a share of what profits may result from the sale of his photograph, and on leaving the Court he was conducted to the studio, about half a block away. If anything had been wanting to demonstrate

THE CHARACTER OF THE MAN THE CHARACTER OF THE MAN it was supplied during the time spent in the photographer's rooms. It was arranged that he should be taken "in character," with his pistols in his belt, and the famous weapons were handed him. He laughed and joked with the Sheriff and the reporters as he arranged his armory to his satisfaction, and consulted gravely with the artist as to how he could show to best advantage.

armory to his satisfaction, and consulted gravely with the artist as to how he could show to best advantage.

One of the bystanders suggested that he should wear his overcoat. "Oh no," he replied, "that wouldn't do; the pistols wouldn't show." The photographer assured him that the woollen jacket which he wore would "bring out" well, and Rande asked how the colors would appear. All at once a new freak occurred to him. "Look here, I'll show you a trick," said he, and as he spoke he wheeled sharp round, and pointed one of the weapons directly at a St. Louis reporter standing next to him. Of course the pistol was not loaded, but the sight of an eighteen-inch seven-shooter right in one's face is not the pleasantest thing on earth, and the reporter gave a convulsive jump backward about five feet. Rande's laugh rang out above all the rest. "See," he said, "these fellows don't like to be at the wrong end of a gun any more than the next man."

After this pleasant little interlude, he sat down in the sacrificial chair familiar to all who have been subjected to the portrait-taker's tyranny, and the head-rest was adjusted. Then it occurred to him that he would look better with the pistols lying on the table, and finally it was decided that he should be taken in two positions. Having given a final twist to his mustache he stated that he was ready, and in another minute the operation was over. He was removed to the jail in a sort of triumphal procession, and chatted and laughted with his escort as he passed through

tion was over. He was removed to the jail in a sort of tribumphal procession, and chatted and saughted with his escort as he passed through the streets. The Sheriff and his officers seem to look upon him as something of a celebrity, and he is treated well. Yesterday he was given a regular Thanksgiving dinner, which he seemed to greatly enjoy. He is a voracious eater, but claims that he never drinks any intoxicating linnors.

liquors.

RANDE IS A PERFECT PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY. He talks incessantly, taking no offense at the questions put to to him by the reporters in regard to his crimes, but carefully avoiding any admission which could possibly be made into evidence, or furnish a ciew to his identity. His vanity impels him to boast; his caution limits him in his brag. "Now, Rande," said the reporter, "you brag about your bravery. Where have you ever shown any sand?"

"Well," he answered, quick as a flash, "that fellow in the corn-field was bretty plucky, and they say that was me." So it is all through, he will never give himself away. There seems no doubt that he worked alone, and he means to keep his secrets until after he is sentenced at any rate. He will not own to any specific crime, not even to the

until after he is sentenced at any rate. He will not own to any specific crime, not even to the robbery for which he was sent to the Michigan City Penitentiary, but speaks with great freedom about how he intended to kill a couple of the Prison Wardens and the City Marshal of Fort Wayne, who arrested him on that occasion. Whether he will will; at the last or not is an open question. Many hold him as really brave; others, who have had considerable to do with him of late, think differently. It doesn't require a others, who have had considerable to do with him of late, think differently. It doesn't require a great deal of courage for a man armed with two such weapons as he carried to turn on a crowd, many of them armed only with clubs and sticks. He is unquestionably a first-class shot.

AS TO HIS PROBABLE FATE it seems to be conceded by nearly all that he must hang, one way or the other. He says that he would rather the Sheriff should do it, but that he is worth three or four dead men yet. His attorneys, who were assigned by the Court,

His attorneys, who were assigned by the Court, claim that, under the law, a conviction for murder in the first degree cannot be reached. They are working without fee or reward, unless They are working without fee or reward, unless Rande should succeed in obtaining some money by theisale of his pictures, revolvers, and any property which he may have safely bestowed, and little chance of professional advancement would accrue to men who might assist Frank Rande to cheat the gallows. They will do their duty to their client, no doubt, but it would not be reasonable to expect men of character to sacrifide themselves socially and professionally for the purpose of helping such a red-handed rufflan as this to crawl through the meshes of or a semi-devil amongst them, raved alternately about the high intelligence which showed in his face, and the brand of Cain stamped upon his brow. He was made the occasion of more fine, in other words incorrect, writing than any other criminal since Jesse Pomeroy, the result being that the public cities. Anyway there has been no manifestation of that skelly sentimentally which exalts a murderer, if his crime

horrible enough, into a martyr, and seeks to place the aureole over the black cap. The people look on the man with curiosity, but the women have not gone the length of sending him louduets, and there were no females in court either Wednesday or to-day.

As TO RANDE'S ATHEISM, that is a perfect humbug. He avowed himself an atheist as he avowed himself a Communist, and probably on the strength of an inquiry as to his religious belief. He is quite capable of declaring that he is the Nathan murderer, or that he knows the whereabouts of Charley Ross. Anything more like a gratuitous liar cannot be imagined, and if the reporters who may be deagined, and if the reporters who may be detailed to attend his execution don't get as many

horrible enough, into a martyr, and seeks to

tailed to attend his execution don't get as many different confessions from him as there are newspapers represented it will not be his fault.

HAD RANDE ACCESSORIES!

During the last forty-eight hours some very peculiar developments have been brought to light in regard to the implication of other pattern in the Gilson murder. Any one sheltering a criminal, knowing him to be such, and willfully obstructing the course of institce, renders

a criminal, knowing him to be such, and willfully obstructing the course of justice, renders
himself liable to condign punishment, and it is
believed that one at least of such accessories
has been discovered.

Some half-dozen miles north of Galesburg
"the Henderson timber" is reached. This consists of a series of woods, much of the land being very thickly timbered, extending from a
point some distance east of this place hearly
to the Mississippi. The underbrush furnishes
a splendid cover, and the place has become little
better than a sanctuary for criminals. The a spieladd cover, and the placetais become thee better than a sanctuary for criminals. The "timber" is sparsely populated, and by a very low-down set. Many of them came originally from Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and they display to perfection all the shirtlessness, viciousness, and sympathy with criminals of every grade characteristic of the "poor white." During the War they were good Democrats, and in active sympathy with the people from whom they sprung. On one occasion they attempted to apture Galesburg, and it is well-known that they raised several companies of men and drilled them regularly, who were never intended for service in the Federal army. Whisky grew in that land on which tax was never paid, and, like the Scotch Highlands of old, "the King's writ did not run there." As the state became more thickly settled, the powers for mischief of this peculiar people were diminished, but even to-day they constitute a dangerous element.

THE GILSON MURBER etter than a sanctuary for criminal

people were diminished, but even to-day they constitute a dangerous element.

THE GILSON MURDER

occurred Sunday, Aug. 5, and it is alleged that eight days before Radde was seen in this city in company with a man from the "timber" of notoriously bad character. A livery-stable keeper here, who had a biil to collect from this man, found him in a saloou in company with another man, whom he believes to have been Rande. The Henderson man introduced his companion, and took occasion to say privately, "That fellow is a — of a — to fight. I would like to see any two men in Galesburg try to tackle him." The livery-stable keeper, not desiring further acquaintance with such a man, soon left, and the two men started out on a spree. They had been drinking during the evening, and finally brought up in a low saloon, which also offers other inducements to vice than liquorand which is situated about two miles west of the main part of the town. To the proprietor of this disreputable hole the Henderson man told a similar story, saying that his companion was "a bad man," "hell on the shoot," and so forth. The keeper of the doggery became alarmed, and watched his unwelcome visitor somewhat intently, and it is believed that he can identify Rande as the man. The two men are said to have remained all night at the "ranche," and possibly some of the women may also remember the stranger, whose description tallies exactly with that of Rande as given in the proplamation issued by Gov. Cullom.

Of course, assuming that Rande was the man seen drinking in the lown with the Henderson

away and supplied with food by some one his escape would have been an impossibility.

As A PURTHER CORROBORATION of the theory that this Henderson man hid the murderer comes this fact: A week or more after the murder a man was arrested on suspicion at Rock Island, and the Sheriff of this county was telegraphed to go there and identify him. The livery-stable man heard of this, and meeting the man from Henderson that day, said: "Well, H——, they have caught that partner of yours at Rock Island; that man who committed the Gilson murder." The fellow made no answer, but turned ghastly white, and showed by his manner that the chance shot had struck him.

The authorities are working up this phase of the affair, and for that reason the names are withheld, but the facts are well known, and disclosures of even more startling character are anticipated.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—In justice to two honorable and upright gentlemen I wish to put you on your guard against taking any further notice of your guard against taking any further notice of anything "the crank" Rande may send you. During 1871 and '72 it was my misfortune to be an inmate of the Northern Indiana State's Prison, and much more unfortuntely in the same "gang" and a side-worker with Charles A. Van Zant, and I know that if it had not been for the humanity of "our guard" he would have been punished every day, but not in the manner he states. "Us fellows" in the shop regarded him as "dead gone," and when for pastime we made him Head Centre of our great rebellion, we soon became aware of his complete "offness" by his communications to us on unfnished chair material, such as "Semper Paratus," "Hont soit qui mai y pense." "Sic mundi," etc. He is simply a "crank," made so probably by his imprisonment, and altogether unworthy of any credif. "crank," made so probably by his imprison-ment, and altogether unworthy of any credit. Capt. Mayne and Col. Manning do flot require any defense to his charges,—certainly not from me; but I only wish to inform you how much too high an estimate the press place on a "craty bum."

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
TORONTO, Nov. 30. John Williams was nanged here at 9 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife at the village of Weston on the 22d of September last. The convict slept well during the night, and partook of a good breakfast this morning. The execution took place within the jail yard, only the jail officials, clergymen, and members of the press being present. The prisoner, who was calm and collected throughout, mounted the scaffold with-out help. When his feet touched the platform he asked leave to say a few words, and, in a loud, clear voice, made the following speech:
"I wish to make several remarks. I wish to
thank the Governor, Deputy Governor,
and all officers under them, for the kind way in which they have used me. I wish to thank my counsel for the way in which they defended me. I am happy that I got a fair trial, and I thank the public at large for what they have done for me, also my clergyman. That's all." He then stepped forward on to the drop platform, when his hat was taken off and the black cap drawn over his face. The minister commenced reading the service, after which he repeated the Lord's Prayer. The hangman stood with his hand on the lever, and, when the words "Deliver us from evit" were said, the platform fell, and the body hung dangling. There was not much struggling, though it took five minutes before life became extinct. The post-mortem examination proved that the neck had not been broken, and that death had resulted. became extinct. The post-mortem ex-amination proved that the neck had not been broken, and that death had resulted not been broken, and that death had resulted from congestion of the brain and the thorax being crushed. The drop was five feet. He being a light man, it was not sufficient to break his neck, and he was slowly stratigled to death. His efforts to raise his hands and grasp the rope above, his gaspings and terrible struggles, all showed that the prisoner was conscious of the scene of which he was now the principal actor. After the body had remained suspended for about half an hour, the jail surgeon held an inquest, when the usual verdict of strangulation was rendered. The hangman, who wore no mask, was George England, an ex-whisky detective.

John Williams was about 53 years of age; of John Williams was about 53 years of are; of medium hight, sparely but strongly built, and by trade a brickmaker. He had been married twenty years, and was the father of thirteen children. When sober, he was a kind husband and indulgent father; but, when on one of his sprees, in which he indulged periodically, he was a perfect devil and a wife-beater. He had been on a continuous spree for two or three weeks previous to the murder, and had inflicted several brutal thrashing upon his wite during that time. On the day that the murder took place, he had been drinking in the village-tay. several organ thrashing upon ms whe during that time. On the day that the murder took place, he had been drinking in the village-tayerns with some boot-companions, and they all returned to williams' house in the evening. After supper his companions retired to a hay-loft, where they finished their carousal, and slept on the hay. About 2 o'clock in the morning they were awakened by Williams clambering into the loft, and who coolly said: "I have done it this time. I have killed my woman." The men affected to disbelleve him, and they and Williams slept the remainder of the night in the hay-loft. On the approach of daylight, it was found that Williams' story was too true. The body of Mrs. Williams was found dead in her house, horribly mangled, the face and head being pummeled and hacked beyond all recognition. Williams at once gave himself up, and, after a fair and patient triat, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Petitions, anter a rair and patient triat, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Petitions, numerously and induentially signed, were forwarded to the Government, praying that his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for his, and the prisoner believed, up to the last moment, that the Executive would modify his sentence.

tence.

Mrs. Williams was a good-looking woman, of slight figure, with nappy face, and light-brown hair. She was much respected in the neighborhood, where she had resided for twenty-five years. The case is a metancholy one, and speaks more eloquently than a thousand temperance lectures against the great evils arising from whisky-drinking.

THE LAFAYETTE SABBATH SCHOOL

MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 30.—Bank-Examine Lynch arrived last evening, and has been busy at the Second National all day. From his knowledge of the standing of the banks, its business and resources, he is under an impression that it should not have suspended, and it is now probable that by rediscounting some of its paper and realizing what cash it can from available resources, it will resume business in a few days. There is no excitement, and business at other banks in the city moves on as usual. C. T. Mayo, the defaulting Cashier, was at the bank all day yesterday, and seemed calm and collected, but last night at his house broke down completely. He fully realized his situation. He has made all restitution in his power, and turned over everything to the bank,—his bank stock, notes, and all his property. The bank will probably sustain but little loss on his account. His mania was banking on his own account. He bought the bank stock, using the bank's funds in paymen, then used the stock as collateral security to replace what he had used in the bank. He discounted notes in his own name, using New York and other Eastern exchange deposits of the bank for this purpose, accounting to the bank for this purpose, accounting to the bank for the 4 per cent interest received in New York and pocketing the difference as individual profits. He had no bad babits in the general acceptance of the term. He had a passion for the society of youths, particularly the members of his class in Sabbata-school, taking them on excursions, making them many and expensive presents, entertaining them at his house, and is individual cases making tours of the Eastern cities and lashionable resorts and watering places. He was not extravagant in his living, and did not as has been rumored lose his money in gambling in the Chicago grain markets. seemed calm and collected, but last night

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE. Sr. Louis, Nov. 30.—Though the fact that in-dictments had been preferred by the United States Grand Jury against Thomas Walsh, General Superintendent of the new Custom-House Building in this city, and William K. Patrick, his assistant, was made public several days ago, the indictments were not placed on official file until to-day. The indictments charge that Walsh and Patrick "did conspire, combine, confederate, and agree together and with certain other persons to defraud the United States

the said 'alsh did present to John F. Long, the bursing-agent for the new Custom-House of Post-Office, certain written and printed papers, purporting to be true and correct pay-rolls of mechanica and laborera employed on said building during the month of December, 1874, which said pay-rolls were wouchers for the payment to be made by-him, the said John F. Long, as disbursing agent to certain persons, to said jurors unknown, of a large sum, to-wit: \$21.852.02, contrary to the form of the statutes of the United States."

The two defendants, Walsh and Patrick, were arraigned before the United States District Court this morning and pleaded not guilty, giving bond in the sum of \$3,000 each.

In conversation to night, Walsh, who is charged with being at the head of the Custom-House Ring, said that he head telegraphed the Attorney-tieneral at Washington that he was ready for trial, and demanded immediate investigation. United States Attorney Bliss received a dispatch from the Attorney-General this afternoon instructing him to push these and the other cases to a speedy trial. It is believed that only the crust of the Custom-House King in this city has yet been touched, and that, when fuller developments bave taken place, it will

only the crust of the Custom-House King in this city has yet been touched, and that, when fuller developments bave taken place, it will be shown that the conspiracy is almost equal in marnitude to that of the Whisky Ring. The United States Attorney here says the amount out of which the Government has been defrauded will foot up into the hundreds of thousands.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—On the Lafayette Pike, three miles west of this city, the remains of an unknown man were found bearing evidences of a most foul murder. Two bullet holes, one in the forehead and one in the left temple, mark the work of the pistol, and a fearful gash on the right side of the face, coupled with a broken jaw and cracked skuli, show the presence of the bludgeon. The clothes are torn and the hands chopped and bruised, evidencing a fearful struggle for life. The body was carelessly thrown behind a woodpile, the pockets turned inside out and rifled, and nothing left to give any clew to the murderer, or to identify the body. The Coroner is at work. or to identify the body. The Coroner is at work, but as yet nothing is known beyond the fact that a respectably-dressed man has been murdered in cold blood for money. The body was frozen stiff, showing that it had lain there for at least forty-eight hours. Two boys who were hunting and running a rabbit under the woodpile came upon the body, partially concealed water that wood. under the wood. A ditch-contractor named Heenan has been working in that vicinity a week or more, and it is believed by some to be his body, thoughno one seems to be able to identify it. There is a house within 500 feet of

" JOLIET. Special Disputch to the Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 30.—James Bowlan, ex-City and Town Collector, was arrested to-day on complaint of Dennis McDonald, one of his bondsmen, for alleged embezzlement. When Bowlan failed in business and went out of office he was indebted to the township, the amount being about \$2,000. An agreement is said to have been made with his bondsmen and the Town Board whereby McDonald was to have been appointed Bowlan's successor, and the bondsmen would make the shortage good as soon as possible. When the Board met, however, as possible. When the Board met, however, Charles Werner, a German, was appointed Collector in order to pacify the German Democrats, who complained because the Irish were getting all the offices. The bondsmen now say that they will stand legal proceedings, and beat the town out of the money if they can. Bowian was taken before Justice Shanahan, who continued the case until Thursday next, Bowlan giving ball in the sum of \$1,200 for his appearance. He is the second Democratic official here ance. He is the second Democratic official here who has been arrested this year for "irregulari-

A MERCHANT IN TROUBLE. Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 30.—A profound ensation was created in business circles here to-day by the news of thearrest of S. D. Jackson, one of our oldest, most prominent, and esteemed dry-goods dealers, on a charge of false pretenses. The arrest was made by an officer from Boston, Mass., on a requisition, the accusation being that Mr. Jackson had obtained goods to a large amount of a Boston jobbing firm by false pretenses. His friends rallied, and firm by false pretenses. His friends rallied, and he was released on a habeas corpus, on which argument is in progress. He has the services of Blar, Eggleston, Kergsley & Kleinham, one of the first law firms in the State, and the Boston parties are represented by Suart & Sweet, one of the best young firms in the city. There is prospect of a bitter struggle. Mr. Jackson's friefdis assert that the charge and arrest are made for the purpose of getting him into the hands of the purpose of getting him into the hands of Eastern creditors, to enable them to collect a debt there by civil proceedings, and that he will

and long business career adds greatly to the GALESBURG. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 30.—This was sentence lay in the Circuit Court, and Judge Smith dealt out justice to half a dozen offenders after the following fashion: William H. Beasley, indicted for murder and procuring abortion, and convicted on the latter charge, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Beasley is a man of considerable intelligence, and stood well in the community up to the time the facts in this case were brought out. His at torneys claim a good case for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and are preparing the record with a view to obtaining a supersedeas. The application will be made on Monday at the

Other sentences were: John Trimble, colored, assault with a deadly weapon, 90 days in the County Jail and \$25 fine; Adolph Schubert; robbery, three years in Penitentiary; and Ed Connors, Peter Swanson, and Ed Johnson, robbery, each one year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 30. - William Canary was to-day sentenced to three years in the State's Prison for assaulting Michael Murphy with a dangerous weapon on the 8th of March last. Canary has long been a notoriously bad character here, keeping a low saloon near the depot, and has several times escaped being punished for various misdeeds. General satis-faction is expressed that he has got his deserts

WANTED IT, AND GOT IT.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 30.—At Augusta, a station on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Charles Yates shot John Stewart five times in a quarrel which Stewart provoked. Yates surrea-dered himself to the officers, but was not placed under arrest. Stewart was badly wounded, but it is thought he will recover.

HORRIBLE WORK. SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—The house of a negro woman named Eliza Hurse was burned last night during her absence, and two of her chitdren, aged 8 and 5 years, perished in the flames. The fire is believed to be incendiary, started by voodoo doctor named Eddy.

AN AGED COUPLE MURDERED. BRIDGEPONT, Conn., Nov. 30.—David Stillman and wife, aged invalids, were found this mornin their dwelling, murdered. A colored man is held on suspicion. AN INDIAN EXECUTION.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—An Indian named Mates was hanged at Napa to-day for the murder of an Indian named Guadalupe last June. PUBLIC WORKS OF OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 30.—The Board of Public Works meets in this city to-morrow to consider the proposed abandonment of the public works by the lessees. It is stated that the Board will not take the canals and other internal improvements off the hands of the lessees, which is in accordance with the instructions of Attorney General Little. There are numerous complicated questions to be settled, among which is that the public works shall be restored Mr. Tunnicliff suggested the possibility of holding a special term, but the Court said he could not entertain the proposition. He might be willing to keep Court open, under the circumstances, two weeks longer than he otherwise would.

The lawyers then held a brief consultation, Rande meanwhile favoring his audience with a select assortment of Prowns And Scowls, and gnawing his mustache in a nervous manner. The result of the colloquy was that Mr. Tunnicliff's proposition was accepted, and he so announced to the Court.

Mr. Leech, for the defense, interjected that their consent would not debar them from makes and the consent would not the from the fro

to-night with men from all parts of the State, who seem to have much anxiety as to how the question is disposed of,

FIRES.

AT DECORAH, IA. AT DECORAH, I.A.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

McGreoor, Ia., Nov. 30.—About \$15,000

worth of property was destroyed by fire yesterday at Decorah, Ia.,—a frame block belonging
to C. Adams: Coleman's drug stock, insured one-half; L. B. Newton's grocery, no

AT PORTLAND, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 30.—A fire at Portland, Mich., last night destroyed Hunter's dry-goods store, Orvis & Co.'s hardware store, and Wolcott's grocery. Total loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. AT ATCHISON, KAN.

occupied by George R. Hull, with boots and shoes, and Devans, as a cigar-maker, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000; covered by insurance in New York, Philadelphia, Hartford, and English companies. IN CHICAGO.

A still-alarm to Engine No. 12 at 9:45 Thursday evening was caused by an incipient fire in No. 13 Park avenue, the residence of Ira Brown. Damage, nominal. Cause, overheated furnace. Another alarm at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a similar fire in the residence of T. M. Fulton, No. 9 Park avenue. AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 30.—The residence of H. B. Fargo was partially consumed by fire last night. The estimated damage to structure and furniture is \$3,500, which is fully covered

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. The Judge Orders a Rehearing of the Great Chancery Suit of Rose and Douglass. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 30.-Judge Huntington made his decision on the petition for rehearing the University chancery suit against Rose and Douglass this evening. Although the petition was deficient in not clearly stating what the newly-discovered evidence was, as the case was of public concern, and in order that, if appealed, the Su-preme Court might have all the facts, he was disposed to a conclusion that it would not, under the circumstances of the case, be an unwarrantable exercise of his discretion to make such order as would avoid needless delay on the one hand, and enable the petitioners to bring the evidence they propose into the case. this purpose it is not that the business of stating the account by a Commissioner upon the directions contained in the decree should be suspended, or that part to be done some time by a Commissioner or by the Court, and, retaining that provision for the mere purpose of stating the account, will in no way interfere with any decree which it may be just, in view of the new evidence, to make. In conclusion the Court directs that an order be entered that the decree made at the present time be vacated in all respects except the provision directing a Commissioner to state the actime be vacated in all respects except the provision directing a Commissioner to state the account, that a rehearing be granted upon this condition; that petitioners cause proofs but is to say, first, whether defend at Bouglass testified before an investigating districted of Regents, as alleged in the first and fifth specifications of the newly-discovered evidence set forth in the petition for a rehearing; second, whether ten checks only were given by Rose to Douglass, and whether or not upon settlements; third, whether, on June 24, 1875, defendant Douglass had money to his credit in the First National Bank of Aun Arbor; fourth, when the several accounts of O. C. Johnson, the First National Bank of Ann Arbor; fourth, when the several accounts of O. C. Johnson, Massy, Hewell, and Hoyt were paid to defendant Rose, as stated in the fourth specification of the newly discovered evidence,—to be taken before a Circuit Court Commissioner in fitteen days from this date, and that defendant Dougless have ten days to take proofs in reply, and three days' notice of the taking of testimony be given, the case to stand rehearing at the next term without-notice.

SHICIDE. Quiney, Ill., Nov. 30 .- John Finlay, a highlyrespectable young man of this city, made quite a sensation last night in a series of efforts to commit suicide. He shot himself five times and took two large doses of morphine, and yet his physician thinks he will recover. It is inti-

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN OCDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROU patrons throughout the city we have establish Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designate below, where advertisements will be taken for the san price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received in the so 'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. r. on Saturday.

until Sociock p. in. during age service on Saturdays: WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, St. Wathers, S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madson-st. near Western-av. ROBELTE-THRUMSTON. West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine Islandaw. corner of Halsted-st.

GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 320 Divisions. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln. TO RENT_HOUSES,

West Side,

TO RENT-\$8 PER MONTH-TWO-STORY FRAME house, 16 Harvard-st.: \$7 per month, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.: \$7 per month, 6 large rooms, 32 Harvard-st.: \$8 per month, 6 rooms, 437 Western-av.; \$15 per month, two-story frame house, 1680 West Polkst.: \$12 per month, new two-story brick house, 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av. To RENT-AN ELDERLY OR WIDOW LADY MAY find pleasantly furnished south front room and I find pleasantly-furnished south front room and bedroom, with fire and light, \$10 per month, at 457 West Jackson-st.; references. TO RENT-\$10-6-ROOM HOUSE 316 HUBBARD #., and 11-room cottage 315 Warren-av. PE-TERSON & BAY, 168 Randolph-st.

South Side. TO RENT-NEAR INDIANA-AV. CARS-A WELL-turnished house, brick: containing 3 chambers, alcove suit, bath-room, hall, barlor, dining-room, kitchen, closeta laundry, large cellar, and furnace; terms to suitable barties, \$35 per month. Address H 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 2-STORY HOUSE, and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 98 South Water-st. TO RENT-ROOMS. North Side.

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TO RENT-177 WABASH-AV., NEAR FIELD & Leiter's, atore, very cheap; 696 State-st., near Thirteenth, small store, with 5 rooms in its rear part, \$15 or less, if need be, to a safe tenant. POTTER PALMER, Palmer House.

A PPLETON'S CYCLOP.EDIA, 16-VOLS. LIBRARY, \$2: Druitt's Surgery, \$3: Paints' Kew School Renderes, \$2: P. 100 vols. of good books at half price downstains at MLLER'S, 102 Madison-84. CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts. Ilbrary see CHAPIN, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

I UMBOLDTS COSMOS, 4 VOLS., \$3; BUCKLE';
History Engine Civilization, 2 vols., \$3; 35
Dwight's Theology, 4 vols., \$6; Olshausen's Commentaries, 10 vols., \$12, 30;
tory France, 6 vols., haif calf., \$36; Froude's England, 12 vols., \$12; Macanlay's do, 5 vols., \$4; Hume's do, 6 vols., \$5; Si Martineau's do, 4 vols., \$4; Molley's Netheriands, 4 vols., sheep, \$35, 50; Dusch Republic, 3 vols., \$10; Hazlett's Worze, 5 vols., \$4; Scott's Novels, 22 vols., \$18; Hedford's Diseases Women and Children, \$3; vols., \$18; Anatomy, \$3; Knight's Shakspeare, 6 vols., \$7, 50; Chambert Syclopedia, 10 vols., sheep, \$20; Chambert Cyclopedia, 10 vols., sheep, \$20; Chambert Cyclopedia, 10 vols., sheep, \$20; Toli's Cyclopedia, 16 vols., sheep, \$35; Sill's Cyclopedia, 16 vols.,

FOUND—A RUNAWAY HORSE AT INDIANA-ST.
bridge. Owner can have him by paying for this
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CET St OF DEAT Twenty-third-st., a black pocket book
containing \$6 and some change and 25 tickets to
belishazars's Feast. The finder may retain the money
if the tickets are returned at once to Mrs. REMICK, 820
Michigans.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-THANKSGIVING NIGHT, GOING FROM
Haverly's Theatre, on Dearborn-st.; to Randolph,
and Randolph-st. to Scate, pair opera glasses marked
"Emma C. Pulman, Chicago." A liberal reward will be
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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—ON 5 OR 10 YEARS' TIME, VERY choice farming land, from \$5 to \$10 per acre, in quantity to suit. Address the owner, O. J. STOUGH, 128 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

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Grands, square grands, and uprights.
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What is Emerson & Co. 2 planos,
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What is the special planos,
Shonita American organs,
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Shonita Planos in every variety of cases.
Any of the planos in every variety of cases,
Any of the above make of instruments can be bought
on installments if require.
W. W. KIMBALL,

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Smith American, \$10 cash and \$10 per month.

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A FIRE HALLETT. DAVIS & CO. SQUARE grand plano. T/s octaves, carved legs, used but a short time, with cover and stool, for \$250 cash; owner about breaking up housekeeping; can be seen at Kimball's warerooms, corner State and Adams. A FINE PIANO, BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; \$10 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st. A 510 monthly until paid for; warranted for 5 years. REED's Temple of Music, 39 Van Buren-st.

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\$5.25, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$2.50 FOR CHILDREN'S FINE OVERCOATS.

Size 4 to 10 years; former price, \$6, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-8.

Por CHILDREN'S (TOGAS) OVERCOATS;
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168 SOUTH Clark-st.

5 FOR CHILDREN'S BLUE FUR BEAVER
5 ulsters, 2264 to 9 years; former price, 612.50, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. The Store, 168 South Clark-8t.

5 FOR A BOY'S ULSTER, AGE 10 TO 16 YEARS:

6 FOR A BOY'S ULSTER, AGE 10 TO 16 YEARS:

8 FOR A South Clark-9t.

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18 For A YOUTH'S FINE FUR BEAVER

18 For Store, 188 South Clark-9t.

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CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loss on wateries, diamonds, and valuable of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan, and Bulliot office (fleensed): 99 East Madison-st. Established Issus MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CUI rent rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., S. Dearborn-st., near Washington. Monky to Loan on Furniture, Warehouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterais.

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Best single rooms, with board, in city from \$5 to
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CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 255, AND 357
State-st., five blocks south of the Palmer Housemonms well furnished; board fart-class; board with
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BOARD-AND ROOM IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family by young man; west of Haisted and south of Madison. H 53, Tribune office. DOARD-AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in some good location on North Side. Address H 64, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION, DAT AND EVENING INSTRUCTION IN CIVI-engineering, mathematics, mechanics, drawing etc. Apply at 794 Wabash-av., Chicago. SITUATION WANTED—AS TEACHER BY A LADY Signature from a classical course, one who can teach drawing and painting also; satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box 88, Ridgeway, Ia.

TAKIGRAPY-THOSE WHO FAIL WITH OTHER kinds of shorthand, succeed with takigraafy. For books, etc., address D. KIMBALL, 87 Washington-st. STORAGE. TIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR FURNITURE carraiges, and merchandise; lowest rates; mone aned at 10 per cent per year, 100 West Monroe st.

50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTI.
machines, warranted, at half the lowest price
Private loan office. 125 Clark-st.. Room 2, up-stairs.

DARGAINS IN FURNITURE-IMMENSE STOCK of elegant furniture, including many articles suffable for the holiday trade at prices below anything ever known. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-81. SLEIGHS-THE FINEST SLEIGHS IN THIS MAR-S ket at low figures, wholesale or retail. I.S. TOWER & BRO. TOS South Clinton et.

WANTED MALE HERP. WANTED-A GOOD PLUMBER. P. SCHMITT, State, near Fittleth-st. WANTED BLACKSMITH TO GO INTO COUNTY wages \$1.50 perday. Apply M. T. AMES CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE
hide and tallow business; also man to render tallow by steam. Address X 47, Tribune office. WANTED MAN TO RUN PICTURE MOLDING machine; only first-class working wasted. Apply at 151 West Washington-at. WANTED - BOX. J. T. NICHOLSON, MAXWELL and Holden-sts., near P., F. W. & C. R. R. track. W ANTED-AT YOUNG'S BOARDING-HOUSE-A sober and steady man or woman cook; one who is not afraid of work and knows their business. Call to-day and Sunday at the Stock Yards. M. E. YOUNG.

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WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE SOUTH: WAGES
\$20 per month and board: work guaranteed all
winter. For cheap tickets and information apply to
CHRISTIAN & CO., 253 South Water-st., Hoom 11.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-MEN SEERING EMPLOYMENT IN ABJY CAPACITY Call at or address the Franklin Acener, 167 East Madison-st., Room 4. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SEWING-machine salesman (wholesale trade); must be an A No. I man and have good reference. Address, stat-ing salary, etc. H 67, Tribune office. WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN. MEN WITH teams preferred, to select the work of the work WANTED-AGENTS-MALE AND FEMALE-FOR the newest publications on the market; salary and commission. A. HOLMES & CO., Room 6, 148 Dearborn-st. W ANTED—CANVASSERS TO INTRODUCE AR-ticle to business houses and professions; must be well dressed and rentlemen. Call after 4 p. m., at 117 North Clark-st., second floor, left. WANTED - COMMERCIAL MEN - PARTIES traveling with groceries and hardware have an opportunity of adding materially to their income by applying to JOSEPH CONNELL, 250 W. Washington-as. WANTED — SOLICITORS, CITY AND COUNTRY, do for small pictures to copy and enlarget plain, india tak, water-color, crayon, and oil; antisfaction guaranteed. W. L. WHIPPLE, 327 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, Scandinavian or German preferred. Apply at 1490 Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. WANTED-A MONTHLY NURSE, DISENGAGED after middle of December: must have good references. Address JAMES, care Carrier No. 24.

Miscellaneous, WANTED-A GOOD AMATEUR FOR CHURCH choir; salary small. H 66 Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co STUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF two or three acts of books for parties who do not require a steady attention, by a competent and expe-rienced bookkeeper and correspondent. First-class reference furnished. Address Kd, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXperienced bookkeeper and correspondent, who is
well posted in financial matters, and fluent in English and German. First class references will be furnished. Address KI. Tribune office.

Trades.

SiTUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD CARPENTER,
married, as jantor of one or more buildings; can
furnish the best of references. Address for five days
Hell, Tribuneothec.

Miscellaneous.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
Is willing to do anything; pay not so much of an oblect as a steady job. Address P. O. Box 338, city. CITUATION WANTED—THE CARR OF THREE OF Columet-ave. by a willing young man (American) for the winter. Address F of, Trioune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, ACTIVE or man as porter, watchman, or anything that is honorable; can give good reference from last employers, Address J H B, 37 Menomonee-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl as cook in a private family. Address H.58.

Tribune office. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG GIRL IN Small private family to do general bousework, where there is no watching. Address A E. 184 Carpenter-st., SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, good references. Please call at 143 North Morgan-st. SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOM an to do general housework; good references, Cal three days at 989 State-st., third floor.

Scamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG NORWE glan woman to do plath sewing or help in the careou children; can give the best of reference from her iss place, where she has been employed for the last two years. Address or call at 905 Michigan-av.

Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPRESENT NURS to care for ladles in confidements good reference. Address Mrs. H. 44 Tribune office. Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, OR to do general housework in some pleasant family, who will appreciate a neat and tidy person. Call at house corner Harrison and Clark-sta., Room 54, for two days.

Miscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A LADY IN PHOTOgraph gallery, understands retouching, printing,
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A YOUNG MAN WITH \$400 WOULD LIKE TO invest in some profitable legitimate business. Address How the state of the state of

C. O. D.-ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY FILL-ed with care at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark. EXTRA SIZE OVERCOATS, EXTRA SIZE PANTS, extra size enits, is our great specialty at the Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. FIRE STORE WILL BE OPEN EVERY EVENING antil 9 p. m., and on Saturdays until 10:30 p. in. 168 South Clark-st.

TABLES FOR BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, AND petroleum shipped to Europe, showing equivalent in sterling, francs, and reichsmarks, by
p. O. Box 5112, New York. Price, \$2.

WANTED-TO INVEST \$2,500 As A PARTNER in an established business; first-class references will be furnished and required. Address H 68, Tribune. \$2.25 FOR A COAT AT THE FIRE STORE. 109 3.65 FOR OUR GENUINE CANADA GRAY. Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$4 FOR A SPLENDID OVERCOAT, SOUMER price \$7. at Fire Store, 168 South Clark st. 5 FOR THE GREAT CHINCHELA OVERCOAT.
To former price on these coats \$10, at Fire Store, 56.65 FOR OUR GREAT DIAGONAL AND Sis, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. 7 FOR A FINE ULSTER, FORMER PRICE \$13, at Fire Store, 163 South Clarkest. \$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL FUR BEAVER overcoat, formerly sold for \$15, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st.

\$8.25 FOR A NICE UNION PLAIN BEAVER overcoat, worth \$18, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. 80uth Clark st.

\$6.25 FOR A FINE ENGLISH DIAGONAL OR
\$6.25 basket overcoat, former price on these
\$20, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark st. 29.10 FOR THE GREAT SPECIALTY OVER-Fire Store, 168 South Clark at, 49.20 FOR A FINE WORSTED COAT AND Great Styles, double breasted or cutsways. At Fire Store, 168 South Clark at. \$3.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL ENGLISH-SCOTCH South Clarkes. South Clark-st.
\$10.00 FOR OUR GREAT SPECIALTY ALLworth \$20.50, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark-st. \$14.00 FOR A FINE BLACK SUIT. FORMER

\$14.00 FOR OUR ALL-WOOL CASSIMERS \$14.00 sails: former price \$29. We have 14 different styles of these, at Fire Store, 168 South Clark at,

PARTNEE WANTED—WITH CAPITAL IN FLOUR and grain commission business, well established, in this city. Address H est, Tribune office.

PARTNEE WANTED—MUST HAVE \$50—TO GIVE concerts in a country town; will make \$400 each in two nights; planist preferred; state your address. H eq. Tribune office.

WANTED-LUMBER TO BUILD BARN. IN EX-change for two-seated, shifting-seat carriage, in good order, little used. Will say difference in cash, address Kinthell, 310 Sooth Franklin-st.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearbor
"Lillian, or Woman's Last Love." Mesdames Do
stoncial, etc.; Messrs. Wheelock, Learock, etc. Afse

Hooley's Theatre.

ciph street, between Clark and LaSa'le

ck Oil." Mesdames Moore, Smith, etc.; Measrs

Sullivan, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "The Danites. Mesdames Blanchard, Goldthwaite, etc.; Messrs. Rankin, Aldrich, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, between Randolph and Washingto The Tabernacle.

Monroe street, between Market and Franklin. Con ert by the Kellogg-Cary Combination at 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were active yes terday, and mostly easier. Mess pork closed 5@10 per brl lower, at \$11.60 for December and \$11.82% @11.85 for January. Lard closed steady, at \$7.77%. 7.80 for December and \$7.80@7.82% for January. Meats were easier, at 4%c for boxed shoulder and 6%c for do short rbs. Whisky was quoted a \$1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closes le lower, at \$1.06\% for December and \$1.07\% for January. Corn closed firm, at 50c for Novem-ber and \$2\%c for December. Oats closed \%@\%c lower, at 2414@24%c for December and 24%@ 24%c for January. Rye was steady, at 55%c. Bar-ley closed 1c lower, at 60%c for December and 61%c for January. Hors were quiet, and closed 5c lower, at \$4.25@4.35 for packers. Cattle were in good demand and were firm, with sales at \$2.00 @5.25. Sheep were dull and unchanged. Wheat in sight last Saturday, 12,800,000 ba; do corn 7,535,000 bu. In transit from Western lake ports, same date, 4,100,000 bu wheat and 2,415,000 bu corn. Inspected into store in cars corn, 57 cars oats, 13 cars rye, and 46 cars barley. Total (843 cars), 329,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.00 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 974.

Unless the Senate takes definite action the contrary, which is exceedingly improb ble, Gen. HARLAN will be an Associate Jus tice of the Supreme Court next Monday His nomination has already been confirmed and a motion to reconsider the vote of confirmation is now pending. If the latter motion should receive no further attention the confirmation would remain complete. There is no likelihood whatever that the Senate will reverse its decision in the matter.

FRANK RANDE'S trial has been set for Dec. 11 at Galesburg, and counsel assigned by the Court to defend him. He counts upon escape from conviction by the jury through legal technicality, but he evidently does not count upon the result of his tria in which technical quibbles go for nothing and where a supersedeas fails to supersede His counsel will hardly care to face the popdar fury which would be evoked by an application for a change of venue from Knox County, and there is an excellent prospect that the method of his execution will be formal and regular.

> The distinguished galaxy of state and incorruptible patriots which helps to make the Conkline group in the Committee on Commerce, including Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, and Mr. PATTERSON, of South Carolina, has achieved a brilliant corruscation in the matter of the Chicago Collectorship by returning to the Senate without recommend ation the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. This leaves the Senate, by the grace of Conkling, free to exercise its own discretion in the premises, though the action of the Committee was no doubt intended as an affront to the President, as the nominee is one of his nearest persons friends. ,

All that has hitherto been developed and given to the world through the columns of the press of this city, and much more of the same sort subsequently gleaned, relative to that rotten institution known as the Proection Life-Insurance Company, is given in the report of Receiver Cooke, which is print ed this morning. In view of this remarkable exposure of fraud, swindling, and perjury it is not surprising that several of the office of the Company should now be under indictment for their crimes, and the thousand who have been cheated and wronged through their rascally administration of affairs will not rest content until the full measure of retributive justice has been meted out to the

The County Board has ceased to exist, and the taxpayers breathe again. The closing anancial performance of the crowd was emi aently characteristic. In the per diem and mileage accounts which the Commission coted themselves there is, with the exception of that of Commissioner SENNE, not a single honest item. Not a man among them has performed the service for which he has voted elf compensation, not to speak of the items of "expenses"; not a man has put in seventy-eight full days for the benefit of the county during the thirteen weeks comprisug the last quarter; probably in no case ness. Commissioner SENNE has charged ut, \$2.50 per day for his work, while all the est have grabbed their pay at double this rate, McCarrary pocketing \$5 for each of the twenty-three days which he devoted exclusively to defending himself against an indictment for robbing the taxpayers. This system of petty larceny ought to die out with the old Ring, and an era of square dealing which begins at home should be inaugurated by the new Board.

It transpires that the Administration has but one friend among the Republican mem-bers of the Senate Committee on Commerce, —Mr. Buansing, of Rhode Island; while Mr. CONKLING has succeeded in enrolling under his banner of hate and for the resone of the bine" Mr. McMILLAN, of Minnesota, Mr. Spraces, of Alabama, and Mr. Patterson, of South Carolina, These four, toother with Mr. DENNIS, of Maryland, a

have joined in submitting an "unanimous" both gold and silver as a legal-tender. This report adverse to the confirmation of disposes of the only really substantial ob-the President's nominees for Collector and jection to remonetizing silver. The specu-Naval Officer at New York. The other Democratic members of the Committee were not in attendance at the meeting yesterday,-Mr. RANSOM, because he was sick; Mr. RAN-DOLPH, because he did not get his notice in time; and Gen. Gordon, because he received no notice at all. They are understood to favor the nominations, and, if the matter is reached at all before the close of the extra ession, they will be heard from in the open Senate. A very large number of Democrats will join them in sustaining the President in his efforts to improve the Civil Service, and, with the assistance of such of the Republican Senators as are similarly disposed, may yet

in before any other contest is taken up

seems to be assured. PATTERSON delivered

an elaborate set speech in reply to the severe

strictures passed upon his course by Mr.

Frances The speech differs so widely in

finish and general character from the one he

delivered in the Senate last Monday as to sug-

talked against time, but to no purpose; no

new converts were to be gained. A motion

to recommit the Kellogg case was lost by a

tie vote -29 to 29 -the Vice-President de-

clining to exercise his prerogative, as the

motion was lost by the failure to

receive a majority of affirmative votes.

At 2 a. m. the motion to concur in the re-

port of the Committee on Privileges and

Elections and award the seat to Kellogo

was brought to a vote, and was carried-30

yeas and 28 nays. Senator Davis, of Illinois.

voted with the Democrats, and Senators

CONOVER. of Florida, and PATTERSON, of

SILVER AND RESUMPTION.

The President's position on the question of

the bill now pending in Congress to repeal

that part of the Resumption act which fixes

the first of January, 1879, for the resumption

of greenbacks can hardly be mistaken. He

opposes any change in the legislation which

has been had to promote the return to specie

payments and specie values, and it is reason-

this time he will not approve it.

able to suppose that if the bill be passed at

The Resumption law was passed in Feb

ruary, 1875. Thirteen months yet intervene

before the law has to be executed. During

at least half that time Congress will be in

session, and can, if the circumstances shall

indicate the necessity, take action hereafter

as well as now. The Resumption law, as the

case now stands, provides that in Jan-

uary, 1879, and thereafter the Secretary of

the Treasury shall redeem the greenbacks

in gold coin. At present this is a confessed

impossibility. How will it be more possible

a year hence? At this time there is a fierce

struggle going on in Europe to obtain and

retain the possession of gold, England is

resorting to every expedient to retain the

gold held in the Bank of England, and is

threatened on every side. The old practice

of raising the rates of discount on commer-

cial paper in order to attract gold to London

has not met with the ordinary success. Ger-

many is in the market offering a large pre-

mium for gold. Holland has laid an embar-

go on gold in that State, and France, with a

continues to accumulate and hoard gold

Russia is prospectively seeking a large loan

while to add to the firmness of the gold mar-

ket is the expectation that the United States

will during the coming year be an applicant

for the \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000 with

which to resume payments in gold. Under

this condition of circumstances, resumption

in gold-involving a general establishment

of gold values-means a general depreciation

of the values of all other property, and the

depreciation will be equal to the great addi-

tional value of gold with a large margin for

fluctuations. Of necessity, forced resump-

tion in gold, with gold at a large premium,

means general bankruptcy and practical

onfiscation of all property on which debts

are due. We think it safe, therefore, to sa

that at this time it is evidently impossible

for the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem

the greenbacks in gold, and, so far as the

condition of the gold market affords any in-

dication, it will be as impossible for him to

begin and maintain gold payments a year

There is, however, a prospect of relief af-

orded in the pending measure to remonetize

the silver dollar. The demonetization of

silver in the United States adds largely to

the strength of the gold market in Europe.

The fact that the Government, which

owes \$2,000,000,000 of debt, with the

country owing a municipal, corporate, and

other debt amounting to \$1,000,000,000, all

payable by contract in silver, has deliberate

y discarded silver and undertaken to make

done this with only a comparatively small

sum of gold on hand, has contributed largely

to build up and maintain the corner in gold.

To remonetize silver, and make its coin-

age unlimited, will remove the United

States from the list of competing ap-

plicants for gold, and will do much

to break that corner. At least it will have

the effect of relieving this country from the

stringency which prevails in the gold market

in other countries. It will do more than

this: It will have the effect of so advancing

silver bullion that before there can be \$50,

000,000 of the silver dollars coined the value

of the silver dollars will be at par with gold.

Then the scarcity of metallic money pro-

xist no longer. The whole stock of silver,

whether coined or uncoined, will be again in

circulation and available in all parts

resumption of specie payments by the Government, by the banks, and

by the country generally, may be accom-

plished without that ruin, disaster, and gen-

eral revolution of property values which

will be inevitable in case resumption is at-

tempted in gold. The remonetization of

of the repealing bill, but the defeat of the

Silver bill will not only render resumption

utterly impossible, but, should the Besump-

tion law be not repealed, will subject the

Government and the country to the humilia-

ion, disgrace, and loss of making the at-

posed to the single standard and in favor of

tempt and failing disastrously.

duced by the demonetization of silver

of the world as money. Gold

lose its extraordinary value, and

gold the exclusive legal-tender coin, and has

hence as now.

South Carolina, with the Republicans,

gest the inference that a cleverer brain tha

of resumption. Should, however, the Silver bill be defeated by Executive interposition (which we do not think is likely), then Congress will adjourn next summer and take the erdict of the people at the election for Repsentatives and for members of th Legislatures who will have to elect Sena tors. That verdict will be so emphatic, s be able to confirm the nominati earnest, and so general, that from it there The Senate yesterday entered upon anwill be no appeal. It will sweep into oblivother prolonged trial of physical endurance, ion those in Congress who may have re and at 2 o'clock this morning was still in sisted the monetization of silver, and vindisession. The Democrats are doing the dilacate the power of the people, acting in the tory business this time, hoping for some forelection of Representatives, to have their tunate turn of events that shall enable will executed by all the departments of the them to prevent the seating of KELLOGG, whose case is now under consideration. So long as they can supply the words and wind the debate must proceed, but the prospect that Kellood will in the end be sworn

sively.

THE EAST AND THE WEST. The latest instance of sectional malignity s exhibited by the New York *Herald*. In an obituary notice of the late Moses H. Gein

lation as to impairing the debt obligation

or discrediting the public honor are purel

visionary, and invented and suggested

those who differ from the President and in

sist upon having a gold currency exclu-

As the year progresses, Congress will b

able to judge more definitely as to the matter

To trace the history of the house of GRINNELL NELL that paper says : MINTURN & Co. would be a long chapter. ness was at 78 South street, where the sam sign may be seen to-day. Their ships grew in number until they were seen in every sea. ipping was a great interest in those days. It had ot been ramed by the bad legislation of Western PATTERSON's conceived it. Other Democrats

Congresmen who had never seen a ship. The destruction of American shipbuilding was the result of the American tariff and the revival of American shipbuilding is now prevented by the American tariff. Mr. GRIN NELL, when in politics, was a Whig of the old school, whose favorite policy was the American System," or high protection American shipbuilding progressed so gloriously under the low tariff running from 1846 to 1860 that not only was our merchant marine American built, but American vessels were built and for sale and found ready customers in all parts of Europe. When New England, and New York, and Pennsylvania became the majority in Congress, and established the protective system, American shipbuilding, both iron and wooden, was taxed out of existence, and is now practically prohibited by the tariff. This tariff was nacted not by Western members of Congress, but by the Congressmen from Ne England, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland, with ome scattering votes from the old Whig ssociates of Mr. GRINNELL who had got into Congress from some of the Western States. Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, may or may not have ever seen a ship, but he is not Western member of Congress. Mr. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, is not a Western Congressman. The representatives of the great salt interest of New York voted solidly for the highest possible tariff, in order to have their special product protected. We believe there was a man living somewhere in New York who raised an annual crop of teasles," and, in order to have his product protected, New York voted almost solidly to tax shipbuilding out of existence. Down in Connecticut and Rhode Island there were several corset and hoop-skirt manufacturers and many manufacturers of shoe-strings various mills for turning out nutmegs, while Vermont had her capital deeply invested in the product of slate-pencils; New Jersey

the world. So they enacted a tariff which crushed shipbuilding out of existence, and as suppressed it ever since. In all this sixteen years of public robbery, wholesale plunder, and scandalous jobbing and scheming, "the Western members of Congress who had never seen a ship " had no part except to make unavailing protests When that bold navigator, Secretary Bour-WELL, was, in office, he proposed to revive shipbuilding, not by removing the tariff, but by paying bounties out of the National easury to whoever would build and sail an merican ship. Had the merchants of New York given their aid to the Western member Congress who never saw a ship in efforts to repeal every vestige of protection in the tariff, there would have long since been revival of shipbuilding, and American ves sels bearing the American flag would not now be strangers on the high seas and in the ports of other nations.

produced the American flag-root, while

Massachusetts made the flags themselves.

tect" each other against the pauper labor of

All these interests were combined to "pr

FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

The Hartford Courant has adopted th style of the catechism as a means for getting its financial creed before the people aturally, the financial catechism is as dogmatic as the religious catechism, but as the catechisms of different Churches reach different conclusions with equal conviction, se the advantages of the double metal standard may be set forth by this method as conclu sively as the Courant thinks it has demon strated the justice of an exclusive gold coin

Let us try it. O .- What was the American coin standard A .- The silver dollar.

Q.-Its weight? A .- Four hundred and twelve and one-hal Q .- What was the gold equivalent

A .- Twenty-five and eight-tenths gra

ine-tenths pure gold. O .- The relative value? A. -Sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. Q.-How long had the silver dollar been

unit of American values? A .- For more than eighty years. Q.-When was it demonetized? A .- In 1873 and 1874, first by dropping th silver dollar from the list of coins in

ing the laws relative to the mints, and sec nd by making the gold dollar the unit of Q.-How was this change ac A .- Stealthily and fraudulently, by with olding the knowledge of the transaction from the people, stifling discussions, and de ceiving even the President and many of

the Congressmen who voted for the change

by concealing the real purpose and effect of the acts. Q.—What was the purpose? A .- To give the creditor class the right to exact payment in a single coin which would have a greater value by reason of the exclusion of its mate from monetary service. Q .- What is the present value of the silver

silver may make resumption a year hence possible, and therefore obviate the passage dollar? A.—There is no silver dollar. Q.-What is the present value in gold of he amount of bullion which would constitute the silver dollar if remonetized?

A .- Between 92 and 93 cents of the gold Q.-Will it not be unjust, then, to rest the silver dollar at this ratio of values?

A.-Because the monetary use of silve will enhance its value? Q.—What leads to this conclusion?

A. -Because it was the demonetization of silver in Germany, Holland, and the United States at about the same time which threw between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 of silver bullion on the market and brought on the depreciation.

Q.-Will the remonetization of silver in the United States give monetary employment to as much silver as was thrown out of use by the German demonetization? A.-Ultimately, just about the

amount, and thus restore the equilibrium. Q.-Why not increase the weight of the silver dollar, say from 16 to 161 to 1, in order to insure justice?

A .- Because such an increase, in addition to the new value acquired by the use of silver as money, would render the silver dollar more valuable than the gold dollar, and this would drive the silver dollar out of circula-

Q.—But suppose the silver dollar, even at the rate of 16 to 1, should still become more valuable than the gold dollar?

A .- Then it would lead to an agreement with other nations using silver as money to fix the ratio at 155 to 1 the world over, -the ratio now prevailing in the Latin Union. Q.-Would this insure a permanent equal-

zation of the two metals as money? A .- With the concurrence of all the leading commercial nations of the world, it certainly would.

Q .- But, in the event that these prognos tications full, and the silver dollar shall not be worth more than 93 cents, will not an injustice be done the creditor? A.-No

Q.-Why?

A .- Because the great bulk of the present debts were contracted at a time and in a currency when the creditors loaned only about 80 or 85 cents in gold, and expected to be paid in the same currency. They will not e swindled if they receive from 10 to 15 per cent more than they loaned, over and above the interest.

Q.-Does this apply to the public creditors, the holders of the Government bonds? A. -Only in part. Q .- Then, will not the public creditors b

defrauded by payment in silver? A.-No. Q.-Why?

A. -Because Congress pledged the faith of he nation, and the bonds expressly stipulate, payment, not in gold, but "in coin of the standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870," which included silver as well as gold. Q .- Did the foreign purchasers of the

bonds so understand ft? A .- Undoubtedly; else they would not

have bestirred themselves so vigorously to bring about the demonetization of one metal, and thus enhance the value of their credits by making them payable in the other exclusively. Q.-Wherein, then, consists the swindle

which is so generally charged in this silver dispute? A. -In the original and surreptitions de monetization scheme, which sought to con-

tract the coin currency in the interest of the money-lenders. Q. - What effect will the remonetization of silver have on resumption?

A .- It will hasten resumption by adding hundreds of millions to the coin resource of the nation. Q.—Will the failure to remonetize silver

etard resumption? A .- Indefinitely. Q.-Why?

A .- Because the nation cannot command sufficient gold coin in which to resume specie payments.

gold? A .- Certainly. Q .- And is not this difference a grave ob

jection to its restoration to money uses? A .- Some objection, but not very grave and certainly not fatal. Q .- Why not?

A .- Because the great commerce of the world is transacted in checks, bills of exchange, etc., and these various certificates are no more inconvenient when they repre sent silver than when they represent gold. Q .- Then wherein is the objection to the remonetization of silver?

A .- Only in the addled pates of those who have not the brains to analyze the situation and estimate the relief remonetization will afford, and in the inordinate greed of the Shylocks, who are not satisfied with receiving what they loaned and agreed to take, but want as much more as they can get.

Senator Hoan's epigrammatic statement of the BUTLER case in answer to REN HILL'S enlogy of Butler's ancestry was: "The issue is not what blood is in BUTLER's veins, but what is upon his hands." This view of the matter certainly ought to cut some figure but there is still another which should bear considerable weight with all the lawyers in the Senate. We refer to the legal aspect of the case, which was recently stated by the Cincinnati Gazette in the following succinct fashion:

There were in the House fifty-nine Republican nd fifty-seven Democrats, with no members from Edgefield and Laurens Counties - the State Can the election there. The Senate stood eighteen Re publicans and thirteen Democrats. The Demo crats, failing to control the organizing of th House, seceded. The entire Senate met the Republicans of the House Dec. 12, in joint conven tion, to elect a Senator. Course received the en-tire Republican vote of both Houses, the Democrats voting for GARY. The outside Demo members held a form of election, and voted for BUTLER. On the 19th twelve Democrats of the Senate joined them. They had admitted persons without any certificates to represent Edgefield and Laurens. With these they pretended to elect Bur-LERI Scinator. He received of this mixed lot 64 votes. Eight of these had no form of legality, and if this had been a legal Legislature 79 would be required to elect. Thus in no view whatever was BUTLER elected Senator. Think of ex-Justic

Davis voting to admit a person on such a pretext! But it is by no means certain that ex-Justice Davis will vote to seat BUTLER. His significant inquiries, pending the parliamentary struggle, as to the effect of his votes on the preliminary issues seemed to indicate that he was not ready to vote for BUTLER OF the final question of admission. Judge Davis undoubtedly desires to vote with th Democrats, but he will probably hesitate to stultify himself as a lawyer in order to carry out this general design. It is probably some misgiving as to Davis' final vote on the South Carolina vacancy that has induced the Democrats to seek delay during the last two or three days, for they were sure of PATTER-

son and Conover for BUTLER. Mr. John Underwood, of Muscatine, Ia., had a lexer inserted in THE TRIBUNE not long since, charging those who advocated remonetiz ing silver as dishonest, repudiationists, whin ers fraudulent debtors trying to ches their creditors, and more to the same effect. Mr. "ANTONIO," of Muscatine, replied in a brief ion, saving, among other things,

that a son of Mr. II followed the business o oaning money to Iowa farmers at 10 per cent per annum for Eastern capitalists, with 5 per ent commission for himself. Mr. F. L. Uxreads: "Cheap money-We are now loaning noney on five years' time at 8 per cent interest and charge a reasonable commission to borrow-ers for our services." From this it appears that "Anyonio" has overstated the rate of interest, and perhaps also the charge for commission.

It is boasted that the Treasury has accumuated considerable gold in preparation for resumption. The subscriptions received for the per cent bonds of 1907 were \$75,496,550. The amount of the calls for the 6 per cent 5-20 bonds is \$50,000,000, leaving a balance on account of the Resumption act of \$25,496,550. No more 4 per-cent bonds can be sold; none nore are likely to be sold unless they are made bear higher interest. It is doubtful whether \$50,000,000 of 5 per cents could be sold for gold,-the gold to be locked up in the Treasury antil Jan. 1, 1879. While the day fixed for re sumption is only thirteen months off, the prep aration for redemption of notes is of the mos trifling description.

Plunging its thumb into the pie of history, the lew York Tribune extracts the following plum It is proper to remember, in connection with reent events in the Senate, that this Mr. John . PATTERSON, whose treachery to his party is making so much stir, did not take his place in the Senat without protest or opposition. The facts con so much stir, did not take his place in the Senate without protest or opposition. The facts connected with his purchase of the seat were notorious at the time of his election. The Tribune repeatedly called the attention of the Senate to them and protested, as well out of regard for the reputation of that body itself as from a sense of public decency, against his being admitted without an investigation. But the Republican managers had then only dehunciation of newspaper interference for suggestions of that character, and paid no heed to outside protests. They took him in, trusted him, defended him, gave him good positions on committees, and treated him like an honest man, though all the time they knew he was not. Those were

The New York Tribune publishes this state

The business of refunding proceeded satisfac-torily, and arrangements had been perfected for the continuance of the sale of the 4 per cent bonds, and a call was about to be made, when fears of the effect of the proposed legislation by Con-gress remonetizing silver arrested for the time the sale of these bonds, and caused a temporary postponement.

With some people there is nothing easier than ying. That paper very well knows that the sale of the 4 per cent bonds had ceased some time before the extra session was commenced. The 4 per cents were hawked about in Wall Street at 98@90 for months before the meeting of Congress, and the Government could sell a single bond at par.

That accomplished law-maker, SHARON, of Nevada, is credited by the 'Frisco Chronicle with the following dispatch to the Secretary of the

George C. Gorham, Senate Chamber: I have three hundred tons of silver bricks waiting for the assage of the Silver bill, and I am engineering tovernents in Ophir stock. The Senate may go to The fact that the Upper House has manifest-

d an inclination to avail itself of the permission granted scarcely excuses Sharon's impudence or neglect of his business.

At the New York baby show arranger have been made by the management for feeding mothers, who daily sit down to a tempting bill of fare composed of milk, in pitchers pumpkin pie; milk in glasses; apple pie; mill toast; bread and milk; rice and milk; cold roast beef; milk, in cups; mince pie: milk, in pottles; cold sliced ham, fresh milk; conden milk: oatmeal and milk.

The researches of the scientists have supplied facts and details concerning many matter which were previously understood only in a general and very imperfect way. In a paragraph now going the rounds of the papers the familiar quotation, "In my Father's house are many nansions," is improved and elaborated so as to ead: "Providence has 2,000 empty houses."

In selecting the Opera-tlouse at Galesburg for the trial of FRANK RANDE the authorities have taken a step in the right direction. It only remains to charge a small admission fee to elieve the county of the expense of the prosecution and make the execution self-supporting.

COMLY finds that in the Sandwich Islands wood is \$20 accord, and he has to split it him self. This is a little hard when we reflect that rdinarily the heavest function of the diplomat is the splitting of hairs.

One end of it may be hereafter called the ex-

reme Western policy. HAYES has conciliated the California actor, JOHN McCullough, by displaying a phenomenal knowledge of SHAR-We may now consider the Democratic slate

for 1880 fully made up: For President, JOHN J PATTERSON, of South Carolina; for Vice-Presi nt, SIMON CONOVER, of Florida What is the objection to letting a base-ball

lub have the Lake-Front? If the city is anx ous to sell out, no better sign than a moder ball-match could be invented. Just at present the Republicans Conover th ate with no little perturbation. He is al

ight at present, but no man knoweth wha flop a day may bring forth. SHARON'S expectation that the Senate wi

take his advice and "go to h-l," is pretty good evidence that he proposes to retain his seat.

As Mr. TILDEN'S hopes for the Presidency a gain dispelled, he might profitably turn his at tention to the Papacy. Republican song (rendered with great anguis pirit)-" Ophir Sharon!"

PERSONAL. The last St. Louis Grand Jury advised th

toration of the whipping-post. A. Oakey Hall hopes to become my ditor of a New York morning journal after th ture-season is over.

The citizens of Montreal have tender ir Alexander Galt a public dinner in recognitio of his eminent services on the Fisheries Gen. Obroutcheff has returned from hi

rilliant campaign in the Caucasus, and it is imed he will soon take the place of Gen. Nepokoitschitsky as Chief of the Russian staff. Th health of Gen. Nepo-etc. is greatly impaired. Bishop Gilbert Haven gallantly describe

the Widow Van Cott as "fair to look upon, of large form, of full form, of small, delicate features, light, clear complexion, an eye of melting blue, with the poise and ease of a queen of a Eight seats out of twenty-four on the Boston School Committee are to be filled at the approaching election. Miss Peabody, one of the embers of the present Board, is a candidate for election, and Miss Lucretia P. Hale, who failed

a re-election last year, is again put forward. Miss Mary Anderson is going to France next year to study her art. The Graphic says:
"The New York morning press ought to be duly
grateful to the country editors for taking the correct gauge of Mary Anderson, and thereby saving the great metroplitan critics from making their usual mistage in regard to her."

A correspondent of the New York Pres says that if any man will draw breath quickly and deeply for the space of three minutes or less, he will thereby lose acute sensibility to pain, so that can endure a minor surgical operation without nvenience. But the editor of the New York World has tried it, and found that it doesn't

Gambetta is receiving sympathetic deconstrations from all nationalities. The fines im-used upon him by the press prosecution in France ave been paid by a subscription of the English Liberals. The French colony of Montevineo has presented him with six magnificent horses of the De la Plata. Best of all, an admiring friend has

FOREIGN.

Mehemet Ali Declares His Inability to Relieve Plevna. -

Great Efforts Being Made in Constantinople to Reinforce Him.

Two Italian Vessels Seized by the Turks in the Bosphorus. Italy Threatens Extreme

Measures if They Are Not Released. Fears of Serious Uprisings in

Several of the Greek

Provinces.

The Republican Proposition to MacMahon Still Under Consideration.

They Desire to Have the Power of Dissolution Considerably Abridged.

THE WAR. SOPHIA THREATENED, LONDON. Dec. 1-5 a. m .- There is great anic in Sophia, and the inhabitants are fleeing. t is feared the Russians may cut the road be ween Sophia and Tatar-Bazardjik.

Mehemet Ali has notified the War Office that e cannot attempt to relieve Plevna unless strongly reinforced. Great efforts are nade to reinforce him. CHEVKET PASHA

under arrest and will be court-martialed for not attempting to take Teliche. The Russians are raining works against the

forts of Erzeroum, and building barracks for the troops. IN CONSTANTINOPLE. Great excitement prevails in Stamboul on account of the calling out of the reserves, and

listurbances are expected. All servants of the palace have been armed with revolvers. There are great differences of opinion among the Ministers as to the expediency of making proposals for peace, but at present (Wednesday) the war party prevails.

UPRISING FEARED. A Pera correspondent telegraphs: There

s much anxiety here about a possible combined novement of Servians, Montenegrins, and Greeks. Risings are apprehended in Epirus. Thessalv, and Albania. The Greeks have sent strong note to the Porte concerning their grievances. The Porte has replied that t is inclined to meet the danger half way, by sending both the Servian and Greek repreentatives their passports. As the note is evidently intended to provoke an angry reply. which could be used as a pretext for a rupture at a favorable opportunity, the situation is ALTOGETHER VERY CRITICAL.

A Belgrade correspondent says there is a ru-mor current that the Porte has offered, through to Servia and Epirus to Greece, if they will remain neutral. TURKEY AND ITALY.

London, Dec. 1-5 a. m.-A Constantin rrespondent sends the following: The Turks aving seized two Italian vessels in the Bosalthough they had passed the blockade in the Black Sea, Count Corti, 'Italian Ambassador, has formally declared that if they re not released he will proclaim the bl effectual, and invite the Italian ship-owners to send vessels into the Black Sea. He has also declared that if the Porte insists on maintaining an insufficient blockade Italy will resort to extreme measures. less the Porte yields there will be a rupture with Italy. Nevertheless, it seems probable that the vessels will be declared lawful

VIENNA, Nov. 30 .- A Belgrade special denies that there has been any conflict between the Turks and Servians at Vratarnitza. GERMANY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.

prizes.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A correspondent at Berlin elegraphs: " There seems to be no doubt that the German Government has endeavored to obtain Austria's acquiescence in the Russian plan of direct negotiations with Turkey by promising her friendly support if any of Austria's vital interests are

A Vienna correspondent says: "It is an unced from Bucharist that a general bombardment of Plevna recommenced Thursday. If true this seems to point to the abundonment of a hope of starving out Osman Pasha."

FRANCE. MACMAHON STILL OBSTINATE.

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- A Paris correspon

graphs at midnight as follows: "President facMahon has not yet summoned any member of the majority of the Chamber or of the Lib eral party in the Senate to the Elysee. It is believed that he is more than ever calculating the chances of a fresh dissolution. He has no idea o resigning. Full reports of the President's in terviews with the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier and M. Jules Grevy are published. Every time M. Grevy endeavored to convince Marshal that he ought to take Ministry from the Left, he replied: I should prefer to resign! He also said he had information leading him to believe that econd dissolution would result in a conservative majority. Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier assured the Marshal positively that the Orleanist Senators would not vote for a second dissolu THE CRISIS.

Paris, Nov. 30.-Viscount D'Harcourt, in the ourse of his remarks to the delegates of the Frades Councils, who waited upon the President for the purpose of inducing him to avert the threatened conflict between the powers of the State, suggested that they use their in afluence with the Deputies with a view of effecting a reconciliation with the President. He deprecated the idea of convoking a Congress of both Houses to solve the crisis

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

PARIS. Nov. 30.—Up to this hour (6 p. m.)

President MacMahon has not summoned any
one to the Elysee with a view to the formation
of another Cabinet.

one to the Elysee with a view to the formation of another Cabinet.

THE REPUBLICAN PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A Paris dispatch says, according to intelligence from an authentic source, negotiations for an arrangement of the crisis are temporarily at a standstill. President MacMahon, after his interview with MM. Grevy and D'Audiffret Pasquier yesterday, evinced a conciliatory disposition, but it was thought expedient, before proceeding further, to ascertain what the Left demanded. To-day M. Lesseps presented the President the conditions insisted upon by Gambetta, namely: That the right of dissolution be suppressed or only exercised with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the Senate. The Marshal showed some irritation on hearing this demand, declaring it was tion on hearing this demand, declaring

> GREAT BRITAIN. LABOR STRIKES.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- A thousand cotton operatives at Messlev have struck, and a general strike is threatened if the proposed reduction of wages is enforced. The Bursley weavers resolved it were better to strike than allow the masters to glut the market by means of reduced wares. A reduction of the hours of labor is

suggested by some weavers as a remer present trouble. THE QUEEN PETITIONED.

LONDON, NOV. 20.—Several hundred women, suffering in consequence of the stoopage of the iron works in the Forest of Dean District, which belongs to the Crown, have petitioned the Queen for assistance.

THE POPE AGAIN DYING.
A.ONDON, Dec. 1.-A Rome correspondent says: "It was doubted at the Vatican whether the Pope will ever again move from his bed. He looks well when recumbent, but when an attempt was made to dress him, it was discovered that he could not sit upright. A special rep that the Pope is dving."

MEXICO. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE AGENT OF DIAZ.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The Sun's Washington correspondent has interviewed Zamacona to the following effect: Zamacona has the tall, slender figure of most Spanish Americans, with a face more than half forchead, and fron-gray beard. He speaks English with singular felicity and purity. In conversation this evening, at lusion was made to newspaper reports of his arrival and purposes, and he said, speaking con-tinuously through the greater part of the inter-"I have heard some remarkable reports about my coming, my mission, and my commission. There is no mystery about this: I will tell you why I am here. I have been for some time a resident of your country, and I was greatly impressed with the ignorance of the two countries about one another, especially at the exhibition of chemical products. Our sulphur, our marbles, some from my own native State, which we have been exporting for 200 years, you people seemed to know nothing about, and, on our side, there are many things, particularly machines, agricultural imple

YOU WILL BE SURPRISED when I say that, while we buy your household goods, cottons, and woolens, we buy from English merchants, who bring them from New York around to us, so that both Republics art losers by this thing. I have long felt that trade should be fostered between the two countries, and I took to the Uity of Mexico samples given mee from Massachuseits factories cheaper than any from England, as you know."

Zamacona went on to speak of the fact that more trade exists with the South American Republics than with Mexico, in spite of the fact that, for instance, it had only taken five days to come from Vera Cruz to Washington, and he exoressed a hope that Congress would look favorably upon steps to open this trade. He has been watching with interest the inquiry conducted by the House Committee on Military Affairs into goods, cottons, and woolens, we buy from En-

and household goods, which we ought to buy;

THE REAL CONDITION orders he considers largely exaggerated. "Pre-vious to leaving the City of Mexico Diaz exvious to leaving the City of Mexico Diaz expressed his intention of making such disposition of troops on the Rio Grande as would obviste further trouble, and the recent dispatch of a strong force of veteran troops to this quarter Zamacona looked on as a step in carrying out this policy. Diaz felt there was great need that, as far as possible, public sentiment should be enlightened in this country, and our markets make known.

HE URGED ME TO COME.

HE URGED ME TO COME, earlier than I had intended, to establish my son in this Mexican trade, and he made me confidential agent of my Government,—not a Minister, only from and confidential agent. I am here to do what I can to make Mexican resources known and extend a knowledge of our necessities in trade. Diaz felt, also, that if other subjects arose, it would be well to have some one here who had acquaintance among public men in who had acquaintance among public Washington to explain anything which Washington to explain anything which might come up and represent the commercial interests of the country. Mata came here from my Government as the regularly accredited Minister, but, for some reason, he was not received by the Department of State, and returned on account of his ill health. Now I have had some

experience of THE EVIL EFFECT of this rupture of diplomatic intercourse, because I had inade arrangements with Mexican capitalists to establish an agency in New York, and others in different States in Mexico, but when I came to meet them in the City of Mexico they were airaid of a possible rupture between the two Republics, and disliked to go on. Still, I felt this opening of commercial rela-tions would do more good if the two Kepublics know each other than diplomacy.

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 30.—A Globe-Democrat special from Texarkana, Ark., says a St. Louis commercial traveler has just received a letter from a fellow-drummer, representing two large St. Louis firms, who was snipwrecked on the coast of Mexico last month. He says: "I am in the City of Mexico, where, on account of hostilities anticipated, we are watched and under bonds not to leave until matters are properly adjusted and assume their wonted course. Troops constantly parade the streets. They surround this city and watch all foreigners as if war actually had been declared."

MISCELLANY.

THE ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY. BERNE, Nov. 30.-Germany has informed Switzerland that, subject to the ratification by the German Parliament, it will contribute an additional \$2,000,000 toward the St. Gothard

PARIS, Nov. 30.—Gen. Grant took a cordial arewell of President MacMahon and the Duchess of Magenta to-day.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun OTTAWA, Nov. 30.—The reward for ruished and meritorious service, vacafed by the motion of Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, bas been onferred by the Queen upon Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K. C. M. G., comman of the militia in Canada, after a service of nearly thirty-seven years all round the world, in cluding two entire campaigns in the field.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune. Hamilton, Nov. 30.—The Rev. Dr. Cooper, ate of Chicago, has accepted a call to the par torste of Chicago, has accepted a call to the pastorste of St. James' Reformed Episcopal Church, of this city. He will be installed on Sunday next, by the Rt.-Rev. Dr. Fallowes, Bishowfof the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Nov. 30.—The prize of 5,000 roubles, offered in 1874 by the Russian Government for the bestbook on the History of Cavalry, has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, commanding the Governor-General's Body-Guard in Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 30.—Two business firms iled petitions in bankruptcy to-day-Maxwell, Fry & Thurston, iron dealers, and Duncan & Blackmore, commission merchants. The for-Fry, the senior member, resides at Madison, and the petition is involuntary as against him. Duncan & Blackmore's liabilities are \$20,000; assets, \$30,000, Among the assets is a one-twentieth interest in 200,000 acres of Tennessee wild land, rated at \$1.20 per acre.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The creditors of Conrad Poppenhusen, owner of the Long Island Rail-Poppenhusen, owner of the Long Island Railroad, have chosen Herman H. Schwiskering Assignee. The liabilities are placed at \$8,000,000; assets, \$7,000,000.

THE FAR WEST. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 30 .- Two slight shocks

of earthquake occurred at 4 a. m.

The Court of Inquiry at Walla Walla, to examine the charges preferred against Capt. Perry, of the United States Army, by citizens of Idaho, in connection with the Indian fight on the Clearwarter, has concluded its proceed The report is now being reviewed by Gen. Howard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30 .- Dr. John R. Allen, a distinguished physician, well known throughout Kentucky and the Northwest, died suddenly this morning of congestion.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 30.—Mrs. P. Stafter, mother of Judge Stafter, of Tuscola County, and one of the pioneers of Michigan, died yesterday, aged 94 years and 5 months.

OBITUARY.

THE GRANGERS. CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—At a session of the National Grange to-day, the Grange Bulletin,

edited by the National Executive was ordered discontinued. The

THE PROT

First Report of D. C

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Revelations of the Company Di

A Surplus of Receipts --- Where Has Mr. Edward D. Cook

Protection Life Insuran mitted to the Court his venience sake, it has form it may be sent they write for information document, which embodi with great completeness Protection, and points of tent and in what way pe by this villanous con due the Receiver for the due the Receiver for the pess with which he has and the precision with wiresults arrived at.

It appears that the act pany provided for a cap any provided for a cap.

ower to increase it to

000 was required to be PAID IN IN MONEY Yet it appears that, when doing business in 1871, the in in cash except in the cascribers in the asserbers gave their checks. the Company for the au Afterwards, securities, mortgages, were given i sented by the stock were returned to the ste to the sworn statements of State in December, 18 capital stock paid up \$110,000, whereas no cap in except to the trivis above. It was for swear these that the officers of Edwards, Hilliard, Ryan indicted for perjury. No ceiver, has ever been re ties taken by the stock. The stock, in a dollar of the organization of the Co time, but all the revenues have run the entire c penses and incurring all to of this capital stock was

to evade the law requir

with the State Treasurer

ness in Illinois, and to e

Issuing stock from time OBTAIN A B on making annual state on making annual states time to make up jured statements or stood that the State haround to see the cor was issued and given as the officers, indorsed by purpose of securing low which loans were representable of the cash borrowed. 1873 \$30,000 in stock was wards, our which a loan of the cash borrowed. wards, on which a loan of at the Fidelity Savings 1 1875, stock to the amount to John Reid as Truste porrowed at the purpose of passing rear, \$15,000 of stock was porrowed at year, \$15,000 of stock was by means of notes and to borrowed from the Germ of 1877, \$30,000 worth a Edwards and Reid, which City Savings Bank for the an examination; and in he ber of 1876, \$31,000 in stock \$30,000 was borrowed. sued, was canceled eithe 1877. The officers of the the representative of the the representative of the ment would be along on the examination require necessary to have a certain hand in order to face this issue of stock would of the Company would Fidelity, sav, for \$30,000, by the Company; there the company there is the Company that are the company to the Company premium notes; and the in bank subject to check, came, the officers would

in bank subject to check, came, the officers would so much money on hand He would go to the bank sake, how much was of the Protection. The say \$30,000. That satisfie Company got credit for him when in reality it hadn't nothing was ever said to the way in which this mo He was not informed that THE INTEREST ON 7 taken for stock was not to the stockholders from terest dividend; so the sue of their property who secure the payment of nothing as rent or interes. When the Receiver was stock outstanding was \$1 John Reid, 400 shares; E vester Lind, 200; E. S Haines, 50; W. W. Pan rard, 20; N. S. Cheeseb llard, 1; A. W. Edwards others. others.
The Receiver then set plan of business and adopted by the Company ular plan, its Commercia
THE FRAUDULENT TI

ular plan, its Commercia
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One of these it appears,
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which claims form pa Company.

The total number of a regular plan Aug. 6 w League, 884; total, 7472 the RECRIPTS of were from assessments of the premiums paid on restoration of lapsed a ments and collections. From these sources since the total receipts of the pose of paving losses amount of claims assess \$2,499,922; and the Codisses not assessed, \$2,3 been paid in full, except a regular plan, \$188,66 in regular plan, \$188,67 in regular plan, \$188,66 in regular plan, \$188,67 in regular plan,

THE LIABILITIES CONSIST. first, of the death losses where the the money or assessed sonal accounts, \$13,407 which account shows a richades the premium \$202,399, held Jam. 1 Ire worthless, there is and loss of \$43,000.

THE ASSETS O

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Chicago Tribune.
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First Report of the Receiver, E. D. Cooke.

Rerelations of the Way in Which the

A Surplus of Receipts of Nearly \$200,000 -Where Has It Gone?

Mr. Edward D. Cooke, the Receiver of the Protection Life Insurance Company, has submitted to the Court his first report. For convenience sake, it has been printed, in which form it may be sent to policy-holders when they write for information on the subject. This document, which embodies the results of weeks and months of hard, persistent labor, shows up with great completeness the rottenness of the Protection, and points out clearly to what ex-tent and in what way people have been duped by this villanous corporation. Great credit is due the Receiver for the systematic thoroughpess with which he has gone into the subject, and the precision with which he has set out the

pany provided for a capital of \$100,000, with power to increase it to \$1,000,000. This \$100,000 was required to be

Yet it appears that, when the Company began doing business in 1871, the capital was not baid in in cash except in the case of one or two subscribers for a small amount. The other sub-scribers gave their checks to the Treasurer of the Company for the amount they subscribed. Afterwards, securities, mostly real-estate mortgages, were given for the accounts represented by the stock issued, and the checks were returned to the stockholders. According to the sworn statements made to the Auditor of State in December, 1870, the Company had capital stock paid up in cash amounting to \$110,000, whereas no capital has ever been paid in except to the trivial amount mentioned above. It was for swearing to such things as these that the officers of the Company, Messrs. Edwards, Hilliard, Ryan, and Reid have been indicted for perjury. No revenue, says the Receiver, has ever been received from the securities taken by the Company for this stock. The stock, in short, has not paid dollar of the expenses from the organization of the Company to the present time, but all the revenues of the Company have been collected from the policy-holders, who have run the entire concern, paying all the expenses and incurring all the risk. The only use of this capital stock was to enable the Company to evade the law requiring a deposit of \$100,000 with the State Treasurer before doing any busipess in Illinois, and to enable the Company, by

ness in Illinois, and to enable the Company, by issuing stock from time to time; to OBTAIN A BANK CREDIT on making annual statements. When it came time to make up one of these perjured statements or when it was understood that the State Examiner was coming around to see the condition of affairs, stock was issued and given as collateral for a note of the officers, indorsed by the Company. for the purpose of securing loans at various banks, which loans were represented in the statements as casn in bank, without showing the liability for the cash borrowed. Thus in December of 1873 \$30,000 in stock was issued to A. W. Edwards, on which a loan of \$30,000 was obtained at the fidelity Savings Bank. In December of 1875, stock to the amount of \$30,000 was obtained at the fidelity Savings Bank. In December of 1875, stock to the amount of \$30,000 was issued to John Reid as Trustee, on which money was borrowed at the Fidelity for the nurpose of passing an examination or making a statement. The following year, \$15,000 of stock was issued to Hilliard, and, by means of notes and this stock, money was borrowed from the German National. In May of 1877, \$30,000 worth of stock was issued to Edwards and Reid, which was put up with the City Savings Bank for the purpose of meeting an examination; and in November and December of 1876, \$31,000 in stock was issued, on which \$30,000 was horrowed. All this stock, thus issued, was canceled either in 1876 or early in 1877. The officers of the Company knew that the recresentative of the Insurance Department would be along on a certain day to make the examination required by law. It was necessary to have a certain amount of money on hand in order to face that examination. So this issue of stock would be made; the officers of the Company would give their note to the Fidelity, say, for \$30,000; it would be indorsed by the Company would as to him, "We have so unch money on hand and \$30,000 in bank, when in reality it hand," a cert there, because nothing was ever said to the Examiner about the w OBTAIN A BANK CREDIT

rard, 20; N. S. Cheeseborough, 60; L. P. Hillard, I; A. W. Edwards I, and a few shares by others.

The Receiver then sets forth at length the plan of business and mode of operations adopted by the Company, consisting of the regular plan, its Commercial League, and THE PHAUDULENT TRUST ASSOCIATIONS.

One of these it appears, the Franklin, was owned by the Company itself, it carrying thirteen-fifteenths of the assessments and receiving threen-fifteenths of the net proceeds of the losses. The arrangement with the Middleport Trust was for the Company to carry thirteen-fifteenths of the assessment and receive one-third of the net proceeds of the losses. Of the Columbus Association it was to carry one-half of the proceeds of the losses. In order that the curious nature of this agreement may be understood, it is necessary to state briefly what these trust associations were. An association insured the lives of a number of persons and pa d the premiums on the policies, the losses being payable, nine-tenths to the association and one-tenth to the beneficiaries of the party insured. So in the case of this Franklin Trust, the Protection Life, contrary to the regular rule, was directly interested in securing the death of parties insured, because the death loss was assessed upon other policy-holders in the Company, and the proceeds went, not carning the death of parties insured, occasies the death loss was assessed upon other policy-holders in the Company, and the proceeds went, not to the heirs of any dead person, but to the Company itself. It was a direct fraud upon the houest policy-holders. The balances due from the Associations to the Company are \$31,795, which claims form part of the assets of the Company.

which claims form part of the assets of the Company.

The total number of policies in force on the regular plan Aug. 6 was 6,589; Commercial League, 884; total, 7,473.

The Receipts of the Company were from assessments fordeath losses, annual dues, premiums paid on the issuance of a policy, restoration of lapsed policies, advance assessments and collections. The amounts received from these sources since January were \$42,617. The total receipts of the Company for the purpose of paying losses were \$2,500,510. The amount of claims assessed prior to August was \$2,499,922; and the Company has advanced on losses not assessed, \$2,326. These amounts have been paid in full, except the following: Losses in regular plan, \$188,692; Commercial League, \$24,680; drafts accepted but unpaid, \$2,330; amount deducted from losses on naving the same, \$55,050; total, \$274,934. This leaves a balance of \$274,934 received by the Campany on losses, but not paid over to the claimants. Besides this, there are many losses unadjusted and unassessed. The total amount of death claims against the Company Aug. 6 was \$25,050; the campany Aug. 6 was \$25,050; the campa consist, first, of the capital stock; next, of death losses where the Company has received the money or assessed to pay it, \$234.973; personal accounts, \$13,407; and profit and loss, which account shows a credit of \$158,000. This includes the premium notes to the amount of \$202,309, held Jan. 1; but since these notes are worthless, there is a debit balance to profit and loss of \$43,000.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

of them is \$142,000. Among these is a note and normage, standing in the name of Martin Ryan, given upon property which teleoses to the Company, though a deed of it, absolute on its tace, was given to Ryan to enable him to mort-great it or the Court. Company, though roperty which delones to the Company, though a deed of it, absolute on its face, was given to Ryan to enable him to mortgage it to the Company to strengthen its se urities at Springfield. It appears that this property cost the Company, including a first mortgage of \$7.000 taken up by it, but exclusive of taxes, insurance, interest, and repairs, \$20,384. Its actual value is appraised at \$8,700. The interest on the stock notes stands among the assets of the Company at \$18,686. The total of accrued interest on stock notes now held, which has been remitted to the makers, is \$12,000. This actuon being illegal, it should be collected along with the face of the stock notes. The real estate includes property held by the Company at \$22,000, appraised this year at \$11,000. The Company also holds a mortgage of \$15,000 on this same property, so that the Company has paid for this property \$37,515. and it is valued at \$11,625. The Receiver also refers to the smaller items of bonds, and stocks, and bank account, especially the contested one with the City Savings Bank. The bills receivable, amounting to \$37,000, are nearly all overdue, and most of them worthless. The premium notes, amounting to \$225, are valueless. The loan account aggregates \$7,847, and is worth very little. The cash balance shown by the Courbany's books is \$4,900, but the Receiver, on taking possession, found \$155, the balance being composed of unpaid drafts, checks, money-orders, tickets, etc. A check for \$12,000 on the City Savings Bank was also given to Simon Powell for the purpose of getting indemnity on the appeal bond of the Company is the Simon Powell for the purpose of getting indemnity on the appeal bond of the Company is the Simon Powell for the purpose of getting indemnity on the appeal bond of the Company is the Courbany, made under the oath of its officers, to the State, and therefore no further expense will be incurred except to prevent the establishment of claims believed to be fraudulent.

The last annual report of this Compan

to be fraudulent.

The last annual report of this Company, made under the oath of its officers, to the Stafe Auditor, as required by the statutes of the State of Illinois, shows that it had 'viotal net or ledger assets less depreciation." the sum of \$491.285.50, and, omitting its 4 per cent reserve, that its total actual liability on account of death losses was \$51.922.50. This statement differs from the facts now found by the Receiver so widely, and the amount which can be paid to the creditors of the Company is so greatly at variance with what the creditors would naturally expect, that he has feit it his duty in this report to place upon the records of this honorable Court the actual history and condition of the Company, and the real amount of its liabilities, and also the amount of its assets in reference to the actual sum of money which can be realized from them.

The assessed claims unnaid, being losses for

them.

The assessed claims unpaid, being losses for The assessed claims unpaid, being losses for which the assessments have been made and the money collected, but not paid over to the claimants, amount to \$186,528; losses for which assesments were sent out in August and partly collected, \$40,813; claims with completed proofs, \$72,500; claims with incomplete proofs, \$73,750; claims held for investigation, \$25,000; resisted claims, \$25,000; claims in suit, \$80,000; commercial league losses, assessed and not assessed, \$24,000; total, \$537,412.

The following table gives the

RECERPTS AND EXPENDITURES
from the commencement to the close of the

Company's business:	the close of th
RECEIPTS.	
Gross premiums	\$602, 180
Less premium notes	202, 399
Collections	\$39,376
Balance sub-assesments	15
Annual dues	142,895
Interest	13, 472
Rent	3,896
Interest on stock notes	\$62,764
Suspense	539
Premiums, commercial league	34,646
Annual dues, commercial	
league	8,738
Medical examinations	96
Exchange	151
Advance assessments on death	*
claims (balance, deductions	
from claims paid)	2,264
Advance annual dues	142
Sundries	10
Profit and loss (balance)	4.289
Paccints to new losses - Regn.	

\$2,500,510

Sisbursements on losses—Regular plan. \$2,462,810; commercial league. \$37,112; advanced on losses not assessed, \$2,326; total, \$2,502,248. Less the following, not actually paid: Regular plan. \$188,602; commercial league. \$24,680; defeductions from face of claims, \$55,050; total, \$276,672. \$2,225,576 xcess of receipts over disbursements on \$2,500,510

1	losses	\$2	74.9
1		\$98	88,0
1	EXPENDITURES		
4	Expenses	54,827	
1	Commissions	263, 316	
1	Commissions on annual dues	7,056	
1	Printing	16, 111	
1	Interest	11,506	
1	Advertising	28, 299	
1	Stationery	9, 251	
-	Protection Advocate	31, 158	
	Rent	15, 218	
	Salaries	167, 478	
	Interest dividend	39, 107	
	Office furniture	5, 219	
١	Taxes	16,097	
	Postage	34,707	
	Medical examinations	5,080	
	Exchange	303	
	Commissions, Comm'rel League	30, 172	
1	Commissions. Comm'rei League		
	on annual dues	492	
	Commissions on stock sales	1,300	
	Revenue stamps	1,530	
1	Legal expenses	53,688	

Legal expenses	\$791,92
Total	\$196,09
From this it will be seen that t ceeded the expenditures \$196,090 alleged to be invested as follows:	, which sum i
Total amount of stock notes\$149 Less amount of capital stock 126	100 4 99 60
Real estate	
Bonds and stocks	
Loan account	
Tax certificate	
Personal accounts, debit\$64	845
Less personal accounts, credit. 13	407- 51,43
Personal accounts, interest due on	
notes	18, 686
Bills receivable	
Bank accounts	
Cash account	

Total	
As a matter of fact, this	
amount which has been taken fro	m the policy
holders by somebody. It has be	een alleged in
various suits brought in the (Criminal Cour
that large sums were taken by ti	ne officers for

nat large sums were taken by the officers in seessments on bogus death losses, and als assessments on bogus death losses, and also that large sums were secured by compromising death losses and yet assessing for the full amount, the Company or the officers pocketing the difference. It appears, also, from the Receiver's report that something must have been made for the officers out of arrangements such as those had with the Franklin Trust Company. Now for the prospect of

A DIVIDEND, that is set forth with great clearness in the following little table, which shows the cash valuation of the assets and liabilities, and indicates that if the policy-holders get more than 12 per

cent in the form of a dividen		
Stock notes	\$149, 100	
Real estate	. 22,515	19
Bonds and stocks	11, 123	\$65,000
Bank accounts in suit and dis-		
pated	17,572	3,058
Premium notes		
Bills receivable		3,000
Office furniture		814
Loan account		
Personal accounts	OF MILE	
Trust Associations	20 000	
S. Powell Interest on stock notes		
Cash account	4 .55.00	500
Advanced on death losses		2,326
Advanced on death losses		
		\$74,698
LIABILITIES	. 33 120 1	Tarries .
Death claims		5337, 412
Demand accounts (diaputed)	Marie de la constanti	13, 407

Interest on stock notes 18,686
Interces on stoom motors
Cash account
Advanced on death losses 2,326
\$74,698
LIABILITIES.
Death claims
Personal accounts (disputed) 10, 10/
Bills payable
Suspense account
Osgood judgment 10,070
Unadjusted claims for rent, attorneys'
fees, and floating accounts, say 1,500
\$571.179
m n to also made the following percet
The Receiver also made the following report
of his receipts and expenses from the time of
taking possession up to Nov. 27:

RECEIPTS	100
Cash collected	3 000
City Savings Bank account	149
Annual dues paid in	205
Annual dues paid in	
Collection fees	75
Lapsed assessments	143
Advance assessments	362
Snepense items not entered on the books	448
Office furniture sold, less advertising, etc.,	MELT.
\$35	779
	0.000
Total receipts	9,390
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sundry expenses 639	

Only three clerks are now employed, and a small office has been obtained at an expense of \$25 a month, at No. 94 Dearborn street. After

A SAD AFFAIR. A Sister of United States Senator Sargent of California, Hangs Herself. A dispatch from Lowell, Mass., to a Boston

"Mrs. Lois Thompson, 47 years of age, and wife of George H. Thompson, committed suicide at about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by

at about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by hanging herself to a cross-board nailed between the ratters of the unfunshed attic of her residence. She had complained of a bad feeling in her head several months, and had been quite despondent, expressing a feeling that she should come to want. Her husband, son (19 years of age), and herself were the only occupants of the house. When her son came home from his work at about 5 o'clock, he found two letters on a table in the sitting-room from his mother, one in an envelope, directed to her aister in Newburyport, and the other directed to her husband and son. On the latter were the words, 'You will find my body in the attic.' The son, with Mrs. Harper, a neighbor, who had been summoned, went to the attic and found her hanging as stated. She had stood on a chair to adjust the knot, and then kicked it from under her. Her feet were several inches from the floor. The knot cut her rack and three ingers. Her feet were several inches from the The knot cut her neck, and three finger floor. The knot cut her neck, and three fingers of her right hand were caught between it and her neck. The substance of her letters was a desire to have her son well cared for, and the expression that she was tired of life. She took a bath and changed her clothing entire before committing the deed, and put the clothing on a table in which she desired to be laid out in. She was an estimable woman, and was a sister of United States Senator Sargent, of California.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Board of Supervisors of this county have again submit-Supervisors of this county have again submitted a compromise proposition offering 75 cents on the dollar, which is substantially the same as the one defeated by 2,500 majority at the November election. The Board rejected the proposition as prepared by the Citizens' Committee of Sixty, composed of the representative men of the county, which offered 35 cents on the dollar. This proposition was supported by 1,000 petitioners. The Board disregards the petitioners and presents a proposition which is objectionable to the taxpayers, and which will surely be defeated.

THE INFIRMITIES OF AGE are harder to bear than the ailments of middle life or vouth, since the resistant power in the system has diminished with declining years, and disease and pain have more power over the enfeebled body. It is therefore the more essential that that resistant power should be augmented. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a benign tonic cordial, is admirably adapted for the purpose. It counteracts the infirmities peculiar to are, and succors worn out nature. It viviles the feeble frame, adds new oil, as it were, to the dickering lamp of life, diffuses fresh warmth through the chilled veins, and gives comfort as well as relief, thus lightening the barden of age and retarding in a measure the progress of decay. Ladies in delicate health, as well as aged persons, derive great benefit from this wholesome stimulative tonic, which is absolutely pure, unobjectionable in flavor, and is recommended by physicians of repute. and pain have more power over the enfeeble

From Dr. William C. Bennett, a prominent dentist. 84 West Twelfer Stieft, N. Y.—Giles Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a necessity, at least in my practice. It enables me to fill cavities in teeth that are sensitive and where the nerve is exposed, the action of the Iodine being increased by Dr. Giles happy cambination with Ammonia. The Liniment is safe, reliable, and clean, and in tooth and face ache among children should be in the hands of every parent. William C. Bennett; for saie by all druggists.

Weak lungs and sensitive throats are severely tried by sudden changes of temperature, and those possessing them should prindently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is well adapted to their needs, as a certain remedy for coughs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Custom Shirts to measure. Very sest, six for \$9. No obligation to take any shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. Samples and inculars mailed free. best, six for a condendation of the condendati

Charles Heidsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Siliery and the super-excellent 'Dry Medal,' so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emi Schultze, 35 Beaver street. New York. Pinckney, Jackson & Co.'s Fine Spices.

VEGETINE. VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES 178 BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1874. H. R. Stevens, Esq.:

Dear Sir: From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.

Late Paster Calvars Bantist Church

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, & Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE. SHE RESTS WELL.

SHIB RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, Me., Oct. 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir: I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was resiless nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully.

Miss. ALBERT RICKER. Witness of the above,
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN.
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE.

GOOD FOR THE CHILDREN. BOSTON HOME, 14 TYLER-ST., BOSTON, April, 1876.

H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir: We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefited by the Vegetine you have so kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula. With respect, MRS, N. WORMELL, Matron.

VEGETINE. REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 TRANSIT-ST.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.:
If feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER.

Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-Square Church, Boston.

VEGETINE.

NOTHING EQUAL TO 1T. SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir: I have been troubled with Scrofula,
Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years.
Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced
using the Vegetine. I am now getting along firstrate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there
is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can
heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,
Yours LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange-st., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE. RECOMMEND IT HEARTILY.

Mr. Stevens:

Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyssepsia, Kidney Complaint, and General Debitity of the System. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. MUNHOE PARKER.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists.

SEWING MACHINES. WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics which shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illustrious SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices inaugurated by the Singer Company.

FIVE TEARS' SALES COMPILED FROM THE SWORN RETURNS OF THE SEVERAL COMPANIES. The Singer Man'f'g Co.....sold 219,758 232,444 241,679 249,852 262,310

Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST

DRESS GOODS. West End Dry Goods House. Madison and Peoria-sts.

DRESS GOODS. **Great Bargains!**

We have just received a fresh purchase of Colored Dress Goods from the French, British, and American markets, and will offer them at from 35 to 50 per cent less than goods bought in the early part of the season.

A large assortment of Knickerbocker Striped and Plaid Suitings, from 9c. Several Cases of Assorted Goods in all styles and qualities, would be cheap at 35c, for 20c.

2 Cases of something "recherche," and every one wants them, 25c. A large lot Fancy Stripes and Matelasse, well worth 37%c, for 25c. 2 Cases French Bourettes, in all colors, goods we have sold all the season for 40c, now 25c.

3 Cases Matelasse Suiting in all the new shades, 30c. A few pieces of last season's ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, marked down from 85c to 30c. 2 Cases left of those Heavy All-Wool Matelasse Suitings, 45c.

Will put on our counters an ALL-WOOL Basket Cloth, which cannot be imported for less than 75c, at 52½c. 6-4 Gray All-Wool Matelasse Suitings, we know are cheap, at 56%c. 6-4 French Matelasse, in all colors, at the low figure of \$1.17.

Having purchased the remaining manufac-ture of the celebrated "American Mills" in 6-4 Fancy Bourettes, we will offer them at 83c. A large assortment of Novelties arriving

Notwithstanding what may be offered elsewhere, it is believed that the above, and other bargains we are now offering, will still prove to the pub-

"It Pays to Trade on CTCIARC the West Side.

We also offer an elegant line of Colore Cashmeres in all shades, from 50c. A "Special" in 38-inch Cashmeres, 834c. A large assortment of 48-inch Cashmeres just received from Auction, \$1.13. 183 Pieces of "Cashmere de Paris," 44c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"That Mysterious Race" IS DESCRIBED IN Prehistoric Races of the United States.

BY J. W. FOSTER, LL.D. Fourth Edition. Crown Svo. Illustrated. Price, Cloth, \$3.00. Cloth, §3.00.

"It would be difficult to find a book of more absorbing interest than this. It has not a dull or obscure page, but so presents facts and cogent reasonings as to lead the reader along stee by stee until the entire mystery of the Mound-Builders, the first human inhiabitants of this continent, is dissolved. The contents of innumerable mounds in all parts of the country are spread before the reader until he learns all that has been ascertained of the strange mortals who once disputed possession of the soil with the mammoth and the cave-bear."—Syracuse Journal, N. Y.

Robert's Rules of Order Pocket-size, Price, post-paid, 75 cents.

The Best Parliamentary Manual in the English Language. "It is just such a guide as is needed by all presiding officers. . The table of rules relating to motions, and the cross references, which enable any one to find almost instantly anything in the book, give it almost inestimable value."—Christian Advocate, N. Y. Sold by all Booksellers, or sent by mail on receipt of

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago. MEDICAL.

BOYER'S CARMELITE MELISSE CORDIAL (Eau de Melisse des Carmes.)

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND ALL NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

GET THE GENUINE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS General Depot & BOYER'S, 50 Park-place, New York. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Wholesaic Dealers, Chicago TOILET GOODS.

EDW. PINAUD CELEBRATED FRENCH Perfumery and Soap Specialty. Essence of Ixora Breone, Violette, Opoponax, and Frangepani Lettuce, Violet, Ixora, Medulline, Superior Soapa, Pinaud Cosmetics, Toilette Powder, Bandoine, and Creme nutritive for the bair.

HENRY DREYFUS, Sole Wholesale Agent, 13 Maiden Lane, New York MEDICAL INSTITUTE. U. S. VITALIST MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 68 Randolph-st., near State. JOS. B. DEGUISE A. M., M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Offer in their extensive

Shawl Dep't

The largest and most select assortment of "Foreign Novelties" to be found in the West, at very liberal reductions from early Fall Prices.

French Cashmere, Cashmere Stripes, and Stella Cashmeres. Broche Long and Square, Camel's Hsir Wraps, Hymalayan, Reversible Velvet, Velour, English Beaver, French-and Scotch Goods in all best French and Spanish Painters. Levant grades.

Autumn Novelties in "Evening Wraps,"

Opera and Shetland Shawls, "Camel's Hair" And Dacca Shawls, fresh patterns

from latest importations, at prices largely conceded. We have just opened our Special Importations of Shetland Shawls, including all the late European Novel-

All the Dep'ts of our immense stock contain Choice and Late Novelties which cannot be duplicated, and are not to be found elsewhere!

Chas. Gossage & Co. State and Washington-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS. 9 | FIN. 9 DOLLAR

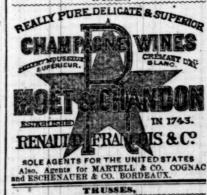
16TH ANNUAL **OPENING!**

for which we will offer to the public the finest line of

ever before offered, and guarantee the prices 25 per ct. less than the same quality of goods can be bought elsewhere.

AVOID THE RUSH, and come early.

106 East Madison-st.



RUPTURE.

Extract from Report of Board of Medical Officers Convened to Examine Sample of Trusses in Accordance with an Act of Congress Approved May 28, '72. CONGRESS APPROVED MBy 20, 12

"The Board is of the opinion that the above principles, vis., those which belong to a proper Trans. Stepest case the common sense Trans. Stepest case the common sense Trans. Stepest case the proper trans. The common sense Trans. Stepest case the common sense Trans. Stepest case the case the common sense Trans. The common sense that the common sense transmission sense that the common sense that the common sense transmission sense that the common sense that the common sense that t

Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Elastic Stoci BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,

FIRST IN THE FIELD! HADLEY BROS. & CO.

TAKE NOTICE!

Our HOLIDAY STOCK will be ready for inspection on and after December 5, and we cordially invite all interested in CHRISTMAS GIFTS to visit us. We have not only an unusually large, but also an unusually varied and par-ticularly fine assortment of HAND-SOME Goods. No finer line has ever been exhibited in the West. PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

The following is a SELECTED LIST from our line of Handsomely Bound and Fully Illustrated

Polychromatic Ornament. Racinet \$50.00 Italy. Full Morocco...... 35.00 Italy. Half Morocco...... 30.00 India 25.00
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3.50

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Library ef Poetry and Song 5.00 California Pictures. Gathering of the Lilies.... Art Education Applied to Industry.... Wild Animals. Wolfe 4.00 Household Book of Poetry 3.50 Contemporary Art in Europe..... Red Line Poets. Morocco..... The Courtin'. Lowell

Catskill Fairies 3.00
Fairy Tales Told Again 2.25
Book of Gold, and other Poems 2.50 Ballads of Bravery 2.50 Nearer to Thee 2.00 Excelsior 1.50 River Path 1.50 Baby Bell.... The Rose..... 1.50

We have also a few copies of the following Magnificent Illustrated

MEYER VON BREMEN GALLERY 18 Royal Photographs from his most pop-ular Paintings, with Portrait, Biography, and Descriptive Text. Large Folio. Cioth. Gilt.

SHAKSPEARE SCENES.

36 Steel Engravings by the best of German
Engravers. Folio. Full Turkey Morocco.
Rich Gilt. (India Preof Edition.)
To give us a call after Dec. 5 and
Varify all that we have said. \$40.00 | verify all that we have said.

LAY OF THE BELL.

Translated from Schiller by W. H. Furnise D. D. 12 Folio Photographs. Royal 4to. Full Turkey Morocco. Rich Gilt.

KLEINE BLUTHEN. Magnificent Chromo Lithographs after Aquarelles, by Koenig. In Portiolio.

We offer for inspection this year, a . quantity of

Handsome Inkstands. Of all patterns, styles, and material. Superb ONYX AND MARBLE Ink. stands. Also RUSSIAN LEATHER AND VIENNA GILT, BRONZE AND CUT GLASS. NO SUCH AS-SORTMENT HAS EVER BEEN

OFFERED IN CHICAGO.

We have also an entirely new line of

Fancy Stationers' Ware.

PAPER WEIGHTS-Unique Designs. MATCH STANDS Ornaments for the Ta CARD BOXES-Wood and Leather.

PLAYING CARDS—New Patterns. TOURISTS' DESKS-Handsome, Portable, and Useful. PORTFOLIOS Morocco, Russian Leath-

er, Canvas. LAP TABLETS-With Dreka Portfolio PAPER CUTTERS-Tortolse Shell, Ivory, Bone, and Wood.

PEN-HOLDERS-Ivory, &c.

We cannot begin to enumerate our Stock.

CALL AND SEE US. Fine Stationery Department.

We offer many Novelties in Papeteries, some being of exquisite design and finish. We may mention the Imported Boxes:

PRISMAS CASETTAS. IVORET. JAPANESE LACQUER, As being especially noticeable. We

have also over FIFTY other different styles of Holiday Papeteries: BILLETS DE CORRESPONDANCE-All Styles made. PEN-WIPERS-Some Original Patterns.

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pers:

PERFUMED SACHETS-Painted by hand.

CRYSTALLINE, MOSS GREEN. SEA FOAM FOG. 15/7500 Boxes made up to order.

740

Visiting Cards. Engraved, Written, or Printed. New-Year's Cards.

Forty New Designs for 1878. Wedding Invitations. We employ the best workmen in th:

Plate Cards. For Large or Small Dinner Parties,

We cordially invite all interested i* seeing a Handsome Assortment of

Holiday Goods,

HADLEY BROS. & CO., 63 & 65 Washington-st.

11

THE PROTECTION.

Frands in the Capital Stock-The Use It Was Put To.

Company Did Business.

results arrived at.

It appears that the act organizing the Com-

PAID IN IN MONEY AND INVESTED.

issuing stock from time to time, to

Lieut.-Gen. Sir

tors of Conrad g Island Rail-Schwiskering aced at \$8,000,-

ession of the ange Bulletin, Committee, Grange ad-nond, Va.

20/17/18 1775 18 FDF

National-Bank Statistics --- The German Supply of Silver.

The Produce Markets Active and Mostly Easier---Hogs Firm.

The November Corn Corner Closes with Nearly 1,000,000 Bushels Defaulted.

FINANCIAL.

General business in the city and country is dull, and the banks have had, in consequence, a better demand for loans. The country roads are so bad that there can be very little travel, and collections and trade are at a low point. The offerings of commercial paper with the help of the stimulus of bad business are insufficient to supply the banks. Rates of discount are 7@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers; on the street call loans are

at 75c per \$1,000 premium.

The receipts and shipments of currency were both light. Clearings were \$3, 900, 000.

NATIONAL-BANK STATISTICS. The forthcoming report of the Comptroller of the Currency discusses at considerable length the taxation of the National Banks. The banks have not shared in the benefits of the wide repeal of Internal Revenue taxes since the War. He says:

It is difficult to understand why the tax upon the deposits of the banks—which tax, like the others, was essentially a war tax—was not repealed at the same time, thiless because of an unjust prejudice against banks which is pecufiar to this country, and which is traceable to the large losses heretofore sustained by the people upon bank currency, formerly issued under the authority of injudicious laws of many of the States. The banks pay a tax not only upon capital and circulation but upon what they owe. The law requires that the banks shall keep on hand, as a permanent reserve fund, from 15 to 25 per cent of their deposits; and these reserves, which are held without profit to the banks, and solely for the security of their bill-holders and depositors, are also subjected to a tax.

The taxes now paid by the National Banks are: one-half of 1 per cent annually on the average Internal Revenue taxes since the War. He says:

one-half of 1 per cent annually on the average amount of deposits; the same rate upon the average amount of capital stock not invested in United States bonds; and 1 per cent annually upon the average amount of notes in circulation. The following table gives the amount of taxes paid under each head, with the aggregate, for each fiscal year up to July 1, 1877:

Year.	circula'n.	deposits.	capital.	Aggregate.
1964	\$ 53,094	\$ 95,811	\$ 18,402	\$ 167.310
1865	733, 247		133, 251	1, 954, 029
1866	2, 106, 785	2,633,102	406,947	5, 146, 835
1867	2,868,636	2, 250, 180	321,881	5, 840, 698
1868	2,946,343	2,564,143	306, 781	5.817,268
1669		2,614,553	312,918	5,884.888
1870	2,949,744	2,814,767	375,962	5, 940, 474
1871	2,987,021	2,802,840	385, 292	6, 175, 154
1872	3, 193, 570	3, 120, 984	359,356	6,703,910
1873	3, 353, 196	3, 196, 569	454,891	7,004,646
1874	3,404,483	3,209,967	469,048	7, 083, 498
1875	3, 283, 405	3, 514, 310	507, 417	7, 305, 134
1876	3,091,795	3,505,129	632, 336	7, 229, 321
1877	2,899,057	3, 445, 252	654,686	6,998,926
Tot'ls	36, 827, 790	\$37,055,144	\$5, 369, 210	\$79, 251, 998

The total amount collected from the National Banks, State banks, and private bankers during the last year was 10, 828, 656. 12; and from the date of the imposition of the tax to the present time \$126.088, 361.59.

THE GERMAN SUPPLY OF SILVER. erman authority. Dr. Soetbeer, publishes, in the Berliner Boerson Zeitung, a report of the amount of silver withdrawn from circulation by the German Government. Between 1872 and Sep-tember, 1877, the German Government has sold about one-half its surplus silver. The following is an epitome of Dr. Soetbeer's document:

The coin withdrawn up to the end of September.

The coin withdrawn up to the end of September, 1877, yielded 9,774,000 mint pounds (½ kils) flue silver, the value of which at the tormer mint rate would be equal to about £44,000,000. Of this 4,114,000 los was used for the new coinage, leaving 5,600,000 lbs surplus. The German silver produce from mincs and smelting works at the same time amounted, from 1872 to 1875, to about £5,500,000. being more than £1,250,000 per annum, and this is on the increase. According to our statistics the imports of silver from Germany to Lendos amounted, from 1872 to 1876,—i. e. num, and this is on the increase. According to our statistics the imports of silver from Germany to Lendos amented, from 1872 to 1876, —1, e., for five years, —to about ten millions altogether; but for the nine months ending September, 1877, to no less than eleven millions, the heavier portion from June to September. The report then goes on to say that, according to the old estimates, there would remain about 3,477,000 lbs of fine silver, but experience so far shows that these estimates are under the reality. The amount is estimated by some authorities at 4,850,000 lbs, which, at the old mint rate, represents about twenty-twe millions sterling, and, at the present price of silver, about twenty-twe and a half millions. But this is exclusive of the Austrian silver thalers, which were principally and are till in circulation in Germany. It will be seen how greatly these facts exceed the statements made before our Silver Committee last year, and that they are even above the estimates handed in by Mr. Ernest Scyd, which were the highest. The report concludes by anticipating that if the German Government continues to export at the same rate as it has done during July to September this year, it may perfect the gold valuation by the end of 1878, or end of March, 1879. This is of interest to our silver market, but it must still be borne in mind that the Austrian silver thalers are not included, and further, that of the produce of the German mines but a fraction enters into consumption for technical purposes, and that more than one million sterling per annum must be added to the amount at disposal.

The sinking Fund for the

The requirements of the Sinking Fund for the exinction of the United States debt were, up to June 30, 1876, \$423,848,215.37. But the amount actually paid into this fund by the Treasury was \$223,144,011 in excess of the requirement. It. Was in all \$656,922,228. As the payments to the Sinking Fund have so far exceeded what was necessary, it is proposed to lighten taxation by necessary, it is proposed to lighten taxation by remitting for several years taxes enough to reduce the revenue to the actual necessities of the Government. The payments to the Sinking Fund were made out of the surplus revenues of the Government, and it is calculated that it will afford laxpayers considerable relief to have taxation so reduced that there will be but a trilling surplus.

reduced that there will be but a trifling surplus.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The New York Daily Bulletia of Wednesday botes heavy selling of speculative shares. It says: Whether these sales are really for the account of fisappointed holders who have been carrying large blocks of stock since last summer, or whether they are in large part speculative sales, is a question. In tavor of the first theory is the fact that the call-loan market, with no new drains or demands on it of a leaftimate character, was more active, as if the stocks had been distributed and the more numerous holders had created more activity in the market, although wanting no more money than was necessary to carry the stocks while in the hands of a few large sealers. There is also, on the same side of the question, the fact that the carriings of the roads have not come up to the extravagant expectations formed, and that the Western Union Telegraph earnings are, after all the economies resulting from consolidation, less than they were a year ago.

The Indicator raises the question: Who is seil-

relegraph earnings are, after all the economies resulting from consolidation, less than they were a year ago.

The Indicator raises the question: Who is seiling Lake Shore? It declares:

It is certain that a very large amount of investiment stock has been marketed during the last ten days, and rumor is rife as to the identity of the seller. It is tolerably certain that the Union Trust Company has been given up by the brokers who petidled out the shares from 68% down to 68% and the connection of the Vanderbilt family with that institution lends some color to the belief that William H. Vanderbilt has been sjyly reducing his line of investment stock. The fact that the trunk lines are now cutting under the rates fixed by the pooling compact would, of course, become known to Mr. Vanderbilt earlier than to most Wall street operators, and he would not be likely to hold a block of 40,000 or 50,000 shares of Lake Shore while the price of the stock remained higher than its prospects for the future warranted.

FO PREVENT WASH SALES ON THE STOCK EX-

The Governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange are said to be discussing a new system of dealings to prevent wash sales. Six public calls every day on active stocks are to be established, every active trade to be immediately reported by the Secretary, and the comparisons to be made immediately and read off in public. Two additional calls are to be had for Government bonds. Members are to be required to keep their seats during the calls. Customers are to be admitted up to the railings to confer with brokers. The President of the Exchange denies that such an arrangement is proposed.

THE SAVINGS BANKS OF CONNECTICUT.
The annual returns of the Savings Bank Commissioners of Connecticut show that on Oct. 1, 1877, there was in loans on real estate a decrease of \$77,000; in loans on stocks and honds a decrease of \$70,000; in investments in State, fown, and city bonds a decrease of \$400,000; in investments in State, fown, and

decrease of \$1,200,000; in investments in bank stock a decrease of \$50,000. There has been an increase of loans on personal securities of \$200,000; in investments of United States bonds of \$1,061,000.

NATIONAL BANK LOSSES. The Comptroller of the Currency has prepared for his annual report a table showing the losses charged off by the National Banks in the last two years. The losses for the first six months of the year were \$8,175,960.56, and for the last six months \$11,787,627.43; total \$10,933,587.99. months \$11, 707, 627, 43; total, \$10, 933, 367, 93. The losses for the preceding year were, for the first six months, \$6,501, 169, 82, and for the last six months, \$3,217,856,60; total, \$19,719,026,42, showing an increase in the total losses for the current year over those of the preceding year of \$214.561.57.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN DIVIDEND. THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN DIVIDEND.
The subject of a dividend on the preferred stock
of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company
will come up at the Directors' meeting on Monday
next. The business of the five months beginning
with June 1 is said to show not earnings of the
combined roads, after paying operating expenses,
interest rentals, and all fixed charges, amounting to \$1,250,280. A 3½ per cent dividend on the \$21,500,000 of preferred stock will take \$752,500, and leave \$506,780 to be carried to the profits of the six months' business.

CONDITION OF THE BOSTON NATIONAL BANKS.

The condition of the Boston National Banks was reported by themselves, on Nov. 26, to be: Capital, \$51,850,000; loans, \$129,445,100; decrease, \$63, 200. Specie, \$2, 815, 200; decrease, \$53, 300, Legal-tender notes, \$5, 668, 200; decrease, \$406, -800. Due from other banks, \$17,430,700; decrease, \$629,100. Due to other banks, \$21,217,-400; decrease, \$454,500. Deposits, \$51,377,300; increase, \$474,800. Circulation, \$24,319,700; iecrease, \$111,800.

SALE OF GOLD. The Treasury will seil \$1,000,000 gold in New York to-day. The object of the sale is probably to procure United States legal-tender notes to cancel on account of the issue of new National-Bank notes. The newspapers regard it as unfortunate that even so small an amount of legal-tender as \$1,000,000 should be withdrawn from Wall street at a time when the currency demand from the South and Southwest is becoming heavy. RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids for railroad bonds were made on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday:
B*In. B. & Erie, 1st M 10% Mich. & M. L. S. F. 7p c110%
Bur. C. R. & N. 1st, 5s c24 Cev. & T. Sink. F. d. 110%
Ches. & Obio 6s, 1st M. 125 c224 Civ. & T. Sink. F. d. 110%
Ches. & Obio 6s, 1st M. 135 c224 Civ. & T. Sink. F. d. 110%
Ches. & Obio 6s, 1st M. 135 c224 Civ. & T. Sink. F. d. 110%
Ches. & Obio 6s, 1st M. 135 civ. & T. Sink. F. d. 110%
Ches. & Alton. M. 110%
Civ. P. & A. ob bds. 1034
L. J. & Chi. 1st H. 100 civ. P. & A. ob bds. 104
L. D. d. & Civ. P. & A. ob bds. 104
C. R. 1 & P. 1st M. 7s. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 1st M. 7s. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 1st M. 7s. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 1st M. 7s. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 1st M. 1 & Obio 6s, 100 con. reg d 1st. 109
C. R. 1 & P. 6s, 1917. R. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 6s, 1917. R. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 6s, 1917. R. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 6s, 1917. R. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 6s, 1917. R. 108
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C. R. 1 & P. 1 & P. 108
C. R. 1 & P. 1 The following bids for railroad bonds were made on the New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday:

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 102%@102% in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 97%@97% cents on the dollar

Sterling
Sterling
Paris
Belgium
Switzerland. 5119% 516% Germany 94% 95% 106%
Switzerland. 5119% 516% Germany 94% 95% 106%
Germany 94 95 40
Austria 46
Norway 27% Sweden 27% Denmark 27%
Sweden
Denmark 2754 2755 2754 2755
GOVERNMENT BONDS. Bid. Asked. United States 6s of '81
United States 6s of '81
United States 6s of '81
United States 5-20s of '65
United States 5-20s of '67. 108% 109% 101ked States 5-20s of '68 110% 1111% 1111% United States 10-40s. 108% 109% 109% United States new 5s of '88 106% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107% 107
United States 5-20s of '88
United States 10-40s. 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 107% 108% 107% 108% 107% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108% 108
United States new 5s of '81
United Statesmew 4168 10546 10616
United States new 4 98 10596 10636
United States new 4 per cent coupons 10234 10334
United States currency 6s
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.
Bid. Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds *10716 *10816
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage*10714 *10814
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan*1074 *10834
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan*1074 *10832 Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)*1073 North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)* 98
North Chicago 7 per cent (Lincoln Park)* 98
City Railway (South Side)
City Railway (North Side)
Chamber of Commerce
West Division Rallway 7 F cent certs. *1031/6 *1041/6
West Division Ballway I & Centreeter S. 10379 10479
*And interest.
Zana interest

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORK, Nov. 30.—Gold advanced from 102% to 103, and closed at 102%. Carrying rates 1 to 2. Borrowing rates flat, 1@2 per annum, and 1-64 Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars,

Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars, 120% in greenbacks, and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 120% in greenbacks, and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 120% in greenbacks, and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 120% in greenbacks, and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 120% in greenbacks, and 117 in gold. Silver coin, 120% in greenbacks, and closed by 120%. Closing at the latter figure, 120% in Western Union, which declined from 78% to 77%, and closed at the lowest point. Transactions were 152,000 shares, 10f which 120% in Western Union, which declined from 78% to 77%, and closed at the lowest point. Transactions were 152,000 shares, 10f which western common, 7,000 do preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 do preferred, 17,000 Lackawanns, 2,000 Michigan Central, and 26,000 Western Union.

Money closed at 56%. Prime mercantile paper, 5% 67.
Cnstom receipts, \$333,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$425,000. Clearings, \$18,000,000.
Sterling weak; actual business, long, 481%; short, 484%.

Sterling weak;	actual	business,	long.	18114:
short, 48414.				1
	GOVERNE	FRETE		
Coupons, '81	11066 1	Now ALCO		10514
Codpons, new	106%	Vone A non a	ant	1003
Coupons, '68 New 5s	111	onpone	*******	LOOLS
New 58	10664	prreney &		199
Western Union Tel.	7714	Northweste	en ofd	ONT/
Quicksilver pfd	93	New Jersey	Central	12
Quicksilver pfd Pacific Mail	12134	Rock Island		9974
AGAINS EXPIONS	003	Wahash		1112
Welm-Fargo	Billie]	Wayne.		90%
United States Expre				
New York Central.	106%	hicago & A	lton	. 78
Prin mfd	10% (chicago & A	iton pfd.	.100
Erie pfd	23	Phio & Miss	issippi	. 806
Hariem ofd	145	J., L. & W.	********	. 50%
Hariem pfd	5014 T	A. & P. Tel	egraph	22%
Panama	190	B 6 C	ciuc	196
Union Pacific	oule I	Janathal A	24 %	101%
Lake Shore	6256	Control Pari	Sh. du	12%
Illinois Central Cleveland & Pittsbu Northwestern	724	Inion Pacif	a bonda	1.107%
Cleveland & Pittsbu	IFE 76	D. P. land-o	reant.	10736
Northwestern	35%	U. P. sinkin	g-fund	9516
Tennessee, old	48 IT	lirginia ne	w	94
Tennessee, new Virginia, old	47 3	dissouri		107
Virginia, old	. 34	5.1 55 55 5		. 107
	N FRA	NCISCO.		
SAN FRANCISCO,	Nov 30	-The foll	owing a	na 43
closing quotations	at the S	took Poor	Owing a	re the
Alpha	at the S	COUR DOUR		1
Belcher	1209.1	copard	********	. 1%
Best & Belcher	001/3	Northern Be		. 1546
Bullion		verman	:ne	- 1394
Consolidated Vinnini				
California	90 1	axmond &	Fig	716
Confidence	4914 8	Slyer Hill	P.43	317
Caledonia	514 9	avare	********	1914
Crown Point	412.5	egregated l	Reicher	40
Exchequer	648	lerra Neva	da	8
Exchequer	454 T	nion Conso	lidated.	734
diale & Norcross	10	ellow Jack	cet	. 12
Imperial	10% F	ureka Con	******	. 3516
Julia Consolidated	246 6	rand Prize.		. 13
Justice	7 14 LA	lta		
Kentuck	13	3		SIGN

231/4. Paris, Nov. 30.—Rentes, 1071. 121/4c.

Bowe st, 194 ft s of Centre st, w f, 20%x105 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15.

Michigan av, 504 ft s of Righteenth st. e f. 25x 1108 ft, dated Nov. 30.

Third av, 297 ft s of Polk st, w f, undivided j4 4x100 ft, with other property, dated Nov. e (Bernard Mahon to Patrick Mahon)

Veoder st. 527 ft e of North Halsted st. e f. 53

9-10x10e ft, improved, dated Nov. 20.

124 ft, dated Nov. 15.

124 ft, dated Nov. 15.

125x12334 ft, dated Nov. 30.

130 ft, dated Nov. 15.

140 ft, with building-No. 534, dated Nov. 14.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 14.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 22.

150 oth Dearborn st. 28-10 ft so f Thirty-first st. e f. 25x110 ft, improved, dated Nov. 24.

151 dated Nov. 15.

152 dated Nov. 25.

153 dated Nov. 25.

153 dated Nov. 25. 8,700 10,000 1,350

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and the forty-eight hours endir Friday morning, and for

	Rece	ipts.	Shipn	ients.
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1870.
Flour, bris	10, 298	15, 373	22, 116	15, 728
Wheat, bu	92,797	34, 257	16, 189	50,919
Corn. bu	136, 424	59, 448	114,570	24, 729
Oats, bu	32, 675	29, 927	30,562	27,503
Rye, bu	3,930	4.060	18,305	
Barley, bu	16,520	14, 121	83,720	24, 328
Grass seed, bs.	143, 188	121,872	374, 673	
Flax seed, Ds.	181,040	151,450	384,000	
B. corn. 28	149,000	48,000	124,000	
C. meats, Ds	215,693	339,941	3, 257, 057	3,405,277
Beef, tes			155	50
Beef, bris	75	2	251	587
Pork, bris	1,126		1,306	2, 292
Lard, Da	66, 258	229, 915		
Tallow, bs	61,085	53,515	91,000	
Butter. Ds	108,528	91,921	50, 7:25	124, 760
Dre'd hogs, No	69	421	*******	31
Live hogs. No.	44.611	54, 216		5,455
Cattle, No	5,405	8,393		4,790
Sheep, No	1.370	5,464		3,509
Hides, lbs	342,677	222, 473	300,880	312,635
Highwin's, bris	**** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	100	100	261
Wool, 1bs	5, 685	104.777	276,545	204, 505
Potatoes, bu	2,512	1,103	*********	
Coal, tons	7,907	7,941	1, 196	1,074
Hay, tons	70	132	28	. 30
Lumber, m. ft.	3,932	668	2,114	1,482
Shingles, m		160	840	435
Salt, bris	4, 220	624	1,565	3,354
Poultry, lbs	34,038	47,396	2, 250	7,575
Poultry, coops		42		4
Game, pkgs		156		
Eggs, pkgs	143	491	522	. 339
Cheese, bxs	4, 208	3,716	5,625	1,069
Cheese, bxs G. apples, brls	979	2,863	6	764
Beans, bu	446	369		

Thursday for city consumption: 2,726 bu wheat, Thursday for city consumption: 2, 726 bu wheat, 848 bu corn, 576 bu oats, 8, 356 bu barley.
The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 47 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 39 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 1 soft spring, 166 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected 1 car no grade (300 wheat); 57 cars high mixed corn, 1 car new do, 3 cars new mixed, 240 cars No, 2 corn, 101 cars rejected, 16 cars no grade (427 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 14 cars No. 2 white, 38 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (57 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 12 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 2 barley, 14 cars extra No. 3 do, 8 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 10 cars feed (46 barley). Total, 843 cars, or 329,000 bu. Inspected out: 8,828 bu wheat, 81,950 bu

corn. 11,309 bu rye, 4,935 bu barley...
The season of navigation is now over, and with
the incoming of the present month the premium on spot grain will probably vanish. It will now be in order that the premium be on the future. In answer to a question we state that the com-mercial bushel of barley in Liverpool is 60 lbs, the quarter of barley in London is 400 lbs, and the boil of barley in Glasgow is 320 lbs. The quota-

tion of 3s 6d in Liverpool, which has been so steadily supplied in our dispatches, undoubtedly refers to the bu of 60 lbs. but Liverpool circulars have quoted it as high as 4s 4d while the quotation supplied to Chicago was stereotyped at 3s 6d.

The Mark Lane Express of a recent date says that "disease and imperfect maturation have told terribly upon the yield" of the potato crop then

being gathered. The corner in corn for November is over, and yet not finished. A good many of the shorts were filled in before the close of business hours; but a good deal also remained unsettled, the shorts proposing to contest the claim. One party is reported to have offered 10 boat-loads (80,000 bu) now in New York, to deliver it there at the current price in that market, and allow 3c per bu off, in addition to the current cost of transportation. The offer being refused, the "unfortunate" short announced his intention in nearly the language of Macbeth "We will proceed no further in this business." The settling price yesterday on November contracts was 50c per bu, while the shorts stated that the corn is worth somewhere from 38@43c per bu to ship to New York, according to the terms that can be made for transportation. Most of the old corn is being moved out, though it has been popularly supposed that a good deal of it was sold here for December, which may partially account for the weakness in corn futures. They say that new corn dry enough to grind for feed can now be purchased in this market for 38c per bu, though such corn is scarcely up to the standard of No. 2, and this makes old corn at 50c very dear by compari-

aggregate 900,000 to 1,000,000 bu, and the com-bination has about 450,000 bu corn on hand as a residuum. We have no means of stating the mag-nitude of the entire deal-which must have been a

very large one.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and most of them were lower. The leading exception was spot No. 2 corn, as above noted. Outside of this there was a general decline in breadstuffs, oats, barley, and wheat; all receding in sympathy with dullness elsewhere, and in some degree because of the expectation of free deliveries to day on December contracts, with little shipping demand for the property. Provisions were tame, but a decline was checked by a firmer feeling in bogs. There was little doing for firmer feeling in hogs. There was little doing for shipment, other than arrangements to take out the old corn, and the lower grades of that grain were avoided by shippers, and very weak in consequence, rejected being 4% 5c per bu lower.

Dry goods were ordered with rather more freedom than of late, the favorable change in the weather aiready beginning to be felt. Staple productions, both cotton and woolen, remain firm. Groceries were in better request than for some time previous, and should the demand continue to improve, as is expected, a pretty general hardening of prices will very likely resuit. Coffees and rice had something of an advancing tendency, while sugars, sirups, and molasses were lacking in strength. Teas, soaps, starch, spices, etc. were quiet and about steady. In the dried fruit market there were no important changes. Raisins, market there were no important changes. Raisins, currants, and most kinds of foreign fruits were in fair request, while domestic dried were generally quiet. Prices remained as before. Fish were quoted dull and unchanged. A light movement in butter and cheese was reported at easy prices. No price changes were pated in leather beggins.

in outler and cacese was reported at easy prices.

No price changes were noted in leather, bagging, and tobacco. Oils were quiet and about steady.

Coal and wood were firm and unchanged.

The lumber market was rather quiet, and without change as regards prices. The season for cargoes is over nearly, and only a small number of vessels are now expected in. The yard market was steady. Lumber is moving out on contracts, and the daily sales are as sarge as could be ex-pected at this season of the year. Wool was quiet and steady. The seed market was quiet and unchanged, except that clover declined under in-creased offerings. Hay was in fair demand at re-cent prices. Hides, broom-corn, and hops were unchanged. Potatoes were quiet and steady. The offerings of poultry were small, and fair in quality, but there was very little demand, and prices were lower. Green fruits were quiet. The weather we lower. Green fruits were quiet. The weather was more favorable for keeping stock.

Lake freights were in some demand to carry corn to Erie, for which 3½c was bid and 4c asked.

There was also some inquiry for Cleveland and Sandusky, but none for Buffalo. Rail freights were steady. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats 5c per 100 bs higher than grain.

COFFEE JOBBERS.

The New York Herald of the 25th ult has the following in relation to the troubles between merchants in the West and in New York: chants in the West and in New York:

The trouble that has arisen cetween the merchants of western cities and the New York coffee, jobbers still continues, but the probability is that the latter will ce compelled to yield to their Western patrons. As the case stands from the before summed up by saying the case stands from the before summed up by saying the case stands from the before summed up by saying the case stands from the before from them to be done by such persons as the performed them to be done by such persons as the performance of the canon held themselves responsible for such walls being transferred to the railroad depots or docks unless under their own control. The Western purchasers claim to have the right to say who shall convey the goods from the warehouses to the depots or docks unless under their own control. The Western purchasers claim to have the right to say who shall convey the goods from the warehouses to the depots or docks on their responsibility. The fight on the part of the New Yor I pobors has been now going on for about a contract of the same person of the control of the same person to follow. At the meeting in Cincinnati assurances were received from other cities of co-operative action in Sighting the New York men, and as New Orieans and other Southern cities have already more or less engaged in the coffee business, threats were held out that New Orleans, especially, would be made a substitute for New York in this branch of trade. It is assorted by Orieans could easily be made to the control of this trade for the Western man, and that if New York persisted in

INSPECTION OF WHEAT.

The following table shows the inspection of whe in Chicago during the month of November in the

nce	in this cit	y during	Total	5,431	5, 205	7,578	
		sponding	The following table exh wheat in Chicago during September, October, and	the m	onths	of At	igust,
	1877.	1870.	four years:			al al	4
-	1011			1877.	1876.		
373	22, 116			Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
257	16, 189		August	4, 404	1.015	4,780	9 181
927	114,570 30,562			9,061		6,392	
060	18,305		October	10,081		10, 252	
121	83,720		November	5, 431	5, 205	7,578	3,610
872	374,673			-			-
450	384,000		Total.	28,937	18,348	29,002	31,704
000	124,000	26, 490	anim m	01011			
941	3, 257, 057		GRAIN IN	1			
2	155 251	50	The following table ex	hibits	the vi	sible s	upply
-	1,803	2, 292	of grain on the dates no	med.	as rene	orted t	w the
915	1, 157, 320		New York Produce Excha				2
515	91,000	189, 263	The state of the s	Land Control			
921	50,725	124, 760	When he No	24, 1	877. 4	Vov. 25,	
421	********	31	Wheat, bu	2,830,0	100		82,482
216	3,503		Corn, bu				50, 168
393	2,638	4,790	Barley, bu	1. 761. (000		52, 554
464	900 600	8,509	Rye, bu	752.0	000		76,055

Grain in transit eastward from Western lake and river ports, by rail and water, Nov. 24: Wheat, 4,100,000 bu; corn, 2,415,000 bu.

The following were the quantities of grain on the New York canals on Nov. 28: Wheat, 695,000 bu corn, 400,000 bu; oats, 102,000 bu; rye, 36,000 bu; barley, 166,000 bu. IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Receipts: Flour, 27,941 brls; wheat, 466,685

bu: corn. 237, 533 bu: oats, 12, 346 bu: corn-meal 1,883 pkgs; rye, 65,138 bu; barley, 18,230 bu; malt, 26,100 bu; pork, 2,429 pkgs; beef, 2,783 pkgs; lard, 3,889 pkgs; cut meats, 2,864 pkgs whisky, 1,455 brls. Exports: Wheat, 26,028 bu; corn, 33,866 bu,

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were about equal in activity to Wednesday's market, and easier, though hogs were quoted 5e per 100 56 higher. The cause of the downward tendency was understood to be an expectation that the change to colder weather will increase the run of hogs. The advices from other points were generally in favor of buyers, but without any marked decline. Mass Fonk-Was in fair request, but averaged a decline of 10e per bri under rather free offerings for future, with the buying chiefty to fill shorts. Sales were ture, with the buying chiefly to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 1,640 bris cash at \$11.67\2011.72\4; 2,500 reported of 1,000 bits case at \$11.00611.70; 13.000 bris seller December at \$11.00611.70; 13.000 bris seller January at \$11.80611.80; and 750 bris seller February at \$12.00. Total, 17.850 bris. The market closed steady at \$11.60611.67½ for spot; \$11.60611.62½ seller the year; \$11.80611.82½ seller January; and \$12.00 for February.

Pebruary.

Prime mess was quoted at \$11.00@11.25, and extra prime do at \$0.75@10.00.

Land-Was more active and a shade easier, declining 25% perito be, though in very good demand for delivery early in this month. Sales were reported of 1,800 tes cash to selier next week at \$7.75.27.80.1,500 tes seller December at \$7.725@7.75; 5.750 tes seller January at \$7.775@7.82; and 2,000 tes seller February at \$7.775@7.82; and 2,000 tes seller February at \$7.775@7.80.80; and 2,000 tes seller February at \$7.775@7.80.80; and 2,000 tes seller February at \$7.775@7.80.80; and \$7.90 seller February; and \$7.90 seller February at \$7.90 seller February; and \$7.90 seller February at \$7.90 seller February at \$7.90 seller \$7.90

all canvased and packed.

GREARE—Was quiet at 567c.

BLEE PROUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$9.50

GLO.0 for mess; \$10.50611.00 for extra mess; and
\$15.00616.00 for hams.

TALLOw-Was quoted at 7567%c for city, and 767%c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR-Was dull and easier. There was but little demand from the local trade, and only one lot was wanted by shippers, and holders found it impossible to obtain former prices, though there was no general wanted by suppers, and content found it impossible to obtain former prices, though there was no general marking down of quotations. Sales were reported of 165 bris winters, partly at \$6.26½; 1,050 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.20; 15 bris spring superfines at \$2.75; 225 bris rye flour, partly at \$3.25; and 185 bris buckwheat do, partly at \$5.50. Total, 1,640 bris. The market closed with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.2566.60; choice to fine spring, \$5.7566.60; choice to fine spring, \$5.7566.60; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.2565.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$6.056.50; patent springs, \$7.0069.60; low grade, \$3.063.50; rye, \$3.10 G3.40; buckwheat, \$5.0066.00.

Bran-Was duil and 50c lower. Sale was made of 10 tons at \$11.00 per ton, on track.

10 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$12.00 per FEED-Sales were 20 tons at \$16.50@16.75 per ton on track.

Cony-Meal-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT-Was active and weak. The market for November declined 24c, and for December 14c, under rather free offerings, with receipts of 300 cars inspected into store. Liverpool was duil, with cargoes slow, the second dispatch from that city quoted a decline of 1d per cental, and New York was lower, white our snipments were small. In addition to these depressing in fluences was the fact that rather large quantities of spot wheat had been held off the market thy seizerdy her deal. There were some shorts to be flied, but the number seemed to be not equal to the offerings, while the flutures fell off in supparity. There was some talk about probable shipments at cut rates, but it was generally expected that very little wheat will be taken from this city for at least a -month to come, and with good weather there will probably be quite an accumulation of stocks here by the New Year. This causes a disposition to self for future, and acts bearishly on prices, so the control of the control CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.00

SI. OWGIL. OWG. 1800 bu rejected do at 80c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 80cc681.03. Total, 303, 200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu by sample at \$1.20 on track.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu by sample at \$1.20 on track.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 800 bu by sample at \$1.20 on track.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 820 bu by sample at \$1.20 on track.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 820 bu by sample at \$1.20 on track.

HARD WHEAT—Sales were 1802 lower. Sales were 3,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at \$1.10, and 2,400 bu by sample at \$1.0021.14

COEKN—Was active and irregular. The market for stock was sustained at the highest point reached on Wednesday, though the offerings were large, as holdered on the November doal. Switch of the party running the deal, and freely taken at 500 per bu, while settlements of outracts were made at 49%-850c. with a good many shorts left unfilled at the close. Futures were caster in sympathy—with the news from abroad, the British markets and New York being quoted duli and lower. For this month the markets declined ske, and closed 4c lower than on Wednesday afternoon; it opened at 425cc and defined to 425c. closing at 44c.

Selier February was noming 1803.

OATS—Were fairly active and lower. The offering off rejected closed at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn new shelled at 38c.41c on track; 1,600 bu do at 37c.335(c, put delivered; 6.400 bn no. 240 bn no. 24

sold at 55%c. January was quiet at 56%c, and December at 55%c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 55%c.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, closing about it lower than the latest quotation of Wednesday. The receipts for the two days were not large. Futures were offered rather freely and closed tarme, the demand being small. January opened at 61%c. declined to 61%c. and closed at 61%c. 65%c. Cash sold off ta. 60%c. and closed at 61%c. 50%d. and at 50%. No. 3 at 38% 38%c. and feed at 35%30c. Samples were plenty and quiet. Cash saiss were reported of 80% bu No. 3 at 38% 38%c. 400 bu extra No. 3 at 40c. 2.00% bu No. 3 at 38% 38%c. 1,000 bu extra No. 3 at 40c. 2.00% bu No. 3 at 38%300 bu.

Wheat—Sales 115,000 bu at \$1.00 for the year and \$1.00%cs. 10% for January. and 43%c for March at 1.8%c. for December. 41c for January. and 43%c for March at 1.8%c. 11.8% seller the year.

Latest.

Mess pork was grant, with sales of 4.7%0 below the sales.

emoor suits and standard at \$1.0761.03%, and cooses 1.0754.01.0754. Corn was in fair request and steady. December sold a 42564256, and January at 4164156, both closing at the inside. May closed at 4356. December outs sold at 24562456, and January at

243-66244(c. Moss pork was quiet at 511.6) for December, \$11.824(e)11.85 for January, and \$12.00612.0216 for February. Sales 500 bris at \$11.90 for December and \$12.0216 for February.

Land was steady at \$7.771-67.80 for December, \$7.80 (67.82)6 for January, and \$7.9067.9236 for February. Sales 250 tos seller January at \$7.80.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was dull at \$2.02@2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. The stock on hand is large, and the receipts continue liberal: Choice green hurl, 6c; red-tioped medium do, 5@54c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 55@6c; red do, 44@4%c; green covers and insides, 44@6c; atalk braid, 44@6c; inferior brush, 3%@4c; crooked, 244%c.

bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@145c; do, double, 24@245c.

24@245c.

24@245c.

24@25c.

24@25c.

24@25c.

25@25c.

25@25c.

26@25c.

26@

natural, 28 deg., 25c. ancumas of the weather being too cold to handle stock, and the offerings were rather small. Fine Eastern peachblows were quoted at 48450c, and Western 45446f.
POULTEY AND GAME—Were dull and lower. The receipts were small, and the stock on the whole not POULTRY AND GAME—Were dull and lower. The receipts were small, and the stock on the whole not large, but there was listle demand for anything under this head: Live chickens, \$2.50pes3. 25 per doz; diessed do. 7688c per lb; ducks, \$2.75663.00; do dressed. 10c; turkeys. \$899c; do dressed. 10cl; decised. \$899c; dosesed. 10cl; decised. \$8.2563.50; partigles. \$2.25; qual., \$1.2061.50; wild ducks. \$1.25 seed. 25.25 per log. \$2.50pes. \$1.50pes. \$1.5

40c.
SALT—Was in moderate demand and steady: Saginaw or New York fine salt, \$1.10; ordinary coarse,
\$1.30; dairy, with base, \$2.40; without bags, \$2.00;
Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3.25.
11.3.8—Remain quiet and firm, at former prices. We Ashton dairy, per sack, \$3, 25.

TEAS—Remain quiet and firm, at former prices. We quote:

GUNFOWDER—Common, 28@32c; good do, 38@38c; med, 600a2c; choice, 80a7c; choices, 83@88c; fancy, \$1,0021.10.

GUNFOWDER—Common, 28@30c; good do, 33@38c; med, 600a2c; choice, 63@78c; choices, 70a7cs, 71,0021.10.

JOHN HYSON—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@38c; medium, 83@40c; good do, 43@45c; finc, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choices, 70a7cs, 60a8c; medium, 83@40c; good do, 43@45c; finc, 48@50c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choices, 78@58c, JAPAX—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 38@40c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 63@68c; choices, 88@58c, JAPAX—Common, 24@28c; good common, 30@32c; medium, 38@40c; fines, 43@50c; finest, 53@60c; choices, 55@60c; choicest, 55@60c; choicest, 55@60c; finest, 43@50c; choicest, 65@60c; finest, 43@50c; choicest, 55@60c; finest, 65@60c; finest, 66@60c; finest,

o the seaboar	FREIGHT	S-Pollo	wing	are the	reigh
Chicago to— New York Baltimore Philadelphia Boston & N. Er Albany dontreal Loose meats	Fourth class. Cents. 40	Grain. Cents. 40 37 38 45 35 35 bs above	74 76 90 70	42 43 50 40	Seed
		STOC	K.		
Western	CH		953	ALC: UNK	
Receipts-		Cat	tie.	Hogs.	Shee
uesday		2	649	15, 494 22, 513	3
Wednesday		3	974	26,039	8
hursday		2	031	18,572	1,1
riday	***********	2.	200	17,000	6
- FE 18 21 E				-	
Total		13,	345	99,618	3, 12
ame time last week before la	week	13,	406	93, 410	5,0
Shipments-	aot	17,	326	128, 103	7,5
londay			521	1,437	21
uesday	**********	1	832	1,992	
Vednesday		2.		1.887	
hursday			293	1,616	
Total		3.9	91	6,932	21
OF RESIDENCE AND LOSS.	MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O		P. P. L.		

GENERAL MARKETS. rooked, 244%c.

BEANS—The best grades of mediums were quoted at

BEANS—The best grades of mediums were quoted at \$2.00@2.10.

BUTTER—Trade was dull for everything not grading above fair, and the general market was weak and unsettled. Prices were not quotably lower, but the tendency appears to be in a downward direction, as the Eastern markets are reported overstocked and depressed. We repeat our list: Fancy creamery, 30@32c; good to choice grades, 20@26c; medium, 15@18c; inferior to common, 8813c; roll, 12@20c.

BAGGING—But little was doing in this branch of trade, and quotations are to a considerable extent nominal. We make no change in our list, as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 20%c; American, 19%c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnles, singles, 14@14%c; do, double, 24@24%c.

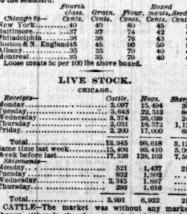
staves, bucked, \$25,00627.00; shaved hoops, \$14.00 cits.00.

EGGS—Were firm at 18620c for the best preserved stock. Fresh eggs would probably bring more. The receipts are small.

FiSH—Few orders were received, and few were expected, this being the dull season with fishdealers. Prices remained sleady and firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, \$4.5034.60; family whitefish, \$2.7563.00; rount, \$3.253.3.50; maskerel, extra, ½-brl, \$13.50614.00; No. 1 shore, \$10.00610.50; select meas, per ½-brl, \$16.00; No. 1 bay, \$8.50 cits. Phys. 35.50; heart of the price o

FRUITS AND NUTS—A moderate business was in progress at generally sustained prices. We continue to quote the continue to quote qu

lögic granulated, 1056/1046; powdered, 1056/1046; Astandard, 1956/164; do No. 2, 1956/165/165, extra C, 1946/1656; C No. 1, 1856/165; C No. 2, 1856/165/165, extra C, 1946/165/165, extra C, 1856/165, extr



edium Grades—Steers in fair hean, weign-ing 1,605 to 1,30° bs. 30° bs

d thin cows, heliers, stags, rag steers. 1.
Iroves. 2.
Inoves. 2.
Inoves. 3.
CATTLE SALES. 3.
SALES. 42.
S5.25 30. 40.
S5.25 30.
S5.25

wer 4.40, and \$4.30.64.50 for common to choice he Common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to choice he Common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and heavy weight pach for common to prime medium and the pach for common to prime medium and pach for common to prime medium and pach for common to prime medium and pach for pac

best Philadelphias, \$4.4044.90; best Yorkers, \$4.004.10; roughs, 684.25; common Yorkers, \$4.0044.10; roughs, 683.50.

683.50.

100 to 140, \$4.006.50; good, \$0 to 90, \$3.756 common, 70 to 80, \$2.7563.25; lambs, \$4.00.0.

65.00. To the Western Associated Press.

East Library, Pa., Nov. 30.—Cattle-Receipts for two days, 1,768 head through, and 117 head of yard-stock; total for four days, 1,788 through and 1,564 yard; market unchanged.

Hogs-Receipts for two days, 5,885 head, 1,564 yard; market unchanged.

Hous-Receipts for two days, 5,885 head; total for four days, 14, 135; Yorkers, \$4.35@4.45; Philadelphias, \$4.00@4.80.

SHEEF-Receipts for two days, 600 head; total for four days, 2,800; only one load sold at \$3.75.

four days, 2,500; only one load sold at \$3.73.

ALBANY.

for both.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—CATTILD—Receipts, 362 loads, 25 less than last week; trade light; no change in prices; common to fair. \$4.0084.50; medium, \$5.0085.25; extract—Receipts, 65 loads, an increase of 13 over last week; common to fair. \$4.2084.50; fair to good, \$4.50.65.00; extras, \$5.0085.50; supply of lambs light; common to fair. \$5.0085.50; fair to good, \$5.0085.75; extras, \$6.00.

St. St. Louis.

St. Joseph St. J

SHEEF AND LAMSS- Receipts, 1, 292; total for the week, 6, 307; fresh arrivals consigned through; no sales.

SHEF AND LAMSS- Receipts, 1, 000; total for the week, 6, 307; fresh arrivals consigned through; no sales.

SHEF AND LAMSS- Receipts, 1, 000; total for the week, 6, 307; fresh arrivals consigned through; no sales.

SHEF AND LAMSS- Receipts, 1, 000; total for the week, 18, 150; light run of stock; sare; only sales 2 cars; Western sheep, 83, 874664. 10; yards bare of stock week, 18, 150; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; light run of stock; supply hardly equal to demand; stock, 55; common, 84, 3064. 35; heavy good to extra, 84, 5564. 60; common, 83, 5064. 20; light, 84, 2564. 40; packing, 84, 3564. 4.5; butchers, 84, 3064. 60; receipts for two days, 18, 200; shipments, 206.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and little better than nominal. Two or three sales were made at recent prices. The season is about over. A few cargoes are expected in, but not a freet, and vessels are not now clearing for lumber. Piece stuff, standard, was quoted at \$7.75, common inch at \$8,50@9.50, and medium do at \$10.00@12.00. Lath were salable at \$1.75, and shingles at \$2,25@2.30. ningles at \$2,25@2.35. Sales: Cargo of schr A. W. Luckey, from Pensaukee, 280,000 ft strips and boards at \$10.00.

The yard market was moderately active and steady. The shipments were large for the time of year, and may continue liberal until late in the winter. Quotations: may continue ilberal until late in the winter. Quotations:
First and second clear, I and 2-inch. \$34, 00635, 00
Third clear, I inch. 20, 00630, 00
First and second clear dressed siding. 14, 506315, 00
First common dressed siding. 14, 506315, 00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 26, 0027, 00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 23, 00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 23, 00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 23, 00
Flooring, first common, dressed. 25, 00627, 00
Box boards, I il inche and inpwards. 25, 00680, 00
Box boards, I in the sea and inpwards. 25, 00627, 00
A stock-boards, 10 to 12 inch. 22, 00627, 00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 22, 00627, 00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20, 00627, 00
C occument inmber—outside prices are for dry:
Fencing so, 1, 146316ft. 11, 00612, 50
Fencing do, 12 to 20 feet. 10, 506412, 00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. 11, 00612, 50
Cull boards. 9, 00640, 50
Cull boards. 9, 00640, 50
Cull boards. 9, 006840, 50
Cull boards. 9, 006840, 50
Climens boards. 10 for 20 feet. 11, 00612, 50
Climens boards, 10 to 20 feet. 11, 00612, 50
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Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. 11, 00612, 50

ngles "A" standard... ngles "A" choice to extra. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board o

Trade:
LIVERPOOL, NOV. 30.—Prime mess bork—Eastern, 68s;
Western, 57s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 45s; short ribs,
41s; long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 40s 6d; shoulders,
35s; hams, 47s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 91s; India
mess beef, 98s; extra India mess, 112s. Checae, 63s 6d.

35s: hams, 47s. Lard, 43s. Prime mess beef, 91s: India mess beef, 98s; extra India mess, 112s. Cheese, 63s 6d. Tallow, 40s.
London, Nov. 30.—Liverpool—Wheat dull. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet: good No. 2 spring, 50s 6dig51s; good red winter, 53s 8d. Corn rather easier: fair average American mixed, 30s 6dig51s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat rather slow. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 29s 6d. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat smail. Country markets for wheat.—English firm: French quiet. On passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and direct ports: Wheat and flour, 1,250,000 qrs; corn, 410,000 grs.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Liveriol., Nov. 30—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 4d; white, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 7d; 21db, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s 3d.
Provisions—Fork, 57s. Lard, 43s.
Liveriol., Nov. 30—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 7d; club, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s 3d; No. 2, 29s. Breadout, Nov. 30—2 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 20s. Breadout, Specerally dull.
Liveriol., Nov. 30—1 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 20s. Breadouth greenersly dull.
Liveriol., Nov. 30—1 p. decided for three days, 26, 000 qrs; American, 35, 000; California, white wheat, 12s 7d; 612s 11d; do club, 12s 9d; 33d; No. 2 to No. 1 red West- ern spring, 10s 11d; do winter, 10s 3d[11s ad, 10ur—Extra New York, 20s. Corn—Western mixed, 20s 22s 3d. Oat—American, 3s. Barley—American, 3s. CLOYEE SEED—American, 45250s.

Lard—American, 43. Bacon—Long clear middles, and short do, 40s 64.

CHRESE—Fine American, 64s.

TALLOW—40s 3d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 6d; refined, 11s 6d.

LINSERO DIL—31s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s 31; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TUNERVINE—25s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Sales of the west 60.000 bales, of which exporters took 7.000 bales; speculators, 5.000; total stock, 361.000; American, 171.000; receipts, 55,000; American, 41.000; actual export, 7.000; amount affoat, 193,000; American, 173,000; forwarded from ships side direct to spinners, 7,000; American sales, 36,000.

LONDON, NOV. 30. -PETROLEUM-Redned, 12101214 LINSEED OIL-298 6d.
CALCUTTA LINSEED OIL-538 6d. RESIN-Common, 58 6d.
ANTWEEP, Nov. 30. - PETROLEUM-31M.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITTES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Nov. 30.—Grain—A tame, depressand irregular market for wheat, which has been comparatively stack demand on speculation, shipment and milling, with values on spring grades quoted utilities and in instances 2e per bu lower, and on wine also lower and insetticle, especially in the option ling. Offerings of spring grades more urgent: 3,000 bu man-Michigan at \$1.45; 1,500 bu red Western at \$1.406.44; 800 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring at \$1.35; 1.406.44; 800 bu No. 1 Milwaukeee spring at \$1.35; 1.406.44; 800 bu No. 1 Mi also lower and unsettled. especially in the option has offerings of spring grades more urgent: 3.000 bu mile Michigan at \$1.45; 1,500 bu red Western at \$1.4081.48.800 bu No. 1 Milwaukees pring at \$1.33; bost-loss held 26.35c higher; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern becember at \$1.31; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern December of the at \$1.31; 8,000 bu January at \$1.33; 100 bu ungraded, at \$1.27; closing quotations: No. 2 Northwestern St. 31; 31,300 bu ungraded, at \$1.27; closing quotations: No. 2 Northwestern St. 32,32; February, \$1.3361.36 per bu. Corn more serve, but at a reduction of %6.1c per bu under fra offerings, and increased inquiry to place of supplies export inquiry fair; ungraded mixed Western at 63%; c. 80,000 bu at 63%. Rye steady and in moderns request; No. 2 Western quoted at 736.764. A unsucally slow movement in oats, which yielded %61c per to and closed weak; mixed Western, 3,500 bu, 400; white Western, 6,300 bu, at 396.43%; No. 2 Onlease of quoted at 33%;66.100. Provisions—New pork is in fair demand for early delivery, but old at lower prices; Western mess, December option, quoted at \$13,20613.25; January, \$13.20613.25; Tebruary, \$13.25613.30, with no sale reported. Cut meats are in limited demand, and quadweaker in price. Bacon is in fair request for Western delivery; 2,000 boxes long and short clear at 6% showing a slight decline. Western steam lard fair active for carry delivery at about former prices: becamber option is quoted at the close at \$.835 sales; seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.38 %68.355; January, seller remainder of the year at \$8.355.

cember option is quoted at the close at \$.833 \$8.25@8.37%; February, \$8.47%; March, \$8.57%; 78 tcs December at \$8.32%@8.35: 1,500 tcs remaindered

500 tes February at 8, 4568, 47%; 500 tes March at 88, 85%;
SUGARS—Raw in moderate request, on the basis of 74,67% for fair to good refining Cuba; saled include 41 high slow grade centrifugal at 75,680; 3, 300 bags at 84c; 2, 500 bags to arrive by stemmer on private term; refined quoted at 1/20 per 10 lower on a restricted business.

84c; 2, 500 bags to arrive by steamer on private term; refined quoted at 14c per ib lower on a restricted business.

WHISKY—Quoted up to \$1.10% regular, with alls reported of 100 brls.

FREIGHTS—Business in the berth freight line has fair aggregate on a steady basis as to rates, room its grain and provisions—especially the former—attracting more attention; in the chartering line the morement was moderate and indicative of no important change as to quotations; tonnage for petroleum and grain more request; for Liverpool, engagements by sail 20 bales cotton at 14d per 1b; 500 bris flour at 2s de per bi; by steam 600 bales cotton at 14d per 1b; 4,800 br grain at 5d per bu; 850 pkgs bacon and lard at 30s 6635s; tallow 30s and heavy goods 30s@35s per ton; 250 pkg provisions in tea and bris at 5s 6466s and 3s 966ss; for London, by steam, 20,000 bu grain at 5d per bu; 1,000 cases canned goods at 25s.

New York, Nov. 30.—Cortors—Quiet; 11 5-18611 7-1861 net receipts for two days, 2,125 bales; gros, 7,006; futures closed steady; sales, 24,000 pecember, 11.24@11.25c; January, 11.30611-31c; February, 11.43611.44c; March, 11.59611.37c; April, 11.60c; May, 71.82@11.83; June, 11.97e; July, 12.60 11.70c; May, 71.82@11.83; June, 11.97e; July, 12.60 11.70c; May, 71.82@11.83; June, 11.97e; July, 12.60 12.01c; August, 12.03@12.03c.

FLOUE—Market dull; receipts, 28.000 bris; No. 2 85.0064, 25; super State and Western, 24.736, 25; common to good extra, 25.355.75; cond to choics, 25.5068.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 75; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 53.4067.50; St. Lons, 25.5068.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 70; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 53.4067.50; St. Lons, 25.5068.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 70; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 53.0064.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 70; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 53.0066.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 70; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 53.000 common to good extra, 25.356.70; on the choics of the choics, 25.5060.00; white wheat extra, 26.0566, 70; fang, 26.8968, 25; extra Ohlo, 5

ice steady.

Perroleum—Market dull; crude, 8c; refined, 1342

TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; \$1.7061.75.

TUPPENTINE—Steady; 34c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 211462314c.

ONIC. CLOVER-SEED-Mammoth, \$5.10; prime, \$4.87% 4.90; No. 2, \$4.60.

Hogs-Dressed, 5c.
RECEIPTS-Flour, none; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 48.000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 87,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.
TOLENO, O., Nov. 30-4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with wheat dull; extra white Michigam, 81.35%; amber Michigam, December, S1.30%; January, S1.29%; No. 3 red, S1.14. Corn dull; high-mized, 50%c; No. 2, 49%c; damaged, new, 38%c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, S1e.

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COTTON—Steady and unchanged; middling, 10/61 sales, 2,500 baies; receipts, 3,000; shipments, 1,500; stock, 19, 150.

NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 30.—FLOUR—Dull andnominal; superfine, 84.25; XX, 84.75; XXX, 85.0066,00; this grades, 86.0067,00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; red mixed, 58c; choice yellow, 60c; choice whether, but form; 32.50.

Hay—Steady; prime, \$16.00; choice, \$18.00410,00.

PROVISIONS—Fork duil and nominal; shi2.0013, 35.

Lard quiet; refined tierce, 846345c; kc, 89.006, 9,25. Bulk meats duil and nominal; shi2.0013, 35.

Lard quiet; refined tierce, 846345c; kc, 89.006, 9,25. Bulk meats duil and nominal; shi2.0013, 35.

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Lard quiet; refined tierce, 846345c; kc, 89.006, 9,25. Bulk meats duil and nominal; shi2.0013, 35.

Lard quiet; refined tierce, 846345c; kc, 89.006, 9,25. Bulk meats duil and nominal; shi2.0013, 35.

Lard quiet; refined tierce, 846345c; kc, 89.006, 9,25. Bulk meats duil and louiders, loose, 54635d; packed, 34635d; Bacon scarce and nrasishoulders, 7c; clear, 96.4c. Hama, sugar cured, small size, 146145c; large, 13614c.

Western, \$1.0561.09.

GROCKRIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes, ordinary toprime, 164(6194)c in gold. Sugar quiet but firm; omnon to good common, 46554c; fait to fully fait, 346.65c; prime to choice, 7675c; yellow charfer, common, 20620c; fait, 276225c. Rice—Duil but unchanged. Baltimors, No. 2 Medican and prices there; common, 20620c; fait, 276225c. Rice—Duil but unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and casfer; No. 2 Western winter, spot and December, 84.44; january, 80.4c. hugs and steady; Western white, spot and December, 84.44; january, 80.4c. hugs and steady; Western white, 800 and 10.000 and 10.0

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30. -Flour-Steady and un-

changed.

Grann—Wheat quiet but steady: amber. \$1.418
1.43: red. \$1.448 1.48; white, \$1.456 1.50. Corn steady: pellow codes be; mixed, 64665c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Weaker; redned, 13%c; crude, 13 PETROLEUM-Weaker; refined, 13%c; crude, 13/14c.
WHISKY-\$1.10.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; out, 3,000 bu.
Wool-Fair demand; steady; Ohio, Pennsylvanis and West Virginia, XX and above, 444-40c; X, 444-50c; corre, 356-37c; New York, Michagan, Indiana, and Western fine, 400-43c; medium, 44-45c; coarse, 386-38c; combing, washed, 506-80c; washed, 386-38c; Canada combing, 524-53c; in all washed, 526-53c; in medium un washed, 52c; tub washed, 426-46c.

washed, 28633c; casse and medium unwashed, 28633c; tub washed, 42646c.
S2c; tub washed, 42646c.
Cincinnati, O., Nov. 30.—Corron—Quiet but steady, 10%cc.
FLORE—Firmer; family, 85. 75645.90.
FLORE—Firmer; family, 85. 75645.90.
Lad. Steady, with a fair demand; steady western apring, 60685c.
PROVISIONS—FORK—Demand fair and market 275. 275.
12.00. Lard steady, with a fair demand; steady 12.00. Lard steady 12.00. Bulk meats quiet, steady 12.00. Lard steady 12.00.

LOUISVILLE, NOV.

Hoda-\$4.25@4.40; receipts,
BUFFALO, NOV. 30.—GRAIN
frm: sales, 2,000 bu; No. 1 M
Corn inactive; asking 54c for
Oats held st_38c; no deman
Barley dull and unchanged: no * Boston, Nov. 30.—Flour Grain—Corn quiet; mixed firm; No. 1 and ex; ra white, No. 1 mixed, 41@414c; No. 3 30@354c.

Oswego, Nov. 30. -Market COTTO United States ports during til last year. 203,000: total receiports to date. 1,503,000; total receiports to date. 1,503,000; last year. 133,000; total experiports to date. 821,000; last year. 134,000; last year. 134,000; last year. 134,000; last year. 14, lyspool. 351,000; last year. 14, lyspool. 351,000; last year. 14, lyspool. 351,000; last year. 150,000. Gatvssron. Nov. 30.—Co. Gatvssron. Nov. 30.—Co.

10%; stock, 72,611 bales; gross receipts, 18,284; sales Britain, 156; constwise, 8,44 Britain. 156; constwise, 8, 448. CHARLESTON. Nov. 30.—COTOM-103 1-18c; not receipts, 2 stock, 65, 230; weekly net receipts, 2 stock, 65, 230; weekly net receipts for the stock, 67, 230; constwise, 7, MOBILE, NOV. 30.—COTTOM-3tock, 44, 356 bales: weekly ne 9. 200; exports to Great Britain SAVANNAII. Nov. 30.—COT 10 11-18c; stock, 90, 391 bales 37, 73; gross receipts, 27, 592; Great Britain, 3, 781; to Freent, 3,075; constwise, 14, 557. PETROLI

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3 steady and firm; standard whit Provided: firmediate shipment \$2.00, with a few buyers; redn DRY GO NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Busin partments; cotton goods quic prints in limited demand; M red prints reduced to 9c; gin goods in fair request; woolen TURPEN:

A VICT The Very Unpleasant G

of Judah P. Benjami Young Man of St. Loui Special Dispatch to The ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—2 suit of the most extraor up for trial to-day in Court, and was deided in husband. The 24th of Ma Gordon was married, at the this city, to Estella F. Gor P. Benjamin, the ex-Rebe and now an eminent counceremony drew together qualifiends of Mr. Gordon, a wealth and unexception that time connected with I and now with Chase & C firms of this city. The bri stranger in the city, havin leans prior to the marriag Gordon formed her acqu leaving there, engaged to Gordon came to St. Lou expectant in New Orleans, date fixed, when they we This part of the programm denouement to the hi unprepared, and which I to a separation and a suit hours after the marriage bride and groom retired t bridal chamber," and, afte for a chat, the husband w from his propriety by the next room. He asked w the new-made wife pro and, falling at her hus his forgiveness.

and, falling at her hus his forciveness. Imag tion and surprise when child was flesh of her fle bone, whom he had her chaste as Diana, as pure a learn from her own lips the and the damnable decention upon him by making him, and a father. Mr. Gordon termining what coarse it wounder the circumstances, braiding her whom he had honor, and protect, he bad farewell, and sought the ast by what course to pu Solon N. Sapp. Esq., atto fing his determination to poat delay. Accordingly legal proceedings for him hour. The petition was dranged its slow length courts until this morning, ceeded in procuring a de his client, and Gordo more being a free alleges that the detthe sin of adultery Miltenberger, a banker with divers and sundry of city, and that, after the m resided in an assignation street, in this city, for mand, while there, plied he trees, at the same time re her paramours as the unci iff, greatly to his dishionor was heartily congratulate of the decree. was heartily congratulate of the decree. THE WEA

WASHINGTON, D. C., I Upper Lake region and or partly cloudy weather, light snows, followed by winds shifting to warmer Local OBSER Time, Bar. The Hu.

Alpena 29.04 24 N.

Buffaio 29.95 31 W.

Cheyenne 29.86 28 W.

Cheyenne 30.12 23 E.

Lawinort 30.15 27 W.

Deutoth 30.15 27 W.

Deutoth 30.15 27 W.

Leaknaba 30.17 22 W.

Grand Haven 30.10 12 W.

Kookuka 40.17 22 W.

Milwaukee 30.17 24 N.

Milwaukee 30.17 25 W.

Milwaukee 30.17 26 W.

Milwaukee 30.18 6 C.

since the opening of na Saginaw River, 513,835,0 increase of 93,000,000 ov 346,850 shingles, 51,000,

BUFFALO GR/ BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. of grain at this port, from gation to Dec. 1, exe (0,000,524 bushels. Rec barrels. Total shipmer canals this season, 48,000,

god.

"The Curiet and unchanged.

"The Curiet and unchange Bacon and sugar-cured hams, none here. Lard orm Becon and sugar-cured hams, none here. Lard orm Edward and the sugar-water Firmer INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 80.—FLOUR—Quiet and Grails Wheat No. 2 red, \$1.2561.25. Corn-New Sec. Units. 256-27c. Rye, 556-56c. Provincies Quiet; shoulders, 44c. Bacon-clear h, shoulders, 6c; hams, 846-95-c. Lard-Steam, 716

rib, shoulders, ec; hama, 8949396. Lard-Steam, 774

1863-84.2564.40; receipts, 3.500; shipments, 660.

1863-84.2564.40; receipts, 3.500; shipments, 660.

1867-10. Nov. 30.—Grain—Wheat dull; holders from 30.2 2 mixed Western, can be a sale of the shipment of the shipment

PROBIA. Nov. 30.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales of 100 bris at \$105/4, 200 bris at \$1 05. OSWEGO, Nov. 30. -Market unchanged.

COTTON. COTTON.

New YORK. Nov. 30.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week. 274,000 bales; last year. 203,000: total receipts at all United States ports to date. 4,503,000; last year, 1,801,000: exports from all United States ports for the week. 107,000; last year. 183,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 621,000: last year, 750,000; stock at all interior towns. 85,000; last year, 901,000; stock at all interior towns. 85,000; last year, 193,000; stock at Liverpool, 381,000; last year, 452,000; stock of American affoat for Great Britain, 173,000; last year, 283,000.

250,000.

GALYSSTON, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Quiet: middling, 10%; shock, 72,611 bales: weekly net receipts, 18, 227; gross receipts, 18, 254; sales, 7,721; exports to Great Britain, 156; coastwise, 448;
CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10%; 481-16c; net receipts, 2, 389 bales; sales, 100; shock, 65, 230; weekly net receipts, 15, 488; sales, 8,000; exports to Great Britain, 5,056; to France, 7, 304; to the Continent, 5,771; coastwise, 7,673;
MOALIZ, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10%; c; stock, 44,356 bales; weekly net receipts, 17,541; sales, 9,20; exports to Great Britain, 1,775; to France, 1,350.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 30.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 1011-18c; stock, 90,591; bales; weekly net receipts, 21,760; gross receipts, 27,562; sales, 9,757; exports to Great Britain, 3,781; to France, 910; to the Continent, 3,075; coastwise, 14,557.

Simple of the content the new-made wife produced the infant, and, falling at her husband's feet, begged his forgiveness. Imagine his mortification and surprise when informed that the child was fiesh of her flesh, and bone of her bone, whom he had heretofore deemed as chaste as Diana, as pure as the snow, and to learn from her own lips the story of her shame and the damnable deception she had practiced upon him by making him at once a husband and a father. Mr. Gordon was not long in determining what course it was his duty to pursue mader the circumstances, and, without upbraiding her whom he had just sworn to love, honor, and protect, he bade her an everlasting farwell, and sought the advice of counsel as to what course to pursue. He consulted Solon N. Sapp. Esq., attorney-at-law, expressing his determination to procure a divorce without deal proceedings for him against his wife of an hour. The petition was duly filed, and the case dragged its slow length along through the courts until this morning, when Mr. Sapp susceeded in procuring a decree of divorce for his client, and Gordon rejoices in once more being a free man. The petition alieges that the defendant committed the sin of adultery with one William Miltenberger, a banker of New Orleans, and with divers and sundry other persons in this city, and that, after the marriage, the defendant resided in an assignation house on Eleventh Mreet, in this city, for more than sixty days, and, while there, pited her vocation as an adulters, at the same time representing herself to her paramours as the unchaste wife of the plaintiff, greatly to his dishoner and shame. Gordon was heartly congratulated upon the procuring of the decree.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Dec. 1-1 a. m .- For the Upper Lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, rising barometer, northwest winds, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, and in the former light snows, followed by falling barometer and winds shifting to warmer easterly or southerly.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, NOV. SO.

Maximum thermometer, 90: minimum, 14. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CRICAGO, NOV. 30—Midnight Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

.THE COURTS.

The West Park Commissioners Win a Case.

An Old Whisky Suit-George Mansur in Bankruptcy-Judgment Record.

A decree has just been entered in the case of Coleman vs. The West Chicago Park Commis-sioners, tried last week by Judge Moore. It seems that in 1870 the Commissioners bought of Nancy Johnson, for \$25,000, certain land which now forms part of Humboldt Park. The land had been predously sold by H. O. Stone to Henry and Nancy Johnson, and their daughter Mary. Henry conveyed his share to his wife, and she sold the whole tract to the Commissioners with covenants of warranty. Mary subsequently, having conveyed a half of her interest to other parties, joined with them in a suit to recover two-thirds of the land, claiming that her father's deed to her mother was void. The her father's deed to her mother was void. The Commissioners alleged that the land was sold with the daughter's knowledge and acquicscence, and that the latter, haying received her part of the purchase money, was estopped from contesting the sale; that the deed of Henry to his wife was good in equity, and that the land having been taken for public uses its value only could be recovered.

value only could be recovered.

"Judge Moore held that the complainants were barred by laches in not bringing the suit before; that Mary, living with her mother, must have known of and acquiesced in the sale, and if he allowed any claim to the daughter he would be obliged to take an equal amount from the mother. The bill was therefore dismissed. CROOKED-WHISKY CASES AND OTHER CRIMINAL

CROOKED-WHISKY CASES AND OTHER CRIMINAL MATTERS.

The case of James A. Cunningham, of Louisville, Ky., indicted for illicit whisky transactions, was tried before Judge Blodgett yesterday. The whisky was originally solid by Cunningham to J. & J. Schwabacher, liquor-dealers at Peoria, and was seized by the Government on account of an increase of 9 to 10 per cent between the proof fixed by the stamps three years are, and the

10, and a provisional warrant of seizure, were issued.

An involuntary petition was also filed against Jacob Guth, Jr., of Seneca, McHenry County, by the tollowing creditors: A. J. Vail; claim, \$804.86; Robert Forest, \$289; Jacob Guth, Sr., \$335.65; G. V. Wells, \$110; George F. Renwick, \$9.90; Eliza Edwards, \$218.34; A. B. McConnel, \$67; Thomas McD. Richards, \$102.54; and T. J. Dacy, \$30.11. It is charged that on the 1st of November Guth made a fraudulent sale of a large amount of real and personal property for the benefit of his wife to Jacob Huber; that he has given chatted mortgages to different persons, and allowed judgments to go against him, and his property to be seized. A rule to show cause Dee. 11, and an injunction to prevent the the sale of his property, were issued.

In the case of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, an order was entered dismissing the proceedings.

George W. Campbell was [appointed Assignee]

pany, an order was entered dismissing the proceedings.

George W. Campbell was [appointed Assignes of George F. Batcheider.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Hiram C. Jones.

A final dividend of 3 per cent was declared in the case of Biddle & Boyd, making 46% per cent paid by the estate. Creditors who have not as yet received anything can get their share of the Assignee.

An Assignee will be chosen for Royal A. Remick at 10 a. m. this morning.

The first and final dividend meeting of Chandler & Lord will be held at 2 p. m.

The first and final dividend meeting of Stand Haven 30.10 1 N.E. fresh. OL t. snow. Net fluron 30.01 20 W. fresh. Cloudy. South 19 N. W. gen. Clear. Cloudy. Clear. South 19 N. W. gen. Gloudy. Gloudy.

Guild, C. B. Bulkley, D. Goodwin, Jr., W. H. Turner, and John Q. Adams, claiming \$5,000

Turner, and John Q. Adams, claiming \$5,000 damages.

J. H. Dunham began a suit in trover against W. B. Jacobs, claiming \$3,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Tennie Davenport, Jennie Love, and Isaac and George Myers and George Eager were on trial yesterday. Some weeks ago Tennie Davenport robbed Frank Danhquest of \$1,355 in a Fourth avenue den of vice, and the other defendants became parties to the crime, it is alleged, in the division and secretion of the plunder. The evidence for the prosecution and part of the evidence for the defense was heard.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BRODGERT—Criminal and whisky business.

JUDGE BLODGETT-Criminal and whishy outliness.

JUDGE GARY-243, 244, 246, 248 to 251, 253 to 264, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGEJAMESON-First four cases of condemnation calendar for December.

JUDGE MOORE-No call until Tuesday.

JUDGE MOORE-No call until Tuesday.

JUDGE ROGESS-Set case 405, Gavip vs. City. and calendar Nos. 616 to 630, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTS-408, 409, 413, 415 to 420, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL-General business.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—673, Bassett vs. Kneale.

JUDGE WILLIAMS-673, Bassett vs. Kneale.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CINCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—
Henry Evers vs. Henry Deverman and Anna Deverman, \$864.

CINCUIT COURT—JUNGE RODERS—Pred Wenzel vs. William Laracy, \$150.

JUDGE BOOTH—South Chicago Sash Company vs. Charles Garloff and Frank Schoening; finding, \$122.65.—J. J. Powers et al. vs. Richael Gregg; verdict, \$145. and motion for new trial.—L. B. Otis, as Receiver of the State Savings Institution, vs. David D. Spencer, \$39, 907. 81.

DIPHTHERIA.

Letter from the Health Commission easary Sanitary Precautions.

Health Commissioner De Wolf has addressed the following letter to Mayor Heath regarding the sanitary condition of the city, and the necessity for taking measures to prevent the spread of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and small-pox, this winter. The suggestions are of the highest practical importance, and will commend them-

the future for dwelling houses should have their local sewer connected by a ventilating pipe with the man fine, or by a shaft to the roof; and the sewer department should immediately relieve the gas pressure in the street sewers by some efficient and practical ventilation. I believe the latter work, which could be undertaken immediately, would save many lives the coming winter, and preventable mortality is criminal mortality.

I wish also to call the attention of the medical profession to another preventable disease, which is to-day hanging over our city like a menace. In August last I forwarded a circular letter to every physician in the city, giving warning of the approach of small-pox. Several villages and cities in the neighboring State of Wisconsin were grievously afflicted by this loathsome disease. In September it appeared in four or five different localities in this city, when a systematic and methodical attempt to exterminate it was determined upon, and Assistant Commissioner Knox was assigned to the direction of the work. The energy and intelligence he has exhibited, and the fidelity and laborious services which. Medical Inspectors Sawyer, Garrett, and Hall have given to the work. have filled hie with admiration and regard. The public cannot well appreciate their indebtedness to those gentlemen. A portion of every day, oftentimes the entire day,—seven days in the week, for the past three ments, has been devoted to vaccination. Forty-three thousand school-children have been examined, and 22,000 persons outside the achools have been reaches, and a ligood citizens readily comply.—and all houses from which persons have been removed are thoroughly fumigated under the direction of a sanitary officer. Notwithstanding this effort, the disease is spreading in the south and southwest sections of the city, and again call upon all physicians to vaccinate and revaccinate all persons within the circle of their practice who have not been vaccinated within a period of seven years. The minicipal authorities of Philade

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Speingfield, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Governor

tary of State's office, Brigadier-General of the Second Brigade of Illinois Militia, vice Gen. E. N. Bates, who has resigned in view of his early

removal to Chicago.

The Auditor to-day registered \$75,000 in The Auditor to-day registered \$75,000 in bonds issued by the City of Quncy in favor of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad.

The Internal Revenue collections during November in Sangamon and Logan Counties aggregated \$90,000.

W. L. Hammer and John Quincy A. Oder, bankers of Decatur, and S. T. K. Eller, a haberdasher, of the same city, to-day filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy.

MARINE NEWS.

THE MAGELLAN AGAIN. The Kingston News that "Capt. James F. Allen n Tnesday received instructions from the owners and underwriters of the schr Magellan, at present lying sunk in Lake Michigan, near Manitowoc, to inspect her, and report whether her sinking was the result of a collision or not, and also as to the possibility of raising the hull. Capt. Allen left on Wednesday last for the purpose of entering on the Wednesday last for the purpose of entering on the work, for which be is unequaled. The owners of the Magellan have a very strong opinion that she was run down by the prop Hurd, which left the crew of the ill-fated schooner to take care of themselves, and consequently they were all drowned. The body of one man was cut in pieces, which strengthens the running-down theory, by showing that the man had evidently been drawn into the wheel of the steamer and cut in pieces by its revolution. On Capt. Alien's report will depend the issue of the matter."

Capt. Lovd, of the Hard, has given a satisfactory statement regarding the collision business, so far as himself and his vessel are concerned, and, in the minds of men who are qualified to speak, be has shown that he was not in the least responsible for a disaster that cost eight men their lives, and sent distress and desolation to several families. One driveling idiot, who is notorious for perverting the truth, has totally failed in his efforts to prove a very serious charge against an innocent man.

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 30. - Weather decidedly
wintry, snowing and blustering hard. The props

nee, tfes, Hadical, Horn's Pier, posts; Bertna rarsons, Pansaukėe, lumber. Clarakoves-Prop Jarvis Lord. Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat, 40 bris flour, 1,400 bagiey, 160,000 bs lard.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

A Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Dr. Hamill, corner of Wabash avenue and Thirteenth street. Dr. Hamill, President of the Board, occupied the formed by ex-Gov. Beveridge, who was chosen

chair, while the duties of scribe were performed by ex-Gov. Beveridge, who was chosen Secretary pro tem. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws made a report giving the various amendments passed since the last publication of the constitution and by-laws. The report was duly accepted, and the Committee duly thanked for its researches. A resolution reaffirming an old resolution fixing the quorum at seven instead of nine, but which for some reason or other did not appear in the minutes as passed, was offered by Mr. Bacon, and adopted.

In order to make the election of Mr. L. J. Gage as Treasurer legal, Judge Bradwell moved inasmuch as the present meeting was a regular one, that Mr. Gage be elected. A formal ballot was taken, Mr. Gage received all the votes, and was accordingly declared elected. The Committee on the Treasurer's Bond was continued. Judge Bradwell made a favorable report concerning Mr. Gunn, who, in his opinion, was disposed to do the fair thing toward the Board. Mr. Bacon, who had visited the Gunn property, represented it to be in a bad condition. Tenants were paying up well, with two exceptions, and it was quite possible that they would come down with the money. Mr. Bacon further stated that the Committee had thought it advisable to place the matter of repairs, renting, etc., in the hands of Mr. Farrington, a real-cetate man. The report was adopted, and Mr. Bacon instructed to arrange for the necessary repairs at a cost not to exceed \$500.

Mrs. Brayman was then chosen permanent Secretary. Judge Bradwell offered a resolution providing for the holding of regular meetings hereafter quarterly instead of monthly, and fixing the time for holding the meetings as the last Thursday in December, March, June, and

September. The resolution went over under the rule until the next meeting. On motion, a committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws was appointed, consisting of Mr. Bacon, Mrs. Myrick, and Mrs. Judge Bradwell, with instructions to report at the next meeting. The Board then adjourned. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1878.

The managers of the ATLANTIC, while keeping this magazine first in American periodical literature, as regards the quality of its contributions and the distinction of its writers, will especially am quring the coming year to treat Questions of Public INTERES, as they arise, in a thorough and impartial manner. It is not only their athorough and impartial manner. AMERICAN FICTION

It will be particularly full, and will contain a ser-story ("Det moid; A Romance.") in five parts William II. Hishipp; another ("The Europeans" in four parts, by Henry James, Jr.; and a third, five or six parts, by W.D. Howeells. SHORT STORIES contributed by T. B. Aldrich. Rose Terre, Constance Fenimore Woolson, H. E. er, J. W. De Forest, and other old and new for the ATLANIC, including the author.

SKETCHES AND ESSAYS Mark Twain and Charles Dudley Warn DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN LIFE AND TRAVEL By W. W. Story ("Studies of Artistic and Socialife in Rome"), T. B. Aldrich ("From Ponkapor test"), and Charles E. Norton ("Essays on Italia Lathedrais"), are promised. STUDIES FROM FRENCH, GER-

MAN, AND ENGLISH BOOKS sible to the general reader, and cha some peculiar claim upon his inter-and pleasant feature for the new y Not easily accessing to the general reads, he interest, terized each by some peculiar claim upon his interest, will be a useful and pleasant feature for the new year. T. S. Peerry, H. E. Scadder, Henry James, Jr., Richard Grant White, W. D. Howells, Harriet W. Preston, and others, will contribute these studies. Interesting contributions may also be executed the second of "Deephave Steaders," and others, including some curious "Reminiscences of Brook including some curious "Reminiscences of MATTERS OF ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL INTEREST

THE CONTRIBUTORS' CLUB To which so many readers already turn the first thing will be enlarged and rendered constantly more attract ive. In POETRY

The ATLANTIC will continue to excel. The older contributors, identified for twenty years with its fame and prosperity.—Mr. Longfellow, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Mr. Whittier. Mr. Lowell, and other, -will appear at heretofore, and the ATLANTIC, which has fatroduced to the poblic the best among our younger writers, will be the avenue of whatever is most promising and characteristic in new talent. To THE ATLANTIC PORTRAITS JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, These portraits are carefully wrapped on rollers, and can be sent to any part of the country by mail without

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Remittances by mail should be sent by a money-order, draft on New York or Boston, or registered letter, to H. O. HOUGHTON & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge,

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111.

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Remember matinec prices, secured seats, 25 and
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Subject: "FINANCE." Admission, 50 cents. I cryod seats, 75 cents, which can be had at Rooi ons Music Co., 156 State-st., and at Henderscrockery Store, 233 West Madison st. COLISEUM. TO-NIGHT, last night of the Exciting Drama of

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The wedding of Miss Dollikins and Gen. Faire will take place at Oakland Church Dec. 3, and the reception following the nuptial ceremony will continue each afternoon and evening till the 8th inst. inclusive. The attractions will be great. Admission. 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

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No other road runs Pullman or any other form botel cars west of Chicago.

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Trains

Mendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

Ottawa & Streator Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m.

Rockford & Freeport Express. 10:00 a.m. 3:15 p.m.

Dabuque & Stoux City Hxpress. 10:00 a.m. 3:15 p.m.

Pacific Fast Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

Namas & Colorado Express. 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p.m.

Downer's Grove Passenger. 11:00 a.m. 2:05 p.m.

Aurora Passenger. 5:15 p.m. 2:05 p.m.

Aurora Passenger. 5:30 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

Downer's Grove Passenger. 5:30 p.m. 10:40 a.m.

Downer's Grove Passenger. 5:30 p.m. 10:53 a.m.

Omaha Night Express. 9:30 p.m. 10:53 a.m.

Omaha Night Express. 10:00 p.m. 10:53 a.m.

Kansac City & St. Joe Express. 10:00 p.m. 10:53 a.m.

Kansac City & St. Joe Express. 10:00 p.m. 10:53 a.m.

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Leave. | Arrive.

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Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeast corner of, Randolph, Grand Facilic Hotel. and at Paimer House.

Mati (via Main and Air Line). * 7:00 a. m. *6:55 p. m. Day Express. * 9:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m. kaiamazoo Accommodation. * 3:45 p. m. *0:30 a. m. Atlantic Express (daily). * 5:15 p. m. *8:00 a. m. Night Express. * 500 p. m. *8:30 a. m. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madiaon-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

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8:50a. m. \$ 5:40a. m.
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BUX-31%.

CITIES. Charles .

K.

Chicago Tribung.

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mand; Rio cargoes, 15% lein gold. Sugar dull molasses quiet; 40@50c. rude, 8c; refined, 12%c. red. 70@1.75.

@23%c. uil; \$13.40@13.50. Beef niddles beavy: \$1467c. rx-Wheat firm; No. 1 tra do, \$1.35\(\delta\); amber \$1.30; January, \$1.31; 5.10; prime, \$4.87% at, 41,000 bu; corn, 46,-

heat, 13,000 bu; corn, heat, 13,000 bu; corn, h. Grain—Closed with higan, \$1.55%; amber January, \$1.29%; No. -mixed, 50%; No. 2, Data dull; No. 2 white, Oats dull; No. 2 white,

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bolice, \$18.00@19.00.
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cuisiana, \$1.00@1.05;

o cargoes, ordinary to ar quiet but firm; com-fair to fully fair, 5%2 yellow clarined, 7%2 ad prices higher; con-tice—Demand fair and Dull but unchanged.

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mber, 61%c; January,
657c. Oata uniet and
mixed, 383cc. Eye ged. m; packed, 21@23c; i; crude, 716@7%c; redo cargoes, 18@19%c;

heat, 21,000 bu; corn, corn, 73,000 bu. eady: amber, \$1.416 4561.50. Corn steady: . Oats steady and un-70c. red. . 13%c; crude, 110

65.90. Oats firm: 640c. Oats firm: 640c.

Quiet; held firmly, at a decline of hard, \$1.10\(\delta\); No. 07; December, \$1.00\(\delta\); Source sukce, \$1.02\(\delta\). Cor in light request; No.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

There is at the Hinman Street Station await-ing an owner a fine mink boa, found by Officer John Meagher on the corner of Ogden avenue

Judge Bangs received from Washington yes-terday, an acknowledgment of the receipt of his letter regarding the whisky cases recently. ried, but no instructions were given him as to uture action regarding them.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building was at 8 a. m., 20 degrees; 10 a. m., 23; 12 m., 27; 3 p. m., 28; 7 p. m., 26. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.91; 7 p. m., 30.7.

Enos Hobbs, 60 years of age, a match peddle by occupation, fell dead suddenly yesterday afternoon at No. 283 Clark street. Heart disease is the supposed cause. Hobbs was formerly well to do, being the proprietor of a hotel near the Rock Island depot. He has several relatives residing in the city, who have

Ennis, the pedestrian recently defeated by O'Leary, commences a fifty mile walk this afternoon at the swimming-school, corner of Jackson street and Michigan avenue. He exintry, eight hours and forty-one minutes. illen, the champion short-distance pedestrian, I participate in the walk-around in the even-

Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a grand party at the Palmer House Tuesday evening which promises to be the social event of the season. Over 300 invitations have been issued. The entire grand parlor floor will be reserved for the invited guests, and Warren Leland and his corps of French cooks are expected to excel themselves in the supper to be given upon the occa-

coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Catherine Sutherland, 52 years of age, who died suddenly of fatty degeneration of the heart superinduced by hard drink; upon Carl August Roesner, 9 months old, infantile coprulsious; Levi Shipley, colored, 38 years of age, whose ante-mortem experience was related in yesterday's Tribunk, apoplexy and hard drinking. An inquest will be neld today upon John Griffin, killed by a raffroad in the Town of Lake. He is said to have been a pretty rough and wild youth, but was "Tedue" trillin, the well-known thief and highwaymen.

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday announced the know art connoisseur, who has so long been identified with the art-progress of Chicago. By this sudden bereavement the family of the decased, a wite and five children, are not only left in affliction, but in such unfortunate circumstances that the artists of this city are making arrangements to minister to their comfort. ing arrangements to minister to their comfort this winter, and it is understood will call upon those citizens who are interested in art and were acquainted with Mr. Aitken's labors to aid them. The appeal of the artists, it is hoped, will meet with a hearty response.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday morning, Mrs. T. B. Carse presiding. Mrs. R. S. Greenlee, Treasurer, reported that the month's receipts had been \$90.80; expenditures, \$156.65; which, with the amount on hand at the last meeting, left a balance of \$46.33. Miss Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, even a favorable report of the 846.33. Miss Kimball, Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave a favorable report of the invenile temperance work, and stated that 9,000 copies of the concert exercises had been distributed, and that there was use for more. Large attendances on the meetings at the Bethel Home and the Burr Mission were reported, and it was stated that the numbers of those who had signed the pledge ware most gratifying. An all-day prayer-meetwere most gratifying. An all-day prayer-meeting will be held at Farwell Hall Thursday, the 18th linkt. The Union has engaged the favorite orator John B. Gough to lecture for them at an early day, and the Tabernacle will probably be

early day, and the Tabernacie will probably be secured for that purpose.

ENTERTAINMENT.

Yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock the lady managers of the Central Homeopathic Free Dispensaryand the Unity Church Industrial Schoolsheid a your meeting in the club-room of the Tremont House for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries for a unique entertainment to be given this month. Mrs. Col. Edward Wright presided, Mrs. Dr. Woodyatt acting as Secretary. Mrs. William H. Dow has been selected in the Treasurer. The dates for the entertainment have been fixed for the 20th, 21st, and 22d instant. The last performance will be a Saturday mattinee. The entertainment will be original and unique, and under the supervision of the ladies who had charge of the Butterdy Ball. The idea is to have a representation of pantomine and staturary by children, and comical scenes from fairy legends, the whole concluding with a "Mother Goose" reception, in which the "terrible tragedies." of "Jack Horner." "Jack Spratt." the Weary Rachelor. in which the "terrible tragedles" of "Jack Horner," "Jack Spratt," the Weary Bachelor In Search of a Wife, and other scenes will be represented. Farwell Hall has been selected as the place where the entertainment will be held. From present indications they promise to be successful, and they will no doubt result in subefft to the charities interested.

successful, and they will no doubt result in substantial benefit to the charities interested.

THE BASE-BALL GROUNDS.

A consultation was held yesterday, at which the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, Ald. Thompson (Third), and the Hon. Thomas Hoyne were present. The question related to the feasibility of the city's making the lease to the baseball club of that portion of the Lake Front lying between Washington and Madison streets, which is covered by the injunction granted by Judge Drummond in 1869. It was agreed that the injunction had been reinstated after the fire, and the only question was how far it would restrain the city from making the proposed lease. All the gentlemen except Mr. Hoyne were perfectly willing that the Club should have the ground, provided the giving of the lease did not make the Mayor and Aldermen liable to be brought before Judge Drummondfor contempt. The Mayor would rather veto the bill and let the Council pass it over his head than run the risk of any such consequences. Up to a late hour yesterday the Mayor had not decided what he would do in the premises, and appeared to be awaiting a legal opinion from his law officer before taking any decisive action. It is possible that he proposes to hold the ordinance until it becomes valid without his signature.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Sherman House—Dr. L. A. Baccock, Freeport;

until it becomes valid without his signature.

Sherman House—Dr. L. A. Babcock, Freeport;
John B. Page, Trenton, N. J.; S. C. Knight,
Champaign: J. H. Schenck, New York Evening
Mail; E. H. Alley, Minneapolis; the Hon. Charles
A. Eldridge, Fond du Lac; C. J. Kendall, Osage
City, Kansas; M. E. Barnes, St. Joseph, Mo.; D.
R. Cameron, Toronto... Grand Pacific—C. M.
Orborne, Rock Island; A. Kimball, Davenport; R.
R. Cameron, Toronto... Grand Pacific—C. M.
Orborne, Rock Island; A. Kimball, Davenport; R.
R. Cable, Rock Island; M. M. Whcatley, Columbus, O; H. S. Dighl, Indiannapolis; W. F. JobDins, New York: E. R. Leland, Wisconsin; the
Hon, R. M. Pomeroy and pariy, Boston; Capit. R.
W. Tarr and Capit. W. H. Starkey, Royal Army,
England; H. Elennerhassett, New York. A.
Valentine, Boston; C. T. Sisson, Austin, Tex.;
C. M. Green, San Francisco; J. W. Watson, New
York; T. L. Buchanan, Cincinnati; C. N. Underwood, Boston; the Hon. J. P. Whitehead,
Kansas City; the Hon. W. H. Green, Cairof...
Paliner House—T. C. Power, Montans; W. F.
Cory, New York; R. O. Edwards, Blinghamton;
W. S. Blanchard, Wankeran; G. W. Leaman and
G. O. Valentine, Boston; C. P. Baidwin, Columbus; S. C. Jenka, Philadelphia; C. L. Vanter,
Montans; J. C. Corbn, U. S. A.; J. T. Bradford,
Quincy; A. S. White, Hartford,
THE, WESTE D. D. D. C.

THE WEST PARKS.

THATALLEGED GREENEBAUN DEPALCATION. The Board of West Park Commissioners he a special meeting yesterday afternoon in their room at No. 23 South Halsted street. There were present Commissioners Wilcox, Woodard, Bennett, Brenock, Wilkin, and McCrea, and the Secretary protein, E. E. Wood. The firsted gentleman occupied the chair as Pres-

Commissioner Woodard presented the fellowlog communication;

To the Hoard of West Park Commissioners—
GENTERMEN: I learn from a report of Robert McChesney, expert employed by a committee of the
West Chicago Park Commissioners, submitted
West Chicago Park Commissioners, submitted
Sept. 8, 1877, that there are matters which demand immediate attention. Mr. McChesney was
sworn to a faithful examination of the books, accounts, and affairs of the Park Beard.
He reports that no credit has been given in the
Treasurer's monthly reports—Henry Greenebaum
being then Treasurer-for the following items,
from which it appears that he has received from the
Clounty Treasurer: Aug. 10, 1874, 8042, 71; May
6, 1875, \$302, 80; May 6, 1875, \$148.20; Aug.
16, 1875, \$303, 28, which does not seem
to have been credited to the Park
Board. To this may be added \$1,003, 31 for discount of hand bonds purchased as per the Treasurer's special report March 2, 1871, which would
give a total of \$4,066.55, which seems to be due
and unpaid.

The Secretary stated that Mr. Greenebaum had informed him that he had expended a large sum of money for the Ogden avenue improvement that had been intrusted to him, and he claimed \$7,000 as salary from the Board.

Commissioner Woodard's resolution was adopted, but, after some discussion, it was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Considered and laid on the table.

ANOTHER.

The fellowing met with a similar disposition:

To the West Chicago Park Commissioners—Gentlement.

Tensing the similar disposition:

To the West Chicago Park Commissioners—Gentlement.

TLEMEN: It appears from the report of Robert McChesney, expert of the West-Town Board for the investigation of park matters, that a discount of 9 per cent on an obligation of \$15,000 was made by John Dekoven to G.

W. Stanford, then President of this Park Board: that the balance of said obligation was paid out of park funds, and that the said 9 percent of \$15,000, amounting to \$1,350, was not paid into the park funds, and that the same is now justly due. I therefore ask for the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolution:
"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, instructed to confer with the said G. W. Stanford, former President of this Board, and demand of him the payment of the said \$1,350 into the park funds." Respectfully, WILLARD WOODARD.

In order to cover the whole matter contained to the said of the park propagations. Commissioner

In order to cover the whole matter contained in the above communications, Commissioner Woodard offered the following, which was ADOPTED WITHOUT DISSENT.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, instructed to investigate in the order presented all irregularities of the Park Board and the members thereof, as referred to in a report of Robert McChesney, experf, employed by a committee of the West Town Board to investigate affairs of the West Chicago Park Commissioners, submitted Sept 8, 1877, and report the result of their investigations to this Board.

Board.

Several letters from merchants and others recommending William Kerr as a fit person for appointment as permanent Secretary of the Board were read, together with one from Charles Probstein, who made application for

The President, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the Board had no funds in the Treasurer's hands, but Mr. Loewenthal was willing to let the Board have \$1,800 which he had as security for the Board's note, and there was \$1,500 due the Board from the County Treasury, and he supposted that this and there was \$1,500 due the Board from the County Treasury, and he suggested that this \$3,300 be drawn at once, in order that the park laborers might be pald without further delay.

On motion of Commissioner Bennett, the Treasurer was instructed to draw orders on the County Treasurer for \$1,500 remaining in his hands on account of the general fund, and for \$621.02 on account of the Division street assessment.

On motion of Commissioner McCrea. it was d that all the discharged park laborers be ordered that all the discharged park laborers be paid in full, and all laborers remaining in the employ of the Board be paid pro rata, so far as the funds on hand would permit, and the Audi-tor was authorized to make the payments. The amount due the discharged men is \$3,000, and is for labor performed in October and November. Commissioner Woodard offered the following, which was adopted:

which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to guarantee, in writing or otherwise,—
to save Mr. Loewenthal, Treasurer. harmless for
any risk he may incur in paying over any money in
his hands for the payment of laborers,—not to exced \$3.300.

his hands for the payment of laborers,—not to exceed \$3,300.

The Secretary was instructed to draw orders on the County Treasurer for \$3,200, with which to pay the laborers.

Commissioner Brenock moved that the tree contracts be examined, together with the amounts due on the same, and reported uoon by a special commissioners Brenock, Woodard, and Wilkin as the Commissioners Brenock, Woodard, and Wilkin as the Commistee.

Commissioners Woodard and Bennett and Secretary Wood were appointed a committee to revise and amend the rules and by-laws governing the Board, and instructed to report at the next meeting.

The President appointed Commissioners Bennett and McCrea as members of the Finance Committee, of which he is himself Chairman.

The President incidentally stated that eighteen men only were employed in the West Parks, the force having been greatly reduced lately.

the force having been greatly reduced lately.
Commissioner Woodard moved that the claim of Mr. Hubbard for \$200 be referred to the Finance Committee, and the motion was adopted.

The Board then adjourned, with the under-standing that a meeting would be held a week from to-day at 4 p. m.

HIS MEMORY KEPT GREEN BY THI. SONS OF SCOT LAND LAST EVENING. The thirty-second anniversary and banquet of evening at the Sherman House. The business at 7 o'clock, the outgoing President, Godfrey Macdonald, in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes, Hugh Robeson was elected a mem-ber. The Finance Committee reported that they had audited the accounts and found them

correct.
The retiring President then ordered the officers for the year to present themselves, and they were formally installed, headed by D. R. Cameron, the President. The latter replied to

the introduction in a neat speech.

The guests began to gather for the banque about 7:30, and by the hour set for the feast goodly number were present. A further delay for delinquents was made, so that it was 9 o'clock "and a bittock" before the clans were o'clock "and a bittock" before the clans were marshalled. Meantime Donald McLain, the piper, had been exercising his gift in the halls, and had distriouted the attendants widely, such as approved him and his works drawing near to admire, while the balance—degenerate cons of worthy sires—fled in terror to the furthest pariors. A little after 9 o'clock the procession of about 200 moved into the large dining-hall where four tables were set and beautifully ornamented. The display of ornamental dishes was much finer than on any previous occasion of the kind, and reflected great credit on Messrs. Hurrbut & Gage, the managers of the Sherman, as well as upon their chef, Francis Colomez. Luckily for the guests the exertions were not all expended upon the ornaments, but the banquet was found excellent in conception and exquisite in execution.

The most notable of the guests were the Rev. Robert Collyer, Leonard Swett, Emery A. Storrs, Judge Wallace, Superintendent Doty, Recorder Brockway, and many others as guests, beside, of course, the representative Scotchmen of the West.

After the blessing had been asked by the Rev.

of the West.

After the blessing had been asked by the Rev.
Robert Collyer, the followers of St. Andrew
fell upon the banquet and despoiled the beautiful tables, besides tiring the waiters.

After the banquet was fairly closed the
President of the Society, D. R. Cameron, Esq.,
delivered his annual address, a finely-written
and well-delivered tribute to Auld Scotia, as
follows:

foliows:

In accordance with our annual custom, we have met here to-night to engage in the usual festivities of the occasion in honor of Scotland's patron saint. It is a custom well calculated to fosser and strengthen our love for our Society, and to promote that affection and esteem among the members thereof which are the surest guarantee of its prosperity and success. Gathered to-night from all parts of the country to lay our offerings upon the altar of our patron saint, our memories will revert with sincere and the heather, of the highlands and lowlands, of story and of song, glorious in the history of its patriotic sons.

patriotic affection to the land of the thistic and the heather, of the highlands and lowlands, of story and of song, glorious in the history of its patriotic sons.

In this the land of our adoption, to whose fortness we are wedded, we meet to-eight, far from the scenes and incidents we commemorate—here in the body, there in the spirit.

Love of country, pride of birthplace, hatred of tyranny and oppression, have ever been characteristic of the Scotch. The history of Scotland for centuries he history of struggles against foreign conquest and oppression and for existence as a nation. Wallace, Bruce, and a host of other heroes made the early history of Scotland. The long and bloody struggle which finally terminated in the recognition of her independence has lent so much to tradition, to poetry, and to same, that the mastyrs who gave their lives for Scotlish freedom are by them ignorant of Scotlish history looked upon as creatness of poetic fancy rather than resulties. Those same national characteristics to which I have referred are ever found wherever we find a Scotchman, and the land of our adoption, in the hour of her supreme peril, found in these an unfailing guarantee of our patriotism and devotion. Children by adoption, citizens of the greatest of all Republics, and fully appreciating the dignity of that citizenship, we yet turn with pride to the history and traditions of the land which gave us birth. Where is the land more prolific of heroes, more honored by literature, more renowned with song? Where the land more honored and loved by her children than dear old Scotland? To keep her memory ever green, to perpetuate love and affection for her in the hearts of her sons and daughters, these animiversary exercises were inaugurated. To night in every nation, in every clime, the hearts of ner children glow with rapture as fond recollections bring to view the scenes of their birthplace, the monores of their childhood. In honor of our mothers and our widely-scattered brothers and sisters, whose hearts beat in unison

It was received with all the honors and music.

"The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," responded to very briefly by Godfrey Macdonald, and by the song, "God Save the Queen."

"The President of the United States,"

was heartily encored; and lastly by Emery A. Storrs, who was greeted by great applause. Socaking of the President, he said that he was too much of a Republican to approve and too little of a Democrat to rejoice at the course things were taking. He closed with a tribute to the high character of the occupant of the office, and was greeted with immense applause on taking his seat.

plause on taking his seat.
"The Land We Left and the Land We Live in"
was responded to by the Rev. Robert Collyer in was responded to by the Rev. Robert Collyer in perhaps the best speech of the evening.

"The Poets and Poetry of Scotland" was then answered by the rendition of "The Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon" by the band, and by the Rev. James Maclaughlan. The latter gave a scholarly review of the poets of the land, from Ossian down.

scholarly review of the poets of the land, from Ossian down.

The remaining toasts were:
"The Army and Navy of the United States."
Gen. Sheridan was down for this toast, but sent his regrets. Superintendent Doty took his place very ably.
"The Bench and Bar," responded to by Judge M. R. W. Wallace and Leonard Swett.
"The Commerce of the Northwest," responded to by William Stewart.
Recitation of "Tam O'Shanter" by George Anderson. "Our Sister Societies," responded to by

"The Press." Responded to by George E. Gooch.

"The Press." Beside these toasts there were numerous voluntary efforts by the members. The speechmaking, singing, and general enjoyment was in progress when the reporters left, and will no doubt continue after the first subscriber gets his parier this morning—at least that will be the doubt continue after the first subscriber gets his papier this morning—at least that will be the case if the programme is fully carried out.

In many respects the banquet was the most successful one the Society has ever had. Over 300 tickets were sold, that being the largest number for any banquet but one since the organization of the Society. Following are the officers of the Society:

President, D. R. Cameron; First Vice-President, R. H. Forrester; Second Vice-President, Alexander Kirkhand; Physician, Dr. R. D. MacArthur; Treasurer, William H. Dale; Secretary, John Stewart; Assistant Secretary, John P. Stewart.

Managers—Andrew Wallace, Alexander MacKay, James McGregor, William James, Alexander H. Thomson.

Thomson.

Dinner Committee—John Alston, William Kirkwood, L. T. Martin, Alexander MacKay, Alexander M. Thomson.
Reception Committee—Hugh Ritchie, William
Stewark, William Dewar, William M. Dale,
Marshals—Col. William James, Godfrey Macdonald, Alexander M. Thomson.

THE NEW BOARD.

At the Stock-Yards caucus Wednesday it ing man for Chairman, Mr. Tabor consenting to support him on the condition that the others would support George Muirhead, of Lake, for County Agent. Mr. Senne, as has already been noted, was also appeased.

PERIOLAT. Apropos of the contest for supremacy in the County Board, and, as a part of that contest, County Board, and, as a part of that contest, the election of a Chairman, the rumor that efforts had been made by the Democratic members to get Clem Periolat to use his influence with Tabor, and get him to act with "the boys," received full confirmation yesterday from Clem himself. To a TRIBUNE reporter he admitted that the Democratic members had called to see him, and had sent around outsiders to increase the pressure, but his answer to each and all was an invitation to go where there is no use for sealskin caps, sacques, and overcoats, where foot-robes are unknown, and where even pyrometers fall to register the heat which crackles foot-ropes are unknown, and where even pyrometers fail to register the heat which crackies and consumes. Clem says he has had enough of politics; that it has cost him too much already; that he has a good business, and don't see why he should give it up or neglect it to again take up with the accursed thing. From what he has heard, he thinks Tabor will act with the Republicans any way, and that the coming the Republicans any way, and that the coming man for Chairman of the Board is Ayars.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, NOV. 30.—The affairs of the Cook County Insane Asylum have been twice thoroughly ventilated in your columns, but while the County Ring still held the upper hand there was little prospect of all serious attempt at reform in its management. It is true that there was some endeavor to do away with, or at least cover up, a few of the more glaring abuses, and the Superintendent was forced, by exposure of his pretensions, to secure the nominal qualifications of a diploma, using the time paid for by the taxpayers for this purpose, but the old abuses still exist to-day, and have all along existed, the whitewashing report of certain medical men made under pressure from the Ring to the contrary notwithstanding. The charges made by the Committee of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons over a year ago are as valid now as then, with the exhand there was little prospect of a serious ago are as valid now as then, with the ex-ception that the medical staff of the Asylum has the benefit of a year's additional experience, and its members can now, as they could not then meet the year inadequate requirements of

has the benefit of a year's additional experience, and its members can now, as they could not then, meet the very inadequate requirements of the present State law.

The cost of the institution to the taxpayers has certainly not been materially reduced. Commissioner Ayars stated publicly in the County Board, not long since, that the expenses of the Asylum for the past year were \$113,000, which, allowing a daily average of patients of 400, gives us an average weekly cost per patient of \$5.42,—making it one of the most expensive public asylums in the whole country. The reports of the Cook County Asylum are not as accessible to me as are those of other similar institutions, but I am inclined to think that 400 is a sufficiently high estimate of the daily average of patients during the past year. But allowing a daily average of 450 patients,—which, I believe, is altogether too much,—we have a weekly cost per patient of \$4.83, which is only a little over 20 per cent more than the average weekly cost in State asylums. The New York City Asylum—not perhaps a model institution, but one that is superior in many respects to the Jefferson establishment—is said to keep its natients at an average weekly cost of \$1.30 apiece. It is probably not practicable nor desirable to bring Cook County's Asylum expenses down to that figure, but the difference is certainly suggestive.

The miserable system there condemned is still in force, the Asylum is run as a department of the Poor-House, and its medical superintendent is subordinate to the Warden, and, with all the rest of the medical officers, only holds his office for a year, with the chances of re-election if he can command sufficient support in the County Board. No inst-class man can take the place under these conditions except at a sacrifice of self-respect; certainly such terms cannot secure the experience and skill that are really needed in such a situation. No man who has already demonstrated his executive ability in the management of a hospital for the insane will care to be p sional knowledge, and in all probability with very inadequate or altogether wrong notions as to how such an institution should be managed. These points are worthy of serious consideration by the old and new members of the County Board, who, it is to be presumed, are not inclined to follow the evil courses of the Ring, or be governed by its traditions. There is no question that these reforms are needed, no more, indeed, than there is that the establishment, with all its advantages of situation and construction, water supply, etc., can be conducted at a much less rate of expense, and on a much more respectable basis, than it has been up to the present time. Respectfully,

THE BROKEN BANKS. RECEIVER JACKSON
s making a schedule of the assets and liabilities of the Third National—a more specific one than that published—for the information of the Comptroller of the Currency. Some collection have been made, and the money has been for-warded to Washington. Owing to the large rent paid for the present rooms, efforts are being made to get the lease canceled. It runs un-til May 1. Yesterday the following notice was posted in the bank:

posted in the bank:

No instructions have been received from the Comptroiler of the Currency relative to proving claims against the bank. The law provides for a notice to be given by advertisement in such newspaper as the Comptroiler may direct for three conspacer as the Comptroiler may direct for three consecutive months calling for proofs of claims. The Receiver cannot state when this notice will appear, but thinks within a very short time. The provision of the statute respecting dividends is as follows: "From time to time, after full provision has been first made for refunding to the United States any deficiency in redeeming the notes of such Association, the Comptroiler shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over by such Receiver on all such claims as may have been proved."

proved."

The Park Bank matter has been laid before the Comptroller, but when he will give a decision is unknown.

Nothing has yet been heard from Washington cision is unknown.

Nothing has yet been heard from Washington regarding a Receiver for the Central National, but it is expected that something authoritative will come to-day. Some collections are being made, and the bank is liquidating to a certain extent, but a dividend will not perhaps be declared under sixty days.

THE SALE OF THE STATE SAVINGS BANK, ground, vaults, etc., will probably take place within three or four weeks. Judge Otts has consulted prominent citizens and depositors about it, and their opinion is that there will be less relative sacrifice on this particular piece of

property than on any other belonging to the estate. It is necessary to dispose of it in order to pay a dividend, about \$290,000 being required for this purpose. The structure, etc., is placed in the assets as worth over \$300,000. What it would sell for no one, can tell. A little money is being gathered in, and some stocks and securities will be realized on before very long. Judge Otis thinks he will be able to pay 10 per cent before New Years.

Up to last evening about \$90,000 had been paid to \$,000 depositors in the Fidelity. The number made happy yesterday was 160. Nearly all of them had small accounts. No real estate has yet been sold, but Dr. Turpin is anxiously awaiting buyers. There has been some talk of selling the safety vaults and building, but no offer has yet been made for them. A gentleman is understood to be endeavoring to organize a stock company to make the purchase and continue the business. This property will yield from \$140,000 to \$150,000. The doctor gets letters every day which read substantially: "I hear you are paying a 10 per cent dividend. Please forward mine." There are, in all, about 1,000 country creditors. None of them seem to understand how to get what is due them, and, in consequence, the Receiver is obliged to use up much stationery in straightening out their matters. It is necessary for depositors to send in their books to have them balanced, and to authorize some one to draw the money for them. Where the latter cannot be done very well, the books should be forwarded. A voucher will then be sent to the depositor, and when it is returned, properly signed, a check will be mailed without delay.

mailed without delay.

RECEIVER WARD,

of the Beenive, has received some interest on account of the certificate mortgages, but collections are quoted "very slow" in the savings department proper. No offers have been made for real estate; there is no money to speak of in hand; and a dividend is still too far in the future to be seen.

in hand; and a dividend is still too far in the future to be seen.

Collector Harvey has completed the taking of testimony in the savings-bank cases, and sent the information to Washington. The drift of the testimony taken went to show that the State and Fidelity Banks did a savings-bank business, and, in the minds of the gentlemen who testified, were entitled to the benefit of the law allowing all deposits below \$2,000 to go untaxed.

LITTLE FRED.

SALE OF THE FAMOUS TROTTER.

The famous trotter Little Fred was sold resterday in this city to W. D. Warren, of New York, and was taken East last evening in a spe cial car attached to the regular passenger-train on the Michigan Central Railroad. The trade was consummated in the Grand Pacific Hotel terday afternoon, and the price paid was \$10,000. A TRIBUNE reporter was a witness to the transaction, and saw the sale and transfer made. Little Fred was the property of Higher Brothers & Schulenberg. He is a gelding, years old. The Messrs. Higbee are of Canton, this State, and this stable has turned out within the past three years three of the most valuable and fastest horses in the country, mamely: Flora Bell, who was sold for \$22,500; Gov. Sprague, who sold for \$7,500; and the last, Little Fred, who sold for \$10,000, making a total of \$80,000 in three years,—cermaking a total of \$80,000 in three years,—certainly a very fine showing for one stable.

These horses were all trained by Morrill Higbee, who has the reputation of being the best trainer in the West. He has brought these horses to the perfection which they attained. Flora Bell was a mare that was unknown when the Higbees obtained her. She had no pedigree, and was sired by a very ordinary horse. Little Fred was unknown as a trotter when Schulenberg bought him, four years ago, in Davenport, Ia., for \$600. He was then valued at \$1,200, but \$600 was all the money that was ever paid for him. The Higbees obtained control of him, and took him to Canton, where Morrill placed him on the track for training, and the following season brought him out, when he made a record of 2:30 at Peorja. After that he appeared annually on the turf, and last that he appeared annually on the turf, and last July, in Cleveland, made the remarkable time Little Fred started as a racer with of 2:30. Little Fred started as a racer with record of 2:35, four years ago, and he has be steadily improving under the training of 1 Higbee. Little Fred is known as a handy hor Higbee. Little Fred is known as a handy horse, easy to handle, and is recognized as one of the best and finest road horses in the country. It is understood that he leaves the turf for good, as the owner will withdraw him, and endeavor to find a mate for him. It is generally understood that he was purchased for Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, and that Mr. Warren only represented the great railroad magnate in the transaction.

The Higbees have now in their stables a remarkable 2-year-old filly, known as Lady Sprague, that has already made a record of 2:40.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The December Grand Jury will be impane ed a week from Monday The folio writing in the County Clerk's office for the past month has cost \$2,448,17. Judge Wallace steps down and out to-da and Judge Loomis steps up and in Monday. The action of the old Board in reducing th salaries of county employes goes into effect Monday. George Muirhead, of the Town of Lake, it is

said, is to be the next County Agent. He is Tabor's choice. Thomas Hanson, Mary Struewing, and Mary Ann Ryan were yesterday adjudged insane in the County Court. Rountree announced vesterday that he had another month. The new Board may have something to say about that.

The Sheriff's annual report will be laid before the Board Monday. It will show a vast im-provement in the management of the office over that of former years. John Stephens yesterday received his commis-sion as Clerk of the Criminal Court. James Doyle will be retained as his ch'ef clerk, and it would have been difficult to have made a better

The Grand Jury vesterday passed on numerous small cases, and to-day will take up the West Park investigation. Commissioner Cleary called on the body during the day and extended the members an invitation to visit his hospital this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The invitation was accented.

The present cold snap is telling damagingly on the new Court-House, or the stone used in its construction. The stone laying around the square is cracking from the frost, and the indications are that the contractor will sustain considerable loss. The architect should see to it that the cracked material is not allowed to go into the huilding.

into the building.

One of the first things the new County Board ought to do is to look into the feasibility of continuing what is known as the County Medical Board. It is an expensive luxury, for, while its members do not draw any salaries, it is estimated that it costs the county no less than \$30,000 a year by its hold upon and control of the County Hospital. of the County Hospital

of the County Hospital.

The indictments found Wednesday against Reid, Hilliard, Edwards, and Ryen, of the late Protection Life-Insurance Company, will be returned to-day, and capiases for their arrest will at once issue. It was rumored yesterday that Edwards was beyond the reach of the Court, and if Reid is not it is a little singular that he has not been reached on the old indictment.

THE CITY HALL.

The Judiciary Committee is called to meet in the City-Clerk's office this afternoon at 3

The Comptroller issued revenue warrant yesterday amounting to \$4,000, and redeemed popular loan certificates amounting to \$21,500. Sergt. Thomas Murphy, of the West Lake-Street Station, has been reduced to the rank of

Street Station, has been reduced to the rank of patrolman, and Officer Daniel Hogan has been appointed to the vacancy. Inefficiency was the cause of the change.

The Comptroller yesterday opened bids for lighting and extinguishing the street lights, and, among six bidders, A. G. Lull was the lowest. He wants 9 mills per lamp each night. This bid is much smaller than the price paid last year for the service. Work on the City-Hall foundations has been

Work on the City-Hall foundations has been temporarily suspended by the cold, but will be resumed should weather permit. The foundations are in such a condition that they could remain untouched till spring and no harm would be done, but the contractor and the city are anxious that there may be more warm or at least pleasant weather, so that about 2,000 feet of dimension-stone—all that remains to be laid—could be put in.

—could be put in.

The Mayor yesterday had a call from two distinguished vagrants whose color made them noticeable. They were two Menominee Indians, who rejoice in the titles of "White Eagle" and something else atiout as appropriate, and hail from Green Bay, Wis. They claim to have been burned out and generally impoverished, they and their tribe (White Eagle and the other one), and ask assistance from the Mayor. They were dressed in toggery half-indian and half-civilized, and looked as though they had walked down from Green Bay. The assistance which they ask was not forthcoming, and they took

their departure, refusing to come again, and saying that it was a long way to come.

The report of small-pox has been made so frequently of late at the Health Office that a reporter took occasion yesterday to inquire particularly, and he learned that there have been twenty cases of the disease since Nov. 1. Three cases were reported yesterday. They are at No. 34 Elm street, No. 20 Johnson street, and on Wood street, between Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. The disease has begun to break out in so many parts of the city that many persons, and even some of the officers of the Health Department, have expressed a fear that the scourge would become an epidemic this winfer. Mr. Wright, the Registrar of Vital Statistics, said that he did not fear that an epidemic would prevail. The work of vaccination had been too thoroughly done. The Commissioner of Health has some anxiety for them. True, the disease does not prevail extensively as yet, but it has developed such a decided tendency to a gradual increase and such a liability to show itself in so many different quarters of the city that the guardians of the public health may well feel that there is danger. As before stated, the work of vaccination has been thoroughly done, and was begun, it is now apparent, not too early in the season. When the disease breaks out in a certain locality, the residents of that locality are immediately subject to a rigid examination, and those who have not been vaccinated are treated free of expense. In this way the disease is stamped out, and it is noticeable that there are no furtner signs of the plague in the neighborhoods that have been so dealt with. The recent decided increase in the number of cases has caused the Health Department to spend all their time and have been so dealt with. The recent decided increase in the number of cases has caused the Health Department to spend all their time and exert all their energies in vaccination, and the men have been working very hard for some time past. They worked all day Thursday, many of them so uninterruptedly that they had no Thanksgiving dinner. Eight more men will be started out this morning, armed with jack-knives and virus, and the suffering public will have to bare its arm and "grin and bear it."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. J. M. Gibson, D. D., will deliver his Farwell Hail to-day at 4:30 o'clock. Subject,

The Rev. J. H. Walker will conduct the Sun day-School Teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farweil Hail. Subject, "The Deliverance," Acts, xxvii., 33-44.

Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., will deliver a lecture before the Philosophical Society this evening. Subject: "Rationale of Morbid Psychical Phenomena." Admission, 25 cents. The association, Sons of Vermont, will hold its next quarterly meeting at the club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Tuesday evening, 17:30 o'clock. Annual election of officers. The Executive Committee and members THE TRIBUNE Home Club are requested to meet at the Sherman House club-room at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to arrange for the coming fair.

William B. Murray will lead a Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7 30 this evening. E. S. Wells will lead the noonday prayer meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "Christ in the Home."

The Chicago Chess Association's monthly meeting will take place to night at 153 South Dearborn street. Letters have been received by the Secretary respecting a telegraphic chess match between Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. Mason, and others of the New York Cafe International, on one side, and the leading Chicago chessplayers on the other, which will come up for consideration, as will also the proposed challenge cup Chicago tournament.

lenge cup Chicago tournament.

The congregation of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church will hereafter worship in the temple of the New Church, corner of Washington street and Ogden avenue. The services will be as usual, at 10:45 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m. The Rev. Stephen T. Alien will preach to-morrow in the forenoon and the Rt. Rev. William E. McLaren, Bishop of the Diocese, will preach in the evening. All the seats in this church are free at all of the services, and all are earnestly invited to attend. services, and all are earnestly invited to attend

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organiza-tion of Plymouth Church occurs Sunday. The Rev. C. H. Everest, the pastor-elect, will preach in the moraing. There will be special Sunday-school exercises in the afternoon. In the evening there will be a general reunion, at which time it is anticipated that Drs. Roy, Goodwin, Prof. Fish, and Col. C. G. Hammond will deliver addresses. A general church will deliver addresses. A general church sociable will be held Monday evening. Tuesday, at 8 o'clock p. m., a Council will convene with a view to the installation of the pastor the same evening.

The new and elegant audience chambers of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of North LaSalle and White streets, will be opened for Divine worship to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. Tiffnny will preach at 10:30 a. m., the Rev. Dr. Bartine at 3 p. m., and the Rev. Dr. Felton at 7:30 p. m. Drs. Tiffany and Fe at 7:30 p. m. Drs. Tillany and Felton are well and favorably known here, but Dr. Barthe is an entire stranger in Chicago, having never visited the city before. He is a preacher of extraordinary eloquence, and in the East, where he is widely known, he is regarded as one of the most graceful and effective sacred orators of the country. This will probably be the only chance church-goers will have to hear him.

CRIMINAL.

Mollie Williams, the notorious "Black Moll of Chevenne, who so violently assaulted Officer Charles Aldrich, was yesterday held in \$500 to the Criminal Court by Justice Summerfield. On the way to the lock-up after this she deluged the officer with two buckets of water which she found in the cell. For this she was again taken before the Justice, and was fined \$50.

James Deming and Michael Coffee, employes of Turner's packing-house, corner of McGregor and Wallace streets, had a drunken quarrel Thursday evening, in the course of which Coffee stabbed his antagonis' twice in the right side. Coffee was himself cut in the wrist. Deming was removed to his home, No. 68 Twenty-fifth street. Neither wound is serious. Yesterday Justice Summerfield fixed the bail at \$600 each to the 8th instant

H. J. Hartman, clerk in the grocery-store of J. W. Cunningham & Co., corner of Clark and Michigan streets, was yesterday arrested for continued embezziement from his employers. Detectives Steele and Macauley worked the case, and found Hartman crooked in every dealing. The firm had grown poor under his clerkship, and on the contrary he so far enlarged his exchequer with the steelings that he lent his employers \$350, and offered to repeat the dose, if necessary.

Recently the residence of Thomas E. Corn

necessary.

Recently the residence of Thomas E. Carr, No. 57 Wilson street, was entered by a sneak thief, who got away with some clothing and a pair of gold spectacles of a peculiar pattern which were valued at \$75. Yesterday Lieut. Caliahan recovered the spees at the jewelry shop of Mamer & Sons, corner of Jefferson and Harrison streets. It is said that a warrant will be sworn out against the firm for receiving stolen property, as this is not the first time that stolen goods have been recovered there. Somethree years ago Officer Joseph Kipley found a large quantity of silverware at the same place.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the fol-

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the fol-lowing: John Deveraux and Will Powell, at-tempting to rob two women rooming in the Pacific Block, \$700 to the lst; James Scott, re-Pacific Block, \$700 to the 1st; James Scott, receiving a chest of tea stolen by four boys who took changes of venue to Justice Foote, \$400 to the 8th; Henry Jackson, colored vagrant, ninety days; J. C. Walworth, vagrant, thirty days. Justice Kaufmann held Robert and Ermina Eisertin \$500 cach to the Criminal Court for stealing from Felix Guthrie, of No. 454 Clybourn avenue, a trunk full of clothing which he had left at John Hahn's saloon, No. 304 Division street. Justice Morrison sent Samuel Benson, Thomas McGraw, and Oscar Hanson in \$500 cach to the Criminal Court for the Inceny of a quantity of silver-plated ware stolen from James A. Nye, of the firm of Hibbard & Spencer.

ACQUITTED. San Francisco, Nov. 30.—A Portland dis-patch says the jury in the case of the United States against W. B. Highy, who was tried in

the District Court for subornation of perjury in connection with the Grover investigation, ren-dered a verdict of acquittal. GLASS. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 30.—The LaSalle Glass

Works, which had been idle since the failure of

James Laning & Co. in August, are now again full operation under a new company and new BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

For a magazine thoroughly useful 'in itself, dreus' Bazar distances all competitors; and though the question of use is the prime on

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple medy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES. BELL.—DEWOLF—By the Rev. H. Crews, at No. 179 Vincennes-av., on the 29th of November, 1877, Mr. Robert B. Bell and Miss Ellen L. DeWolf, laughter of Calvin DeWolf, Esq. No cards.

burial.

Jackson, Mich., and Philadelphia papers

DEATHS.

per Jackson, Mich., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KEARSLEY—Nov. 28, James Karsiey.
Funeral Sanday, 12:30 p, m., from residence, 147 Main-st.

Main-st.

New York papers please copy.

SWEENEY—Nov. 29, of consumption, Edward Sweaney, native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 31 years.

Funeral from his residence, 112 West Eighteenth-st., on Sunday, Dec. 2, to the Church of the Sacred Heart, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

Friends of the family are invited.

Tournel of the family are invited.

Tournel of the family are invited.

The County Limerick, Ireland, papers please copy.

SHANNON--Nov. 28, Patrick Shannon, aged 29 SHANNON-Nov. 28, Patrick Shannon, aged 29 years, of dropsy.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 130 Johnson-st., Sanday, Dec. 2, at 10 a. m., under the auspices of the A. O. H. Division, No. 7, to Church of Holy Family, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Members of other Divisions cordially invited to attend.

EFF Eastern papers please copy.

LOGAN-Nov. 25, at her home in this city, Mrs. Jennie Tennis Logan, wife of W. C. Logan, and stater of J. C. and O. B. Termis.

Remains taken to Pennsylvania.

EFF Cleveland, O., and Pennsylvania papers please copy.

please copy.

McMILLEN—On Friday, Nov. 30, 4:30 o'clock p.m., at her residence, No. 828 West Congress-st., Mrs. Jane McMillen, aged 57 years.
Funeral services Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Pittsburg, Pa., for interment,

JOHNSON—Thursday, Nov. 29, after a long and
painful illness, James L. Johnson, aged 61 years
11 months and 19 days.

Funeral from his residence, No. 886 Indiana-av.,
Sunday, Dec. 2, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Galena, Cincunnati, and New York papers
please copy.

piesse copy.

KITCHELL—The funeral of Silas H. Kitchell will take place from the Presbyterian Church in Evanston, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at 1:45 p. m. A special car will be attached to the 1 o'clock train from the Kinzie street depot to accommodate friends in the city wishing to attend.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

POLITICAL.

The Third Ward Republican Club will meet this evening for the purpose of electing officers.

The Tenth Ward Republican Club will hold a meeting at 258 West Lake-st. to-night.

The First Ward Republican Club will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel this evening, and hereafter during the winter meetings will be held on the first Saturday evening of each month. All Republicans are invited to attend.

BABBITT'S PREPARATIONS.

T.BABBITT Original and Standard Manufactures.

OFFICE AND FACTORY: Nos. 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 80 & 82 Washington-st., N. Y. **BABBITT'S**

BEST SOAP. The most pleasant and effective Soap for the Laundry or for Family Washing purposes ever offered. A trial package sent free on receipt of 20 cents. BABBITT'S

TOILET SOAP. Made from the purest vegetable offs. Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. For use in the Nursery it has no equal. Sample box, containing three cakes, **BABBITT'S** SOAP POWDER

BABBITT'S YEAST POWDER.

BABBITT'S SALERATUS.

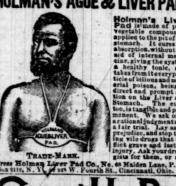
A standard article. A sample package sent free or eccipt of 25 cents. BABBITT'S CREAM TARTAR.

Warranted free from all impurities. The housewift can rely upon it. Trial package sent free on receipt of 75 cents. BABBITT'S

THE PROPRIETOR will give an ounce of

For Sale by all Dealers.

MEDICAL. HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



Holman Liver Pad. Chicago Depot, 77 Clark-s BATES & HANLEY, Agents. VANILLA CHOCOLATE. MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE

BREAKFAST, LUNCH, AND TRAVELERS Defies all Honest Competition. Sold by all Leading Grocers.

HAR Ladies who experience trouble with unbecoming hair, or hair was tering, should wear one. Funn Only at MRS, THOMP, SON'S, 210 Wabash-av. drunning latest my me to order and warranteds

E. BURNHAM.

By W. Massion St., Curca

HAIR GOODS.

CELEBRATED thron the Union—expressed parts. 1 h and upwar 25, 40, 60c par lb. A orders GUNTHER, Co

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 1, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK. 350 Lots W. G. Crockery A Large Invoice of Imported Goods, the richest resold at Public Auction. Elegant Punch-Rowls Described From The Public Auction. Elegant Punch-Rowls Described From The Public Auction. The Public Auction. The Public Auction. The Public Auction Function of Stone Public Auction. A Carl Load of Stoneware, Jun Milk-Punch Carlot Carlot Carlot Function. A Carload of Stoneware, Jun Milk-Punch Carlot Carlot Function. The Public Auction Function of Stone Carlot Function. Furniture, -the funct stock in the market Carlot Function. Walnut Tables, W. S. Bureaus in the white Punch and Office Desks.

G. P. GORE & CO., Anctioness.

Regular Trade Sale HOLIDAY GOODS Tuesday, Dec. 4, 9:30 A.N

DATE CHANGED

We had contemplated making this sale a Special Offering for Thursday, Dec. 6, but in consequence of our Opening Sale of the Package Stock saved from the Late Burning of the Great Retail House of Messrs Field, Leiter & Co. occuring

Wednesday, Dec. 5, 9:30 A.M.

We have concluded to offer our Holiday Goods as above announced instead. The stock comprises a very choice Line of Goods esp ly intended for Christmas Trade. To particularly enumerate every class would require more space than can be allotted. We will simply say that the entire Line will be sold in lots to suit the City and Country Trade. Merchants and Jobbers will find it to their interests to examine the Stock. Remember,

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 9:30 A. I GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

SPECIAL! EXPOSITION BUILDING Wednesday, Dec. 5, 9:30 A. M. OPENING SALE Entire Package Stock

Saved from the late burning of the Great Retail House of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. For account Interested Insurance Companies.

See Special Advertisement on title page of this paper.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. WE HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW STORE.

84 WABASH-AV., AND WILL OPEN WITH A FIRST-CLASS NEW STOCK OF Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, &c., TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK.

Special Line of Warm Goods. JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auct'rs. REMOVAL. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., General Auctioneers and Real Estate Agails, Having disposed of their lease of 118 and 120 Wabashav., will remove Dec. 1 to the spatious five-stary Building. No. 174 RANDOLPH-ST., REGULAR SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

Fancy Goods and Toys, the Balance of a Dealer.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 1, at 9:30 o'clock. THURSDAY TRADE SALE, DRY GOODS. WOOLENS, CLOTHING, Furs, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, &c., at No. 174 Randolph-st., Thursday Mogning, Dec. 6, at 9:30 o'clock dolph-st., Thursday Mogning, Dec. 6,

At No. 174 Ran at 9:30 o'clock. By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

NEW FURNITURE, NEW CARPETS, NEW COOK AND HEAT-ING STOVES.

Second-hand Furniture, second-hand Carpets, second-hand Cook and Heating Stoves. Immense store, second-hand Furniture and Household Goods. Larg-lot of Crockery, assorted, all new and perfect, etc., six By RADDIN & CLAPP,

TUESDAY, A. M., 2,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOP RUBBERS & ARCTICS, ALSO BANKRUPT STOCK.
RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash By L. B. MANTONYA & CO.,

Commission Boots and Shoes, 200 Madison-st.
Having just received a big stock of Boots, Si
Rubbers from a Bankraps; Wholesale House,
them without regard to cost, as the owners in
the money right away. This is an extraordisa
tunity, and kierchants needing Boots and Sho
call at once. The stock consists of Rubb
Rubbers, Arctics, Grained Lined Boots. Chica
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For twenty-seven year fore the English publications, steady sale. A of a similar character w of a similar cuaracter we critical spirit of the age Strauss' "Life of Jesu precursor of Bishop Co the Pentateuch," "E Vie de Jesus," "The Sir H. D. Hanson, and M ature and Dogma." By of bold, acute, and the authority of the surpassed. Its range taken by most of the cluding, indeed, the wh of the subject; neverth an necessary consequence fail of being candid and The conclusion to wh his inquiry into the aut Scriptures is, that they not Divine revelation considered and stud ments "out of which sound, is to be edu spect to the New Testa None of the four Gospe pletely genuine and ciently ample to show and the essence of His

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ION SALES. GORE & CO. V. G. Crockery. mported Goods, the richest ever in Elegant Punch-Bowls, Deco-Rich Flower-Pots, China Tea dttoons, etc. The Pots China Tea dttoons etc. The Pots China Tea dttoons etc. The Pots China Tea dttook in the market, Carpets to the Coal-Hods Chamber Star Bureaus in the white, Parior Bureaus in the white GORE & CO., Auctionens.

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Dec. 5, 9:30 A. M.

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Dec. 5, 9:30 A. M.

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Advertisement on

ORE & CO., Auctioneers.

EMOVED TO THE

BASH-AV.,

EN WITH A FIRST-W STOCK OF

, Rubbers, &c.

of Warm Goods.

NAMARA & CO., Auct'rs. OVAL. PTERS & CO., and Real Estate Agents, lease of 118 and 120 Wabash-t to the spacious five-story N DOLPH-ST., ath & Milligan's.

PETS, STOVES, &c the Balance of a Dealer.

ANDOLPH-ST., Dec. 1, at 9:30 o'clock. TRADE SALE,

ete Stock of OLENS, CLOTHING, oves, Boots, Shoes, &c., Thursday Morning, Dec. 6,

REHOUSE & CO.,

W COOK AND HEAT-

second-hand Carpets, second-Stoves. Immense stock of A Household Goods. Large dinew and perfect, etc., etc.

OTS AND SHOES,

& ARCTICS,

RUPT STOCK. CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-87

s, 200 Madison st., up-stairs g stock of Boots, Shoes, and wholesale House, we offer st, as the owners must have it as an extraordinary oppor-ting Boots and Shoes should constate of Eubber-Boots, and boots; women's Missel, and boots; women's Missel, and boots; women's Missel, and shoes, Slippers, etc.

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triffing expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK de Cleaner, S. D. Cook de Cleaner, St. Louis, Maria de Canada d

CLEANING.

TONYA & CO.,

& CLAPP.

Y. A. M.,

, 1877.

t 9 o'clock we shall sell RNITURE,

TOVES.

ORNING. Dec. 4.

O'CLOCK.

IcNAMARA &

his paper.

STORE,

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ec. 4, 9:30 A.M Some Statistics as to Col-USANDLOTS

The Flora of Egypt-Effect of Civilization upon Longevity.

LITERATURE.

LITERATURE.

The Foundations and Super-

structure of Chris-

tianity.

Upper Egypt-The People and the

Products of the Land of the

Pharaohs.

Five Paintings by Raphael---The Faed Gallery-Fiction

and Poetry.

Public Education in China--

lege-Libraries.

CHRIST AND CHRISTIANITY. CHRIST AND CHRISTENDOM: ITS FOUNDA-TIONS CONTRASTED WITH ITS SUPPENSIBLECTURE. By WHALLAN RATHERNE GREE. With a New In-troduction. Fifth Edition. In Two Volumes, Boston Vilmes R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Had-ley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 154-281. Price, For twenty-seven years this book has been be-

fore the English public, and experiencing a continuous, stéady sale. Among prominent works of a similar character which have expressed the of a similar character which have expressed the critical spirit of the age, it was anticipated by Strauss' "Life of Jesus," but was itself the precursor of Bishop Colenso's "Inquiry into the Pentateuch," "Ecce Homo," Renan's the Pentateuch," "Ecce Homo," Renan's "Vie de Jesus," "The Jesus of History" by Sir H. D. Hanson, and Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Degma." By none of these examples of bold, scute, and learned examination of the authority of the Scriptures and of the truths of Christianity, has it been surpassed. Its range is wider than that taken by most of the books mentioned, -including, indeed, the whole breadth and extent of the subject; nevertheless, though its investi-gation of some points of the discussion must, as a necessary consequence, be cursory, they never fail of being candid and profound.

The conclusion to which the author is led by his inquiry into the authenticity of the Heorew Scriptures is, that they are human records, and not Divine revelations; and that they are to be considered and studied like any other documents "out of which the good, the true, the md, is to be educed." The result with respect to the New Testament is about the same. None of the four Gospels are judged to be com-pletely genuine and faithful, although suffiand the essence of His teaching. The Apostles are regarded as imperfect and fallible expound-

are regarded as imperfect and fallible expounders of the mind of Jesus, while the truth of His miracles, as well as of His resurrection, is decided to be questionable.

Notwithstanding these conclusions, faith in the existence of the Founder of Christianity is not undermined. "It is difficult," writes Mr. Greg, "without exhausting suberlatives, even to unexpressive and wearisome satiety, to dojustice to our intense love, reverence, and admiration for the character and teaching of Jesus. We regard Him not as the perfection of the intellectual or philosophic mind, but as the perfection of the spiritual character,—as surpassing all men of sil times in the closeness and depth of His communion with the Father. In

the interlectual of pinnosophic mind, but as the perfection of the spiritual character,—as surpassing all men of all times in the closeness and depth of His communion with the Father. In reading His sayings, we feel that we are holding converse with the wissest, purest, noblest Being that ever clothed thought an the poor language of Humanity. In studying His life, we feel that we are following the rootsteps of the highest idea yet presented to us upon Earth."

Jesus is not accepted by Mr. Greg as the 8on of God, nor His doctrines as direct revelations from the Most High. Neither does he believe "that Christianity contains anything which a genius like Christ's, brought up and nourished as His had been, might not have dismangled for itself." He holds the opinion, instead, "that one great mind after another will arise from time to time, as such are needed, to discover and flash forth before the eyes of men the truths that are wanted, and the amount of truth that can be borne." The religion of Jesus is valued by Mr. Greg as comthe amount of truth that can be borne." The religion of Jesus is valued by Mr. Greg as containing more, purer, and higher truth than has ever elsewhere been given to man, and a code of morality which in great part cannot be improved on a supposed or a purposed or a pu

of morality which in great part cannot be improved nor surpassed.

As for the doctrine of the soul's immortality, granting that it is not to be proved, Mr. Greg discourses thus wisely upon it: "Everything tends to prove that this life is, not perhaps, not probably, our only sphere, but still an integratione, and the one in which we are meant to be concerned. The present is our scene of action; the future is for speculation, and for trust. We firmly believe that man was sent upon the earth to live in it, to enjoy it, to study it, to love it, to embellish it,—to make the most of it, in firmly believe that man was sent upon the earth to live in it, to enjoy it, to study it, to love it, to embellish it,—to make the most of it, in short. It is his country, on which he shall lavish his affections and his efforts. . . It should be to him a house, not a tent,—a home, not only a school. If, when this house and this home are taken from him, Providence, in its wisdom and its boanty, provides him with another, let him be deeply grateful for the gift; let him transfer to that fluture, when it has become his present, his exertions, his researches, and his love. But let him rest assured that he is sent into this world, not to be constantly hankering after, dreaming of, preparing for,—another which may, or may not, be in store for him,—but to do his duty and fulfill his destiny on earth,—to do all that lies in his power to improve it, to render it a scene of elevated happiness to himself, to those around him, to those who are to come after him; . . so will he best prepare for that future which we hope for,—but it come; so will he best have occupied the present, if the present be his all. To demand that we shall love Heaven more than Earth,—that the Unseen shall hold a higher place in our affections than the Seen and the Familiar,—is to ask that which cannot be obtained without subduing Nature and inducing a morbid condition of the Soul. The very law of our being is love of life, and all its interests and dornments."

Courtary to the opinion expressed by Strauss,

being is love of life, and all its interests and adormments."
Coutrary to the opinion expressed by Strauss, Mr. Greg believes that the true essence of Christianity will not be renounced or outgrown by the progressive intelligence of mankind; but that, cleared from the errors which have incrusted it, it will become ever more and more the inspiration and the guide of life, and the object of reverence and of faith.

UPPER EGYPT.

UPPER EGYPT. TIS PEOPLE AND ITS PRODUCTS. A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE MANNERS CUSTOMS. SUPERSTITIONS, AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PLOTLE OF THE NILE ALLET, THE
DESERT, AND THE RED-SEA COAST, WITH
SEATCHES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY AND GROLOAT. By C. B. KLUMEINGER, M. D., Formerly
Expelian Sanitary Physician at Kasin, on the
Red Sea, etc. With a Prelatory Notice by Dr.
GEORG Schweinfunth. Author of "The Heart
of Africa." New York: Scribner, Armstrong &
Co. Chicego: Hadley Bros. & Co. Svo., pp.
408. Price, \$3.
In 1863, Dr. Klunzinger left Europe for the
Special purpose of studying the formation of the

special purpose of studying the formation of the Red Sea. He established himself at Kasin, a small scaport in Upper Egypt, where he combined the investigations of the naturalist with the duties of a sanitary or quarantine physician appointed by the Egyptian Government.

From 1853 to 1879, and again from 1872 to 1875, he remained at this secluded station, with the exception of inlervals spent in the neighboring portion of the Nile Valley in the exception of private and Nile Valley in the prosecution of private and public affairs. It was a part of the plan of Dr. Rinnzinger to make himself acquainted with the character and customs of the people while itudying the life of the lower animals, and in pursuance of this aim he acquired a mastery of the Arabic language and lived among the

ly known as an accomplished African explorer, heartily indorses the work of his friend, whom he declares he has proved, in a long and intimate friendship, to be "a commanion to look up to, a model on whom to gaze with admiration."

The plan of Dr. Klunzinger's book is original. Avoiding the customary personal narrative of the traveler, he addresses the reader as though present with him in the scenes he would describe, and assuming the part of a guide he points out and explains the least known and most interesting features. The daily life of the middle and lower classes is exhibited in a chapter entitled "Four Days in a Country Town," in the course of which the occupations, the amusements, and the manners of the populace in-doors and out are passed in view. A chapter on "Traveling by Land and Water" sketches the aspect of the country along the Nile, the modes of tillage in practice, the crops produced, and the characteristic plants, and animals occurring under domestication and in a wild state. Other chapters treat in the same manner of the working days, holidays, days of mourning, and religious ceremonies of the Mohammédau portion of the populace; and of their common beliefs, traditions, and superstitions.

To the reader addicted to natural history, the

and superstitions.

To the reader addicted to natural history, the To the reader addicted to natural history, the sections devoted to the geological constitution, the veretation and the animal life of the desert, and to the organic forms abounding in the Red Sea, will have a peculiar value. In discussing these topics the author indules in the enthusiasm of the eriginal investigator in science, and kindles the spirit of his companions with a similar zeal. A number of well-executed wood cuts illustrate the text, but we miss that essential adjunct to every book, a careful index.

ART. THE FAED GALLERY: A SERIES OF THE MOR RENOWNED WORKS OF TROMAS FAED. REPRODUCED IN HELIOTYPE; WITH FULL DESCRIPTION. AND A SEXTCH OF THE LIFE OF THE ARTIST BOSTON: James R. Osgood & Co. Folio. Price \$10.

A SERIES OF STUDIES DESIGNED AND ENGRAVED AFTER FIVE PAINTINGS BY RAPHAEL. WITH HISDORICAL AND CRITICAL NOTES COMPOSED BY M. T. B. EMERIC-DAVID, Member of the Institute of France. The Work Dedicated to His Majesty Ferdinand VII., King of Spain, by CREVALIER F. BONNEMAISON, Paintet, American Edition, Reproduced by the Heliotype Process, Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Brothers & Co. Octavo, Price, \$5.

Of the beautiful volumes placed in Mesers.

Osgood & Co.'s "Gallery" of the old and nodern masters there is none more interestin heliotype process twenty-four of the choices sents with great fidelity the work of one of the most distinguished of the living painters of the English school. Faed is the historian of the lowly and the indigent, and his canvases depict with vivid detail the simplicity, the poverty, the cheeriness, the pathos, and the poetry that blend in the life of the humble cottager. Tears steal to the eyes in contemplating many of his pictures, yet in them all there are some touches of beauty, some gleams of sunshine, showing that in the darkest hours and in the saddest lot there is consolation to be found in the attributes and the surroundings of most human

Everybody is familiar by engravings with Faed's picture of Evangeline, the heroine of Longfellow's idyl of Acadia, yet not every one has cared to remember who is its author. It is one of the most popular of the artist's smaller works. Yet, replete with feeling as it is, there works. Yet, replete with feeling as it is, there are others in the present collection that far surpass it in touching eloquence. Home and the Homeless, The Mitheriess Bairn, The Last of the Clan, and Baith Faither and Mither, appeal with irresistible force to the sensibilities. But of the whole number of admirable reproductions exhibited here, once is more powerful than the scene of the tired, haggard father watching by his sick child in a dreary garret. The face of the little invalid is lovely as it rests in sleep on the pillow, and the eager hands still clutching the sleeve of the beloved watcher tell a graphic story of restless and anxious pain, while the frame of the father, relaxed and nerveless in a slumber of utter fatigue, emphasizes the truth of the title, "Worn Out."

The studies taken from five of the famous paintings of Raphael—The Visitation; The Holy Family, finished by Gušilo Romano; The Holy Family, finished by Gušilo Romano; The Holy Family, finished by Gušilo Romano; The Holy Family, shalled "The Pearl;" The Madonna of the Fish; and The Blessing of the Cross, are united in an exquisite volume. The original works formed a part of the royal collection of Madrid that was conveyed to Paris by the victorious armies of Napoleon, and afterward reclaimed by the Spanish nation. Before their restoration to their rightful owners, crayon copies of the paintings were made and engraved, and it is from a set of these that the reproductions in this edition have been obtained. They are very perfect and very beautiful, and a prize for any one to own. The letter-press descriptions have been composed with noteworthy ability. are others in the present collection that far sur-

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA. By TROMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. BOSTON: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 270.
BEING A BOY. By CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, Author of "My Summer in a Garden," etc. Illustrated by "CHARL". Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 244. Price, \$1.50.
THAT WIFE OF MINE. By the Author of "That Husband of Mine." Boston: Lee & Shepard. 16mo., pp. 228. Price, \$1.
Mr. Aidrich's last story is a work of slight dimensions, yet it is marked by the elegance which distinctly characterizes all its author's STORIES.

which distinctly characterizes all its author's productions. The style is exquisitely polished, productions. The style is exquisitely polished, and the descriptive portions are strikingly picturesque. A vein, too, of delicious humor runs along with the thread of the narrative, gleaming out ever and anon with the perpetually pleasant effects of unexpectedness. The story is slight, as we have said, but is skillfully evolved, and its artistic beauty cheats us of any disappoint-

ing sense of meagreness.

The author of the series of delightful books beginning with "My Summer in a Garden" could hardly write a dull work of any kind, and

could hardly write a dull work of any kind, and certainly has done nothing of the sort in the above essay on boy life. It is very true to nature in its delineations, and by many a keen stroke hits off the peculiar traits by which the species of boy-kind brought up on a farm is distinguished from all others of the genus. The illustrations by "Champ" are full of spirit and naturalness.

"That Wite of Mine" has much less individuality than her partner in the firm, previously revealed to the world as "That Husband of Mine." Possibly this is an inevitable consequence of the comparative nature of man and woman, yet impartial writers will rather ascribe it to the maste with which one book has been made to follow the other in order to improve the opportunity created by an extraordinary success. The author of the two stories has happy literary gifts, which should not be exhausted nor abused by too frequent exercise.

HOUSEKEEPING.

DORA'S HOUSEKEEPING. By the Author of "Six Little Cooks." Chicago: Jansen. Mc-Clurg & Co. Sq. 16mo., pp. 275. Prec, \$125. The admirable manual named "Six Little Cooks," which we had occasion to commend a few months ago, is supplemented by a work of a similar character from the same author. The first volume contained elementary lessons in cooking imparted to a group of young girls by the same author. an adept both in the arts of the housekeeper and of the instructor. This second book con and of the instructor. This second book contains the course of teaching under somewhat different conditions, extending it so far as to embrace the many details involved in the management of domestic affairs. In addition to recipes for cooking it gives directions for the nicest and readiest performance of the hundred and one duties appertaining to the superintendence of a household. It advises how to wash dishes, clean silver, set tables, and accomplish numberless other matters which seem easy enough to do properly without particular instruction, but which may be greatly facilitated by suggestions from practiced and skilled workers.

ers.

The book is neatly published, and alone, or, better still, together with "The Six Lattle Cooks," would make a useful and graieful Christmas gift to any young girl. A lively story forms the substructure of both volumes, affording the reader abundant entertainment and insuring an interest in the more practical portions.

Klunzinger to make himself acquainted with the character and customs of the people while kindying the life of the lower animals, and in pursuance of this aim he acquired a mastery of the Arabic language and lived among the latives as one of themselves.

His office of physician gave him entrance into the homes of the Egyptians, and even into the homes of the Egyptians, and even into the harem, and afforded him unexampled opportunities for learning the peculiarities of their domestic habits. From the knowledge into add one to the many already existing books innon Egypt, which is in most respects entirely seeh and conveys information of a sind that has hitherto been selicing to the hards of charlatans, but in Europe, where many scientific men have studied to the country by its having fallen almost exclusively into the hands of charlatans, but in Europe, where many scientific men have studied

ito the nature of the mysterious force, and

into the nature of the mysterious force, and have unhesitatingly employed it in connection with other instruments and appliances of the healing art, it has been treated with greater respect and attention.

A magnetic hospital was established at Bengal, under the supervision of Dr. Esdaile, in 1840, and, according to the report of the Super-intendent, hundreds of difficult and dangerous surgical operations were performed and many suffering invalids restored to health through the use of mesmerism. A similar institution was established in London in 1846, and for eleven years its results were regarded as highly beneficent. Hospitals for the treatment of disease by the same agency were also founded at Exeter, Bristol, and Dublin, under the auspices of men of eminent position and respectability.

A good deal of testimony favorable to the use of mesmerism is gathered by the, author from the experience of practitioners on the Continent, and from the published cases of extraordinary cures, from that of Harriet Martineau to others of iess celebrity but of equally astonishing effects. Mr. Parsons does not attempt to teach the use of magnetism in his work, but simply to show its efficiency in curing obstinate

teach the use of magnetism in his work, but simply to show its efficiency in curing obstinate maladies and restoring vitality to an enfection HISTORICAL COSTUMES.

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Cie. New York: J. W. Boaton. Prico, 12 fr.
The third number of this superb work is now
ready for distribution. It contains the stimready for distribution. It contains the stipu-lated number of plates, fifteen of which are in colors, and ten in black and white. The firsttexture, and as vivid and clear in tone, as though sach separate touch and stroke were laid on by the hand. Costumes of the Breton peasantry, of the ladies of Persia, Japan, and Russia, of Europe in the sixteenth century, iges, of the peasantry and tradesmen of Poland. ferent periods, are included in the illustrations.

ne plates are in all cases copies from paintings,

photographs, illuminated missals, fashion-mag-

ines of the period, or ther original sources of inquestionable veracity.

The plates in plain black and white reproduce The plates in plain black and white reproduce costumes of Greece and Rome, implements of war, household utensils and furniture, carriages, and a multitude of miscellaneous articles in use in domestic or public life among different peoples in past times. The whole together form a brantiful series of drawings and paintings, which are interesting both remain articles. a historic point of view. Their chief purpose is to supply studies of the costumes of various eras, and it is in this that their great value lies. To contemplate the vagaries and grotesqueries which Fashion has perpetrated during the historic ages, and to which she has bent the feeling and the habit of the races of mankind, is as instructive as surprising. There is, above all, a certain satisfaction in learning that the absurdities pacticed in obedience to her dictates at the present day are not more ridiculous or irrational than those to which the world has submitted unceasinely since Adam and Eve first clothed themselves in fig-leaves.

"Le Costume Historique" will be complete in twenty numbers, each of which will contain twenty-five plates, plain and colored.

A LAW-BOOK.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY: WITH REFERENCES TO THE AMERICAN DECISIONS, AND TO THE FUNCTION CODE AND CIVIL LAW. SECOND English Edition. By J. P. BENJAMIN, Esq., Q. C. of Lincola's lin, Barrister-at-Law. Second American Edition. By J. C. PERKINS, LL. D. New York: Hard & Houghton. Boston: H. O. Houghton & Co. Chicago: E. B. Myers. Law sheep, roy. 8vo., pp. 906. pp. 906. No English edition of the present work has

een issued since the first American edition, that the present as well as the first is based on the second English edition. The great demand for the work, however,—the whole edition having been exhausted in less than three years,—has compelled the able and well-known American editor to prepare the present volume. He has in it added about 500 new cases, some of them not yet reported; enlarged the index, and brought it down to November of the present year. This makes it eight years later than Hilliard on Sales, makes it eight years later than Hilliard on Sales, six years later than Story on the same subject, and it is nearly one-half larger than either, and contains twice as much matter as the portion of Schouler's Personal Property devoted to the subject of Sales. The treatment of the subject is very logical and clear, and the mechanical get-up—it being printed at the Riverside Press—is, of course, all that could be desired.

POETRY. APPLE-BLOSSOMS. By HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 196. Price, \$1.25.

A title fragrant with sweet associations has been selected by Mrs. Griswold for her little chaplet of poetical flowers. They are such as many a mind attuned to rhythmical movements is enticed to construct for the gratification enjoyed in mere versification. There is a charm in the flow of smoothly-measured language to which most persons are deeply sensible. Like the gratifing of a brook, the nurmour of a fount. joyed in mere versification. There is a charm in the flow of smoothly-measured language to which most persons are deeply sensible. Like the gurgling of a brook, the murmur of a fountain, or of wind among the pines, the melody gives pleasure apart from all alkance with senti-

A TABLE-BOOK. A TABLE-BOOK.

GOLDEN SONGS OF GREAT POETS. Illustrated by Darlet, Morian, Harr. Fredericks, Swilling, and McEntree. Now York: Sarah A. Leggett. Chicago: Jamen, McClurg & Co. Sq. 8vo. Frice, \$5.
A handsome table-book is this, which comprises a half-dozen new poems by Holines, Bryant, Lougfellow, Whittier, Lowell, and Taylor.

The songs are illustrated by a half-dozen of our best designers, whose sketches embellish every best designers, whose sketches embellish every page. The mechanical execution of the book is line; the fair type rests upon rich, heavy paper, and the binding is of a tasteful pattern.

BOOKS RECEIVED. PUBLIC-HEALTH REPORTS AND PAPERS. Volume III. PRESENTED AT THE MESTINGS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC-HEALTH ASSOCIATION IN THE YEARS 1875-1876. WITH AN ASSTRACT OF THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS, 1876. New York: Hard & Houghton. Chicago: Haddey Bros. & Co. Svo., Do. 241. Price. & THE FINAL PHILOSOPHY; OR, SYSTEM OF PERFECTIBLE KNOWLERGE ISSUING FROM THE HARMONY OF SCIENCE AND RELIGION. BY CHARLES WOODRUFF SMIELDS, D. D., Professor in Princeton College, Member of the American Philosophical Society. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. Svo., pp. 609. Price. \$3. HINTS ON BIBLE-HEADINGS: WITH A COLLECTION OF READINGS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Svo., pp. 609. Price, \$3.

HINTS ON BIBLE-READINGS: WITH A COLLECTION OF READINGS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. By the Rev. John C. Hill, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Adrian, Mich. New York: Anson D. Randolph & Co. 18mo., pp. 146. Price, \$1.

THE CHOSS ABOVE THE CRESCENT: A ROMANCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE. By the Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHOATE, D. D., Formerly Bishop at Constantinople. Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo. pp., 356. Price, \$1. 30.

BARRY HOLBROKE OF HOLBROKE HALL. By Sir Randal H. ROBERTS, Bart. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 215. Price, \$1. 25.

THE LIFE OF TRUST: BRING A NARRATIVE OF THE LORD'S DEALINGS WITH GEORGE MULLER, Written by Himself. With an introduction by Francis Wayland. New Edition, Brought to America. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 497. Price, \$1. 50.

THE BAR-ROOMS AT BRANTLY: OR, THE GREAT HOTEL-Speculation. By T. S. Arthur, Author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," etc. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co., 12mo., pp. 497. Price, \$1. 80.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. BUSINESS-MAN'S MAGAZINE for December (James P. Scott, Chicago).
SANITARIAN for December (A. N. Bell, New York).

BARNES' EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY
S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE—Current numbers
(Little & Gay, Boston).

PUCK—Current numbers (Puck Publishing Company, New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

A paper treating of the system of public education in China, lately published by the Bureau of Education, contains an interesting account of the methods by which intelligence is fostered in that ancient and conservative Empire. The paper is written by the Rev. William A. P. Martin, LL.D., President of the Imperial College, Pekin, and, coming from one familiar by long experience with the subject, its statements are to be regarded as trustworthy. In tracing the course of education in China, Mr. Martin says that children receive no mental instruction at home, and at the age of ten exhibit no more capacity for thought than European children do

at five. Their mothers and nurses are illiterate Chinese women, with rare exceptions, being unable to read, and their fathers are disinclined to the task of teaching, preferring to leave this entirely in the hands of those who practice it as

a profession.

When the boy, who has thus far led a purely vegetative existence, has completed his seventh or eighth year, the almanae is consulted for the choice of a lucky day, and on this he is decked in his festal robes and dispatched to the village school. Here for a term of years he is confined school. Here for a term of years he is confined to the tedious, dreary process of committing to memory the Chinese canonical books, and writing an infinite number of diversely formed characters. The language of the canonical books is as unintelligible to him as Greek is to the young American, for the vernacular of the Chinese is a totally different tongue from that employed in literary composition. Without understanding one, word of it all, the child continues his meaningless memorization until he has stored in his mind the contents of the principal classics,—a cheerless task occupying four or five years.

our or five years.
This first stage of his education being suc-This first stage of his education being successfully accomplished, the boy is slowly taught the dead tongue in which are written the sacred books he has got by heart with so much hard toil. While learning to translate the language of the books, he is initiated into the art of composition. The difficulties which beset, this art, on account of the peculiar construction of the Chinese language, are immense and laboriously oversome. This second course of instruction being, like the preceding, at last gone through, the lad thevotes himself more exclusively to the study of composition, and to some subsidiary reading of history and rhetorical models. Throughout the entire scheme of his education, the acquirement of knowledge and of mental discipline is regarded as a minor matter, the chief aim being to gain a command of the literary language and of a fluent style of composition.

The schools are generally divided into three

The schools are generally divided into three The schools are generally divided into three classes: the primary, in which little is done except memorizing the sacred books and practicing imitative chirography; the middle class, in which the sacred books are expounded; and the third class, in which composition is the leading exercise. The schools and colleges receive almost no pecuniary assistance from the Government, and are sustained by private enterprise or public charity. In the higher as in the lower institutions of learning nothing is taught and studied but the Chinese language. There is no system of schools answering to our scheme

lower institutions of learning nothing is taught and studied but the Chinese language. There is no system of schools answering to our scheme of public schools, and only a minority of the Chinese vouth receive any instruction whatever. As for Chinese girls, they are, save in exceptional instances, abandoned to total ignorance, Or those who can read understandingly, the proportion does not exceed, according to Dr. Martin, one in twenty of the male population and one in 10,000 of the female.

Candidates for the civil service in China are obliged to undergo an examination in prose and poetical composition, in Chinese history, philosophy, criticism, and in various branches of archaeology. Regular degrees are conferred upon the successful competitors, and to qualify for the examinations years of arduous study are required after the school courses have been finished. But when all is done, and the Chinese student has attained the highest rank of scholarship, his mind is poorly disciplined, the memory has been stimulated at the expense of the reasoning faculties, and very little knowledge of a progressive character has been acquired. In sending 120 Chinese youth to this country to be trained in our schools, the Government has taken an important step toward the improvement of the national system of education. Yet this must be followed by a long and continuous series of reformatory measures ere education in China is made a process of genuine enlightenment.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES. A number of the leading colleges of the country have contributed to the Library Journal, in answer to a circular letter of inquiry, a state-ment of the amount and character of books drawn from their libraries by students and professors. Bowdoin College reports the possession of 18,000 volumes in its library, about 1,400 of which are drawn by the students during the college year. The library contains only a small amount of the lighter literature. There is very little demand for fiction among the students of Colby Univer-sity, the largest call being for history and biography, and the next largest for essays. In Dartmouth College the circulation of fiction is not over 10 per cent. At Harvard fiction is the most popular reading of the students in the first two years of the course. Some years four-fifths of the books taken by freshmen, and two-fifths of the books taken by freshmen, and two-fifths of those taken by sophomores, are of this class. In the last two years of the course, only one-fifth of the books drawn are works of fiction, the remainder being essays, biography, history, and pottry. Dickens and Thackeray are the most popular novelists at Harvard, and Macaulay. Carlyle, Addison, and Emerson, the most popular essayists. Longfellow and Tennyson are the most read of the poets, and Macaulay of the historians.

The number of bound volumes in Corneli College is less than \$40,000. The average circulation among the professors is 800 volumes, and among the students 250 volumes, daily. The Wesleyan University has a library of 26,787 volumes. About 20 per cent of the circulation is fiction; 25 per cent poetry, criticism, etc.; and 30 per cent history and biography. Columbia College has no department of fiction. In the College of the City of New York, the number of novels drawn by the students during the last year was 1,043, to 153 of science, 133 of poetry, 130 of history, etc., etc. The University of Virginia contains no English novels. Mr. Jefferson, the founder of this university, selected the books which formed the body of the library when the institution went anto operation, and, in explanation of his views on the subject, remarked that "Nothing of mere an usement should lumber a public library."

The library of the University of Wisconsin numbers about 8,000 volumes. The Scandinavian books in the collection include about 1,000, more than one-half of which have been contributed by Ole Bull. This is said to be the largest collection of its kind in the United States.

reau," by H. A. Page, which was recently issued

Littell's Living Age (Littell & Gay, Boston) will begin, with the new year, its 196th volume The third volume of Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" is to appear in Decem-

A volume of biographical essays on "Modern Frenchmen" is soon to be published by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, and reprinted in this country by Roberts Brothers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have nearly ready a new edition of "Godwin's 'Cyclopedia of Biography," considerably enlarged and brought down to August, 1877. It will form an octavo volume of 1,100 pages, and be uniform in style with the "World's Progress."

A complete history of the late "Kemper County Tragedy," in Mississippi, will soon be published, under the title of "The Chisoim Massacre: A Picture of Home-Rule in Mississippi," by James M. Wells. The proceeds of the book will be devoted to the purpose of removing the remains of Judge Chisolm and his children to a grave in the North, and of erecting a monument to their memory.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA OF EGYPT. Dr. Klunzinger, a naturalist residing many years in the country bordering on the Nile, years in his work on "Upper Egypt," that the whole known flora of Egypt proper includes 1,140 species, 400 of which belong to the strip of coast on the Mediterranean. These figures represent a scanty flora for a country of such extends the Egypt by the strip of the tent, but wherever the Egyptian soil will support vegetation, there the agriculturist sows and reaps his harvests, and wild plants have small chances in the struggle for existence. A large part of the timber used in the country is imported, and very little wood is burned for fuel, its place being supplied by the dung of domestic animals.

of the Nile borders and the soil of the desert. A tolerable variety of grasses spring up here and there, but they never form a turf or cover the ground with a carpet of verdure, and meadows are consequently unknown. Fields of clover are cultivated for pastures, and serve in part as a substitute for the meadows of northern lands. Foliage in the dry, dusty atmosphere of Egypt is not tinted with the rich greens observed elsewhere, and flowers are, in most cases, wanting in the bright hues which give them especial loveliness. Trees and pernnial plants are evergreen, new leaves sprouting immediately upon the fall of mature of No orchidaceous flowers occur in the flora, and mosses, ferns, fungi, and other cryptogamous plants are rare.

The palm is the characteristic tree of the country, and clumps and groves of the date-palm and the doom-palm add a charming feature to the landscape. And still there is less satisfaction derived from these graceful symbols of the tropics than is usually imagined. "To wander under palms." writes Dr. Klunzinger, "appeared to us from youth up the highest pleasure of the tropic world. We sought for rest; but, instead of a soft grassy carpet, we find in the grove a clayey soil, dried, cracked, and dusty, or, if watered, muddy, with scrubby, prickly bushes, and dry and thirsty weeds. We wished for shade; but the shadow cast by the lofty slender stem of the palm-free is scarcely so broad as our body with arms and legs kept close together, and whoever lies down in this close together, and whoever lies down in this position is again, in a quarter of an hour, fully exposed to the rays of the never halting sun; the individual stems stand too far apart for their shadows to meet together; the covering afforded by the crown of leaves waving at a dizzy height above is of no avail, on account of the distance, and the few loose feathery fronds that form it let through a thousand beams of light. We wished to breathe pure air; a palm has nothing aromatic about it; stem and leaves are dry and stiff; when we breathe we cannot avoid inhaling the dust that is suspended in the air of Egypt, that here in the grove has settled down more thickly, on the pale green leaves and twigs, and now when the least breath of air stirs falls down on our heads and clothes, and even enters our lungs. How much more poetical, then, than a palm-grove is a pine-grove, which in other respects has some resemblance to it." Neither forest, spring, nor meadow is to be met with in Egypt, and the native has no understanding of the terms which designate them. which designate them.

In the gardens of the rural population, which

are surrounded by a mud wall and irrigated by means of the water-wheel, there are fruit and foliage trees, but a scarcity of flowering plants.

"For flowers," says Dr. Kiunzinger, "the Egyptian countryman has no feeling; he thinks only of dry utility." The rose is the favorite flower, and after this come the jasmine, rosemary, mignonette, mint, and basil, which last is especially fancied by the people. The typress is the only member of the pine tribe that can be made to grow in the land, but tamarisks and acacias flourish luxuriantly. but tamarisks and acadias flourish luxuriantly. The banana sometimes ripens its fruit, and the pomegranate and the sycamore—the statellest trees of this zone—are thoroughly at home. The fig-tree produces a fruit of middling quality, the citron a fruit not larger than a walnut, and the orange only green and not very sweet oranges. The vine is cultivated, but wine is seldom manufactured. The fruit trees of the temperate zone are often planted, but to little purpose. out tamarisks and acacias flourish luxuris

College has indicated by a price can be considered by a college of the City of New York, the number of New York, the New York of the United States.

ART GOSSIP.

Albert Blestshit is completing a Rocky Mountain scene, which is to ill an order given by the far of Dunraren.

Mr. Whitteige has been sketching during the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for coats, and is now all work on a nature of the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for coats, and is now all work on a nature of the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for Saltimore with the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for coats, and is now all work on a nature of the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for the past summer near Newyort and in the vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for the past summer near Newyort and in the Vicinity of Saltimore. Mr. F. H. De Haas has just for summer and have been spent almost exclusively in shooting small game, was found one de yovered with nartice of the past summer and the pas purpose.

In the vegetable gardens of Upper Egypt the

which is used as fuel, and many camels live altogether upon its laurel-like leaves."

CIVILIZATION AND LONGEVITY. The interesting essay of Mr. Charleton T. Lewis on the "Influence of Civilization on Duration of Life," originally delivered at the meeting of the American Public Health Association in Boston, 1876, has been printed in pamphlet form, and also in the last volume of the Reports and Papers of the Association. The author considers that the influences of civilization are increasing the longevity of the human race, but at a slower rate than is by many suption are increasing the longevity of the human race, but at a slower rate than is by many supposed. He cites the evidence of Sir Thomas D. Hardy, who has searched the records of the English courts for 400 years, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, and has found in their numberless notices of age not a single instance of a man who had survived his 50th year, but, on the other hand, abundant proofs that the age of 70 was regarded as extreme, and was seldom reached. He also quotes the remark of Kolb, the cantious German writer on comparative stafistics, who says that "The meagre facts known indicate that the maximum age of man has remained nearly the same for centuries and even thousands of years; but that the number of persons who reach extreme age, and especially the number who survive infancy, has very materially increased."

The gain in the preservation of infant life is fillustrated by the mortality rates of Loudon. The population was less than 675,000, a century and three-quarters ago, and the annual deaths of children were 9,500. In 1810 the population was 1,050,000, and the deaths of children was only 9,500,—a reduction of 62 per cent.

There has also been a large gain in the preservation of the lives of the sick, aged, and infirm. Another marked improvement has been made in the suppression of epidemics. Civilization has almost wholly destroyed the power of the plague, the cholera, small-pox, and other contagious diseases that have been in former ages most direful scourges of mankind. A century ago 400,000 deaths by small-pox occurred in England within a twelve-month. La Condamine, who died in 1774, declared that one-tenth of the human race were killed, and as many more disfluered, by this frightful disease. The

mine, who died in 1774, declared that one-tenth of the human race were silled, and as many more disfigured, by this frightful disease. The cholera slew 40,000,000 of people in the half century after the wars of Napoleon. Matthew Paris states that in his time, the thirteenth century, there were 2,000,000 lepers in France, and 19,000,000 in Europe. These figures are perhaps exaggerated, yet they show the prevalence of a plague that has disappeared before civilization. A widening knowledge of the laws of hyglene, and increased attention to sanitary measures in the construction of dwellings, in ventilation, food, clothing, drainage, etc., etc., are constantly tending to the protection of health and the preservation of life. The development of fittelligence strengthens the possibilities of longevity, or, as Mr. Lewis puts it, "the lengthening of the average individual life measures human progress."

CIVET. Among carnivorous animals there is placed between the weasels (Mustelidæ) and hyenas (Hyænidæf the family of civets and genett es (Viverridæ). The characteristic feature of this group which renders it of especial interest to nankind is the secretion in the anal glands of the peculiar fatty substance known as "civet." All the species of the family produce the secretion, yet the civet of commerce is chiefly obtained from the civet-cnt (viverra civetta) which inhabits the north of Africa. The animal is from two to three feet long, and is from ten to fifteen inches high. Its fur is long, and of a fron-gray, banded and spotted with black. Its hab-its are nocturnal, and it feeds upon small mammals, reptiles, and birds, and also upon roots and fruits. It climbs trees with great

in Abyssinia and in Asia the civet is very commonly kept in confinement for the sake of its periume. This is removed, says a writer from the bag about twice a week by means of a small spatula, and is obtained most abandantly "from the male, and especially after he has been irritated. A dram is a large quantity to obtain at a time. The civets kept for this purpose are red on raw flesh; the young partly on farmaceous food:" One species of civet is found in India and one in Java, and these turnish a portion of the civet which finds its way into the market.

tion of the civet which finds its way into the market.

When the secretion is not removed from the glands by artificial means, it hardens in the sac and finally drops out in pieces of the size of an almond. It is not known what use the secretion subserves in the economy of the animal. As known to commerce civet is a dark, semiliquid substance with a powerful and offensive odor. Its scarcity makes it costly, hence it is liable to adulteration. The value of the article consists in its faculty for combining with other perfumes, fixing those which are ethereal in their nature and intensifying their distinctive qualities without obtruding its own. Its use is most important in the production of certain effects necessary to the formation of various perfumes. It is generally employed in the form of a tincture made by maceration in strong alcohol.

PATTERSON, CONOVER & CO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—In times like these, when both political parties are struggling for supremacy in the United States Senate, it becomes the right and duty of the people to express an opinion. The Senate undoubtedly has a right to closely inspect the qualifications of its members-elect, for the Constitution says: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members"; and further on, in the same section: "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." The first article was eviexpel a member." The first article was evidently intended by the framers of our Constiexpel a member." The first article was evidently intended by the framers of our Constitution to cover such men as Kellogg and Butler, and the last to expel such men as Conover and Patterson. The moral obligation of Messrs. Conover and Patterson is exactly as binding as the moral obligation of a Presidential Elector, and it behooves both parties to think long and well before they retain or gain a majority by their help. But still the Republican party, with the example of these gentlemen before it, strains every effort to seat W. Pitt Kellogg, a carpet-bagger of more ambitious designs, and a man who would sacrifice every party duty for personal ends; and the Democrats, with censure of the people, as to its make up and its supporters, ringing in its cass, strives, with the help of this carpet-bagging fraternity, to seat Butler, over whose head is hanging the charge of the butchery of twenty innocent negroes. All the rant and talk about a sovereign State being entitled to representation is simply wind. The right of the country at large is paramount to even the right of a sovereign State. The Sonators should remember what Solomon said with reference to unclean things, "that out of the use of them came no good." The examples of history should not entirely fade from their mind, and they would do well to recall the sufferings of the French Republic under the management of corrupt law-givers—remembering that Americans, like the French, are only human. Very truly yours, INDEPENDENT.

NORINE.

What shall I wear to the ball, Ma Belle? What shall I wear to the ball? Make me fairer than tongue can tell— Make me the fairest of all.

Fair! You are elways fair, Norine, Ever and always fair— Born to be star of the night, and queen, Whatever you choose to wear.

But I must be fairer than ever, Ma Belle, Fairer than ever before. That he may approve with eyes of love, And worship forever more.

He! It has ever been they. Norine. What! you who tread on hearts, And laugh at their pain, and call love vain— You caught at last by its artis!

Hush! hush! I have found my king, Ma Belle; I am reading the story old. O make me so fair that his lips must swear The love that his eyes have told.

Down to the carriage swent Norine; Away she rode to the ball. Of all the shadens the stars had seen, She was the fairest of all.

What! home from the ball so soon, Norine, And pale as the robe you wear! And how could the revelers spare their queen? And say, Did he think you fair?

Hush! hush! He was there with his bride, M. Belle—
He was there with his bride at the ball;
We met in the crowd, and he amiled and bowed,
And I stole away from them all.

Ah! God is great, and He reigns, Norins.
Aye! bury your face and weep.
We reap as we sow—it is just, you know.
Go now to your troubled sleep.
—Prom "Maurine," by Ella Wheeler.

A Fatal Latch-String.

the house. The door of the structure, as is the case frequently, opens outward, and is fastened by a long latch-string. The child, in playidg about the door, in some way got the string looped over its head, and, pushing the heavy door open, it was swung out over the high doorstep, and when the family returned the little one was hanging by the latch-string dead.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

Its Product of Lumber and Salt for 1877, as Compared with Previous Years.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
East Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 26.—A calcula-

East Sagnaw, Mich., Nov. 26.—A calculation of the value of the products of the Saginaw Valley for the season of 1877, based on the Custom-House reports, and estimating for the last month of the year, shows that our exports will approximate closely to \$15,690,000. These exports consist mainly of lumber, forest-products, and salt, and furnish employment to a vast army of men. The season has been a moderately prosperous one, and, renerally speaking, the business of the Valley is in good shape, and we can look back over the season just closing with feelings of satisfaction, and note the future with loope. In looking over what has been accomplated this season, a comparation with some reampast, as illustrating the marvelous growth of the lumber-trade, may not prove uninteresting to the public. In 1833 there were but aixiv-on-saw-mills in what is known as the Sagrhaw Dittrict, having a manufacturing capacity of over one billion feet of lumber annually. Since the date above mentioned, the product has been:

1863. 123,500,000

held firm at \$505.25, \$10010.50, and \$25025.

The rafting season has crossed, and most of the streams are entirely cleaned out, and will have a clean start on new logs next season. The Tittabawassee, the largest stream, shows a total rafted of 415,000,000 feet, which is 75,000,000 more than was ratted last year, and a larger amount than during any season in the past eight years. The following figures will show the amounts rafted on the several streams this season:

put on short rations.

THE SUPPLY OF LABOR
is fully adequate to the requirements. About 6,000 men find employment in the woods during the winter months. The wares this season for unskilled labor range from \$15 to \$22 per

month. These operations also require large mumbers of horses and oxen, and during the fall a large trade is carried on instock. Thus far this season about 1,300 horses have been brought to this city from Canada and Ohio, and sol it to immermen,—the price for good teams ranging from \$225 to \$350

THE SALT-TRADE.

The salt product this year will be considerably in excess of last year. There are about sixty-three from sengared in the manufacture of salt, fifty-three of which are members of the Michigan Salt Association, which sandles the product three last seven years, estimating for the current month:

current month:

1870. 621.342
1871. 728.175
1872. 724,481
1873. 823,446
1874. 1,026,979
1875. 1,081,655
1876. 1,462,729
1877. (estimated) 1,627,000

The shipments of salt have been large of late,—the object being to stock the lake-ports before navigation closes, thereby effecting a material saving in freights. The total shipments during the season aggregate about 1,110,000 barrels by water, of which 1,629,536 are credited to the Michigan Association up to the 23d inst. The shipments the past week have siggregated over 50,000 barrels, most of which went to Chicago and Milwaukee. The system of through clearances, which permits vessels to clear from Buffaio to Chicago or Milwaukee light, and, stopping in the Saginaw River, take on cargoes of lumber or salt, continuing their voyage without reporting at our Custom-Houses, annually robs the Valley of the credit of large quantities of lumber and salt to which it is justly cutitled. E. C.

SALONICA SPEAKS.

SALONICA SPEAKS.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—In your paper this morning you speak of the pious young man who, in consequence of the long sermon he listened to yesterday, was too late for his Thanksziving dinner, and in revenge wished that the minister's turkey might be burnt. I also was too late for my dinner yesterday through the failure of the railroad company. I had an engagement beyond Riverside in the morning, and intended to return on the I p. m. train. But alas! the "suburban passenger" was half an hour behind time. And then the long stoppages at several stations and those dreadful backings were almost too much for liuman patience. And the antics of that train after we passed Canal street were the wonder of wonders. It would hesitate and hal; go is little ways, back down, and finally switched off on an unknown track. Some of the remarks of the passengers were somewhat foreible, and everybody looked bewildered. Finally we crossed the river, and when we reached State street it was 3 o'clock! We were about two hours coming fifteen miles! How is that for siburban travel! Cannot our railroad companies do better than this! Wearily yours SALONICA.

TO DESPONDING ONES.

Ye tollworn and weary who live by hard sabor. Ie men and ye women who strive hard for bread, Ye who are despondent and bowed down by sor-Hase courage and faint not—you'll surely be fed.

The sky may be dark, and the clouds may be stormy.

The blackness of midnight your spirits may pall;
But be of good courage, for He will watch o'er Who said that without Him no sparrow can fall.

What though you are poor, was the Savier not poorer,
Who came from His Pather our burdens to share?
Then be not faint-hearted, but ever look apward—He ne'er will forsake them who trust in His care. The world may be scornful, and trest with con-

The world may be scorpin, and trest wint contumely
The man who grows weary and falls by the way;
Then battle on bravely in work and well-doing—
Your pay is assured at the end of Life's day.
Then, hard-handed toiler, whose life is a struggle,
Though often cast down, keep the lighthouse in
Though often cast down, keep the lighthouse in
The keeper, the Savior, has ever a welcome
For all who rely on His promises true.
Chicago, November, 1877.

W. M. G.

THE HOME.

Notes for the Information and Guidance of Contributors.

Report of the Secretary of the Home Club.

Fern-Leaf on Her Travels---Winter Floriculture.

Deronda's Delirious Dream - Sour Sirup-Whooping Cough.

Table Manners---Franklin's Opinion of Cowper --- Sermon on Gossip.

Sirds and Flowers--- The True House wife--- Roots and Plowers.

A Workingwoman's Home-Frame Oigar-Lighters-Contralto Songs.

NOVEMBER'S LESSON. Blindingly the snow is falling— Falling thickly, falling fast; And, like Winter's herald calling, Shouts the loud Borean blast. Withered leaflets, naked branches, Tell that Summer's reign is o'er: Birds' sweet music, breath of flowers, Woo us to the fields up more.

Wearily the traveler turneth-To the distant, dear-loved heart Where his home-fire brightly burns. Many a mother, poor and widowed, Clasps her babes with shuddering dres ring all too well the bitter,

"Tis the time of want and sadness, Pinching need and withering wo, When old Winter's ice-clad legions Forth to rout and riot go. Shivering, poor homeless wretches Seek rude shelter from the storm, Praying God, as first of mercies, To protect and keep them warm,

Men of wisdom, be ye thoughtful! Men of golc, your pur-e-strings loose! God hath given you wealth and knowledge Not to hoard them, out to use. In the world's great almshouse, duties Throng you now on every side; Meet them bravely, and reap blessings Gicrious as the field is wide.

CHICAGO, NOV. 24, 1877.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

There are now in the cultor's possession letters from the following: Crayon Sauce, Nobby, Katie. from the following: Crayon Sance, Noboy, Kati Brown, Linnie, N. N. Winnie, Genevieve, Calico, Viviau, Young Reporter, Reader Ka Lei Do Scope, Solon, Blossom, Corde-lia, Little Dorritt, Rhoderick Dhu, Schwess, Gunaika, Amne, Benedict Arnold, Decemvir, Ella C., Myrtle, Thorne, Anon, Benta Mater, Grandma boarseprint, Amanda Apronstrings, E., Calumet, Vill, Evelyn A., Touch-Me-Not. A Matron. Aunty Thompson, Robin Red Breast and Jenny Ween, Allie, Early Day, Marti Gras, Wicked Eyes, Elaine, Mamie, Portia, Joe, Mrs. Pecksniff, Widower, Mother, Father. Mrs. J. C., Old Maid, Widower, Mother, Father, Mrs. J. C., Old Maid, A Mother-in-Law, Fennie, Miss Filite, Blue-Eyed Stranger, Percie, Will-of-the-Wisp, N. N., W., L. W. Art, Opaline, Lady Louise, Emma, L'Irlandaise, Frank Merriman, Harmonic, Sain North, Denver, Nellie, Sappho. Observing Nan. These have been neither accepted nor rejected; they await their chance. They may, be used and they

Some weeks ago Juliet Corson sent to THE TRIM-UNE several hundred copies of her pamphlet "Fif-teen-Cent Dinners for Workingmen's Families." After distributing a part of these through the Young Men's Christian Association and like agen-cies, THE TRIBUNE has yet some 200 copies at hand, Any resider who desires can have one without one Any reader who desires can have one without any cost by following these directions: Write your own address on an envelope, put a stamp on the corner, and inclose that in another envelope, writing on the latter "The Tribune, Home Department, Chicago, Ill." These pamphlets have thirty-six pages, and are absolutely for the working." ty-six pages, and are absolutely for the working-man, or man with a small income. They should not be asked for by people in the middle or upper

requests for patterns, that the enormous increase in the number of contributors to this department has rendered it utterly impossible for some ladies to answer all the requests received. It has, therefore, been wisely settled to leave the pattern business in the hands of a lady who may be addressed. "Pattern Agent Home, care Carrier No. 7, South Division, Chicago." Mrs. Matteson's letter below gives other particulars. This will explain why requests for patterns have been omitted from some

An Interested Friend, at South Bend, is informed that the Foundlings' Home is at No. 72 South Wood street, and that Dr. George E. Shipman is the Sustreet, and that Dr. George & Shibman is the Su-perintendent, and the proper person to address, at the above number. St. Luke's Free Hospital is at No. 724 Indiana avenue. The proper person to address concerning it is the Rev. Clinton Locke, No. 1072 Prairie avenue.

Eluc, you are not advised of the Post-Office law.

The Postmaster is forbidden to deliver letters di-rected as you wish. All letters sent to "Blue, Rantoul, Ill.," would go to the Dead-Letter Office. You will have to stick to the old way.

Jerry, your letter is excellent, but all the noces-ary information on that woint has already been given, and, though you have given the facts in bet-ter-shape, yet to print your letter would be to re-peat, and space is too precious.

Heliotrope, the autumn-leaf preservation ques-tion has taken yards of space already and we can-not reopen if. You will have to catch some one who has a file of The Home, and then you can find

In reply to E. C. Dann's letter, it should be said that the acceptance or rejection of any letter does not at all depend on the membership of the writer in any organization. The editor's judgment alone rejects or admits.

The sinfulness of writing on both sides of the paper must be appreciated by correspondents much more than it is. Though the letter be the best one of the week, it will not be used if this rule is

Orcelia, your contribution, having once gone over for lack of space, seems now a shade late in the season. This is the more to be regretted because you write so clearly on a subject of universal interest.

Clear Eves sends, perhaps, the best letter of the week, because it is thoroughly practical. An offer to help some honest woman to a good home is the sort of charity which the Lord loves.

Sappho, your article, read on Thanksgiving-Day, was too little in accord with the season. You write as good a letter as comes to the office, but let the next be a little more cheerful.

Pocahontas, read the note to Orlena; you are agreed on the main facts; but the editor utterly refuses to get into any pitched battle where the line of daty does not run.

With the best intentions, no doubt, a correspondent in DeKalb has made her letter too much like an advertisement; that is the reason it does not appear.

L. B. N., if you have no newsdealer in reach, you can subscribe for THE SATURDAY TRIBUNE without any other edition. The price is \$2 a year.

The Home for this week is in many respects the less ever printed. Sixty friends are heard from, and more would be if there was room.

June. snother latter covers your views quite well; your own sense of propriety is better than any code of rules on the subject.

Oriena, there is a encore desire to keep this department out of a t-w; to print your first letter would precipitate the off hand. Very likely your

charges are true; but it asks more reckless bravery than the writer possesses to take even the side when women are disputing about money. leave you out until you learn.

Gwendolen, you can write more legibly by not crowding so much on a sheet. More than that, you must do so, or ______.

Tops, write more of a letter and less of an introduction to it next time.

to it next time. In fact, don't write any Bub must write more plainly and carefully, and nse fewer abbreviations, else Bub's letters will be

Architect, even if you should do that rash thing THE TRIBUNE will continue to be published just

Engle Wood, your letter is excellently written

but in the present crowd goes under because too Deronda's imaginative sketch of what he might

have found in the waste-basket is not so far out. Denver, too long, -good, to be sure, it would crowd out four other friends.

The letter written by Franklin to give his first mpression of Cowper is interesting. Souvenir, your main questions have been asked

by others in this issue. .

Subscriber, your agreeable note contains no new

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following-named contributors. Those intended for persons living out of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 24 TRIBUNE Building and get their

, Purely Practical, Auni Mary S., Belle Beach, Old Maid, Mr. Oscar Mayo, May, Omaba, Sunshine. Trouble. O. G. Java, Winona. letters:
Twenty-six Summers (5),
Blue, Rantoul, Ill.,
Miss Carrie Vanderlin,
Queen Mab.,
Traveling Mab,
Traveling Map,
Professor, Joliet,
Brunhilda (2),
Ontonagon,
Content,
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THE CLUB SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving! How many CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Thanksgiving! How many of us to-day, as we sit around the well-covered board, or watch the merry sparke of the fire in the grate, allow our thoughts to turn to the poor shivering creatures who sit crouched above a few dying embers munching the hard crust or picking the dry bits of meat from the tasteless soup-bone. No savory meats or vegetables for them. No delicious mince pies or creamy dessert for their Thanksgiving dinners. Many an one who for years has followed the custom of an old-fashioned dinner finds an empty larder in the place of turkeys and mince pies, for this has been an aimless season for our toilers. Let us give thanks, not only on this day, but every day, that we have enough to keep us from hunger and cold, although no turkey graces the board, and no pies or doughnuts find a resting place in our larder, for we who have even the rough necessaries of life are rich beside some poor creatures in our midst.

place in our larder, for we who have even the rough necessaries of life are rich beside some poor creatures in our midst.

That reminds me of the many kind things that were said in regard to the poor at our meeting last Saturday. Although there was a cloudy sky and indications of more rain in conjunction with the muddy, stoppy streets we had been blest with for so long a time, the ciub-rooms were crowded by a host of genial ludies and gentlemen, seventy-two being counted in the shadowy gloom. The usual business was promptly attended to, Fern-Leaf presiding, after which a host of candidates for membership were voted in, and given through tracks on The Home run, which will carry them safely upon their journey as long as the cars keep the right track, or the conductor does not feel himself obliged to leave them by the wayside for insubordination. A word right hore: We are a growing institution and a vast Home circle; a family, as it were, composed of all the different elements it were possible to find in existence. Shall we not show to the wise sages with their "I told you so," that there can be one association governed by women without the quarrels and bickerings that have causeds on many societies to collapse? Let us not say behind the back what we will not say to the face. Let us not cavil over our ideas of right and wrong in commorplace affairs, as what seems best to one may seem just the contrary to another. Let us be lenient toward the faults of others, and if we say aught against them, let it be in their hearing only, as the least word when dropped, perhaps thoughtlessly, gains in magnitude the farther it goes until the little act has grown to a deed of immense magnitude. I wish we could leave off re-

incognitions. It wish we could leave of repeating what we hear of others, as the stream property what we hear of others, as the stream always enlarges the farther it runs from its source. Let us be helpful to each other, and, if we have had a better chance of oecoming acquainted with the rules that should govern such societies than our sisters, let us not arrogate to ourselves a lofty superiority, but kindly and willingly assist those who, through lack of means, or line, or experienced to the superiority in the superiority depth and the superiority in the superiority depth and the superiority d

expenses. Let us have a grand response, for the winter is upon us,
MRS. O. S. MATTESON, Secretary.

FERN-LEAF ON HER TRAVELS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—The rain came slowly, steadily down as we left the warm, cheerful parlors of the Grand Pacific and entered the omnibus which was to convey us to the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis depot, and if one felt inclined to be homesick it was not perceptible, for all were lively and full of fun, and determined the sun hoald chine without of the without of the sun without. should stine within if not without. Our party consists of forty-four, and we are starting for the Sunhy South, to see if they have as much und and rain as we have seen for the past few weeks. Reaching the depot, we were ushered into the incest Palliman car on this Continent, which is at our disposal for the next four weeks. We are a little crowded, but expect to become accustomed to this, for one gentleman tells us this is nothing compared with living in a log house with one room and several families. Midnight finds us waiting for the porter to make up our berth, for the traveling-bags and lunch-baskets are so thickly strewed around that we work at great disadvantage. After all the busy longues and merril angular has ceased we think of the absent and wonder where they are and store on the windows, and Oh how that gentleman snores in the distance. But list? there is a gentle snore nearer ns. now another, and what a variety of sounds,—some part, some snore, and some whistle. The porter hunts for the boots, the engine shricks, and how can one sleep? 'And, although having repeated 'Now I lay me down to sleen,' the sleep comes not, and till morning dawns we lie, and think, and listen to the ineloidous snoring of our fellow passengers. Then, when daylight dawns, what a rush for the dressing-room, as each one is so antious to be first in completing her toilet. 'No room here,' comes from within, and we return to our berth to patiently await our turn. Looking down the also we hold the listent of the patient of the pa

CONCERNING CHILDREN.

MILTON, Wis., Nov. 28. —I am happy to see that my system of object teaching (the only recipe I have been able to contribute) has benefited in a small way one or two of your contributors. Lovehave been passing through the flery furnace of the fail dressmaking, and, unlike the children of Israel, have come out with my coats very much changed,—so changed, indeed, that I fondly hope

even my neighbor, Mrs. Spyall, will harass her soul with the idea that they are entirely new, instead of "made over" for the third or fourth time. Now, dear Mrs. Lovejoy, if you really wish a little friendly advice I shall be most happy to give it. But you apparently have but one child,—a little girl still of a very tender age. Its physical well-being must for some time require more attention than its mental training. If you wish your cail to be healthy, dress her plainly but very warming (et this season), and accustom her to as much pure air as you can possibly give her. At night let her sleep in a warm bed with plenty of biankets and swindow wide open near her. This has been my system, and I have quite a large family of children, and have "kept all whom God has given me." You will find, when she becomes of an age to ran about, that if she takes cold it will vanish in a day or two almost without remedics, and she will never have any serious attack of croup or other throat trouble. Her blood will be so pure that her system will throw off disease in a hert time. In response to the lady who was kind-crough to recommend Webb's word-method for my little boy, I am happy to inform her that Freddic has commenced going to school, and is improving rapidly. He came in yesterday with a very bright face to imform me that they had been "subject gray me and ferminal medical will be solved to course, and Immediately inquired if he had spelled down the whole school. "Oh yes, mamma." said he, "the teacher gave me a dreful hard word, and I spelled down the very first one." I quite hoped the ladies of The Home who have organized themselves into a Club might have directed their efforts to benefiting the children of the very poor in Chicago. One Sunday morning a week or two ago I read a most touching account in a Chicago weekly of a boy nicked up on your streets,—one of those intule warfer and pure fiture is an plant whose growth will not stop with your life one with his, but may become a tere are and yellow leading account in a Ch

PARTICULARLY FOR THE GIRLS. TARTICULARLY FOR THE GIRLS.
To the Editor of The Tribuns.

BRENE, Nov. 26.—After reading so many letters on different topics in The Home, the thought has come to me that I should like to write some letters to the girls,—the young, thoughtful, hopefu lgirls, who are just now looking forward to the future, asking. "What am I to do; what shall be my patt in this busy world." Too many of you think, If I were only a man I would do this, or that, or the other. but what can a woman do? Much, very much, my dear girls. The work that women are asking. "What am I to do; what shall be my part in this busy world?" Too many of yon think, If I were only a man I would do this, or that, or the other, but what can a woman do? Much, very much, my dear girls. The work that women are called upon to do was never before to broad, so beneficient, calting for such heroic energy and noble purpose on the part of every woman. And first, to take every one of you just where you are now, where all woman's work should begin and centre, but by no means end, what is woman's work at home, what is your work, girls that have mothers and fathers to make the home for you?"

WINTEROP, Buchanan Co., Ia., Nov. 26.—For some time I have derived a great deal of pleasure from The Home Department of THE CRICAGO TRIBUNE. I always looked forward to its appearance as one longs for the visits of a dear friend. Now I come to this friend for some advice, hoping that I will not ask in vain for it. I am a German lady, and came to this country last fall to take care of my brother, who was dangerously ill. During a visit to some friends in lowal made the acquaint-

Chiefest of all, make home happy. Carry the sunsinie into the house with you always. Is it dull, quiet, close, all the more lighten and brighten it with your presence. Is there a skeieton in the closet, do as nature does with her graves, her ruins, her battle-fields—cover it with grasses, weave around it garlands of leaves and flowers. You do not deserve that home should be more than a boarting-place, if you do not contribute your share to its labors and its pleasures. No one has a right to darken a home with a disobedient or sullen spirit, to murder its peace with strifes and contentions, to etife love and sympathy with selfishness and indifference. You that bear none of the burdens, the cares, and the responsibilities of the home-makers, howe much you can help those who do! A hopeful spirit that siways sees the bright side, the silver lining, a happy, joyous spirit, full of inaccent mirth, a helpful spirit that shares the labors and cares of others by its very presence, does a great deal towards making home an earthly paradise. The home your own; it will be a type of yourself. Shall it be bright, sunny, joyons, broad and deep in its culture, generous m its hospitality, a hayen of repose, a centre of life and activity, a blessed influence radiating to all around? Begin building and making it at once in your own mind and heart.

DERONDA'S DELIBIOUS DREAM. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Polo, Ill., Nov. 26.—Since your courtesy per mitted me to examine one week's contents of The

Home waste-basket, my sympathies for the con-tributors and censure for the basket have under-

tributors and censure for the basket have undergone a great change.

I, too, had considered your capatious waste-basket the merciless maelstrom wherein the frail barques, laden with our dearest hopes of undying fame, were wrecked and lost; and it was with peculiar sensations of dread that I undertook the perilous task of diving beneath its mad waters to rescue, if possible, the lost bantling of our brain from the murderous sharks and hideous devii-fish that larked in its cavernous depths.

But, as in case of many other things in this world, which we at first loathe and despise, from a prejudice begotten of false assertion and deceit, it was found upon careful inspection that this muchnbused basket is not after all the heartless monster that it has so often been pictured to be. Of course which the second of the results of the second of the secon

which the Captain of the waste-basket has prescrived, else it will meet the fate of the things it described.

The first thing of weighty interest I chanced to behold was a poem by "A. Granger," upon the subject of "The Causes of the Docline of the Price of Corn in 1880." It contained 169 stanzas of sixteen lines each. Ordered into the basket on account of its length; but whether it was too long or too short the editorial note on the margin did not express, yet my conclusion was that the basket, in micrey to us all, took it in to save the Homers from being "corned" to a fearful extent. "Two cents per pound" was written on a conspicuous corner. Next came in view a pretty manuscript in a graceful hand. It discussed very ably the "Mode of Cultivating Tubercoses"; but, unfortunately, it closed with a recipe commending liberal doses of strychnine for a sour stomach! Ah! I exclaimed the maligned wastebasket has saved many precious lines this week! I next found twenty-one letters ably written by as nauny of the most prominent and talented of our lady contributors! It puzzled me for a time to discover why so much brilliant light was extinguished. It was soon made plain, however, for each letter asserted in positive terms that "Chat is a man"! "Halloo! What are you doing here, you masculine Homers?" said I, as I connted out eleven letters written in a heroic hand. "Floater," said one, in capital letters at the top. Sure enough, they had all attempted to solve the mighty question, so often propounded: "What is a floater!" and had "floated" into the basket for their pains.

One tidy little production had flitted down all

or: and had "loaded into the basacetor their pains.

One tidy little production had flitted down all the way from Wisconsin to find its merited oblivion for reasserting that "that there is no moral principle in the love of the beautiful."

Of the 337 respected recipes I found that 201 recommend tar for baldness; 50 contained improper ingredients for Graham bread, and the balance claimed that "Olla Podrida" is a cheap, safe, and delightful cosmetic!

claimed that "Olla Podrida" is a cheap, safe, and desightful cosmetic!

Tyro Novice, with the utmost urbanity and soberness, asked Fern-Leaf which end of an Asjer bulb should be planted downward, and whether rain-water is good for house plants.

I came across one letter from Central Illinois written on both sides of each sheet and then crosswise. There was not a punctuation point in it, except at the bottom, where there was a pool of commas, semicolous, periods, exclamation points, etc., with a foot-note requesting "the proprietor of the paper to distribute them so as to make sense."

of the paper to distribute them so as to make sense."

I noticed several communications in the deepest depths of the rejected mass containing threats that the writers would make it hot for the editor if their letters were again used for curl-papers.

Near the top or the basket i found a small, vacant space, the only one in it; and my curiosity was so much excited about it that I asked the editor for an explanation. He smillingly shook his head, and blandly remarked, "Anna is the word here." "Then I betook myself to thinking, fancy unto fancy linking." asking myself again and again, what does this mean? Presently the whole thing, clear as the beams of the meridian sun in a cloudless sky, flashed across my mind. I exclaimed, "Eureka!" A little letter had been placed there; but it was so light and airy that it was blown from its proper place by the breath of a mouse, and, floating awhile about in the sanctum, it finally rested among the batch of accepted letters; and through that sheer accudent it was actually puolished in the last Home under the title of "Expostulations" and over the signature of Brutus.

I then retired from my labors, a wiser, but not a

I then retired from my labors, a wiser, but not a sadder man; and taxing leave of the kind editor, I said: "Mr. Editor, The Home is all right; the sins of omission and commission charged against you are not yours. If errors crept into the management of The Home they were there by accident and not by design." "And there was silence in the 'sanctum' for half an hour." Deronda.

SERMON ON GOSSIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OREGON. Ill., Nov. 27.—The welfare of our Home sisters is dear to our heart, therefore we read them a series of short lectures upon topics that are calculated to do good, hoping their mission.

that are calculated to do good, hoping their mission may be fulfilled.

It seems that that the great bane of the female sex is the love of gossin. In the little neighborly intercourse of the day we often fail into this despicable habit, merely from want of something to say. That small member, the tongue, often intercourse of the day we often fail into this despicable habit, merely from want of something to say. That small member, the tongue, often wags the whole body, for it has a terrific force. It should be carefully guarded at all times, for if not it may unwittingly distort nothings into facts, and then, per se, it becomes slanderous. The intention of the individual is seldom the guide—the practice of the individual is seldom the guide—the practice of the individual member is, more properly speaking. Good-natured tid-bits of with and cajolery floating in the air and bandied about ofttimes become matters of serious import. Mrs. Teller informs Mrs. Shoddy that Mrs. Bottlenose has a new calleo "gownd," and it is very pretty, naving been made up with a neat floance at the bottom. After Mrs. Teller goes home, Mrs. Shoddy drops into Neighbor Touchenap's "just for a minntt," and in the course of other gossip mentions that "Mrs. Bottlenose has a new gownd, and it has no end of flounces. and an overskirt trimmed with 'halloon' braid, made of delaine or pearl-colored silk, and I raaly forgit which." (All in a breath.) Mrs. Touchemup don't like Mrs. Bottlenose anyway, for Mrs. T. hasn't had a new dress for six mouths, and feels somewhat envious, so she expatiates at length upon the folly of dress, and loads poor Mrs. Bottlenose with a frivolous character, as thinking of nothing but the adornment of her person, and finally winds up her diatribe by wondering." "where the money came from to buy that rich and gorgeous wrapper." And Mrs. Shoddy, in the mod of mutual confidence, wonders where, and finally winds up her diatribe by wondering wonders where, and finally whole neighbors, or of some limit did a gainst whom they have conceived a distike. The temper is one of her new 00-cent calico dress.

Dear sister, that is the way it works, and the trouble is all caused by idle tongues. There is a way to mitigate this evil,—or cultivation of the mind. Careful study and reading are the pleasantest ways. The uncultured are the possible

ance of an American gentleman and was married to him. I am very happy in the love of my husband, but there is an intense longing in me to see my mother and the old Fatherland again. I can not and will not ask my husband for the money to pay for a trip to Europe, as he has no great amount of worldly goods, and so I have made plan after plan how to get the necessary amount. A few days ago the idea came to me. How would it be if you tried to arrange a party to go to Europe for a year or so? I could, perhaps, find a party of young indies, which I could chaperone, asking in return to have all my traveling expenses paid. Speaking German, French, and English fluently, this would be very convenient, and make traveling pleasant; I would also be willing to give them lessons in French and German, and, altogether, take the best cure of the welfare of the party. The position of my father—a Colonel in the German army—allowed me to move in the best German society, and I would be able to introduce the ladies there, if desirable, so as to get them well acquainted with home-life in Germany.

Being perfectly at a loss how to arrange this, I come to you for some advice.

You may be sure it will be most gratefully received by a heart very heavy with home-sickness,—that metescribable suffering which even the kind love of a husband and a pleasant home cannot banish.

I am able to give the best of references, and

Danish.

I am able to give the best of references, and would come to Chicago should a personal interview be necessary.

Hoping my petition for some advice how I could reach the fulfillment of my wish is not brought before you without any result, I am looking forward most eagerly to hear from you soon. Please remember kindly that it is very hard to be compelled to say again and again, 'j'ai faille attendre.'

Respectfully, BATHINKA GAYLORD.

CRITICISM ON CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Dixon, Nov. 27. —Perhaps I ought to apologize for intruding, as my earthly possessions do not include elephants or doves, crosses or rabbits, floaters or up-and-down air-castles; furthermore, I have no plants to spare, no Graham, nonsense for house-keepers to struggle with, no cake formulas,—in fact, no anything as a propitiatory offering. Why cannot ail the soreheads and the rest of mankind contribute a small amount in each letter to defray expenses for publishing an extrasheet containing the whole grist of rejected manuscritt? Let it be stipulated that they shall be printed verbatime tilteratim. I am glad the cooking recipe mania is over. I do not wonder that women of culture protested—or mankind either. A short time since one contributor wrote a very singular article on mottoes. Nobody with any judgment should be deceived by them: they are so common. In the most discordant households you will see "Love One Another," and "Peace Be Unto This House," white "Welcome" is blazoned over doorways which rarely open to the wearv and half-famished raveler. I think the writer did an injustice to that hospitable Chicago family by imagining that very common motto was placed in the guest-chamber as an insult to him. I am glad one woman has touched upon the subject of superfluous house-cleaning. Thousands of women fritter sway the best part of their lives in the awful round of eternal scru-bing, neglecting the training of their children's minds, and remaining in almost heathen ignorance themselves concerning all that is transpiring in the literary world. Generally some cheap, sensational story paper (perhaps chromoed to them at that, satisfies their highest literary aspirations. Too much "order" is the bane of many a home, and boys are only too fond to leave such an irksome place and go forth into the world to earn their own living.

I agree with Bach on some points. I think women, the majority at least, could find most time for mental culture if they really desired it. I think mothers should consider it in the light of a duty to improve all the odds and ends of time in cultivating their minds, at least for the sake of their children. But this writer seems so fond of criticising the weaker vessels that it is but fair if w plants to spare, no Graham nonsense for house keepers to struggle with, no cake formulas,—in upon a level with the dregs of society, pandering to their degraded appetities. With the same object in view they will leave their homes and business for weeks at a time, making "calls" upon the dear people for whom they appear to have suddenly conceived a friendship equal to that once existing between Damon and Pythias. How they do admire the farm and stock! What noble Berkshires you possess! Even the barnyard fowls are lovely in their eyes. The dinner, too, has to be complimented in such a manner one might think the honorable gentleman had been living on hash for a fortnight previous. If a baby is conveniently around; this diplomatic chieftann puts on the finishing touch by "That's the handsomest baby I've seen in an age!" I have often wondered how a man with a particle of self-respect can stoop to such things! Just wait until women get the ballot, and a new order of things will be inaugurated. The finer instincts will repel such sycophants, and only those bersoms who attend quietly to their business, letting their past record speak for them, will receive the prize. Among them there will be "none so poor to do him reverence" who disgraces his manhood that "thrift may follow fawning." GWENDOLEN.

FLORIDA LIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 22.—May I come to you from the land of the orange and myrtle, this June-like day; come to you, in your snow-encompassed, frost-covered homes, where you shivering ly draw around your fires, shrinking from the piti-less November blasts, while I sit by the open window, the air laden with the fragrance of rose. cape-jasmine, and other flowers! I know it is tantalizing thus to write, but I know how to sym-And I shudder even now as I recall the terrible

pathize with you, for have not all the years of my life, thus far, been spent in the chilling North? And I shadder even now as I recall the terrible cold, the driving storms, and the snow-bound street, and I can but wonder at the change of a few hundred miles.

It is a tedious, wearisome joutney (I speak particularly of the route we took, by the way of St. Louis, Columbus, Nashville, Chattanooga, Macon, and Jessup), as the conveniences for travel seem to be in a transition state, and one knows not what to expect, and it is almost impossible to gain any information. We had variety, so far as change of base was concerned, for we made no less than the changes on the trip. We could procure no sleeping-car until we reached Chattanooga, thus giving us two nights to sit up. Fortunately for us, one night we had only a few passengers, which gave us plenty of room in which to bestow ourselves, consequently we took two seats, turned the cushions lengthwise, taking another for the head, so that with our wrappings we were tolerbly comfortable.

One week ago this morning we reached Jacksonville. It is a fine town on the St. John's liver, a beautiful stream, from one and a half to five miles wide. There are many very nice places on either bank up and down the river, owned and occupied mostly by Northern men, and this may be empnatically called a Northern town. I had no idea there were such large, spacious hotels, sufficient to accommodations, schools, etc., etc., The people are social and friendly, making one feel quite at home. For two or three days after our arrival there was a cold wind, but, since that passed away, the air has been mild and baimy, the evening cool and pleasant. The products of the land are mostly sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, oranges, lemons, figs, and pomegranates. There are some peaches and a great many grapes, but few apples. As I look out the window the orange-trees are heavy with fruit, and scarcely a yard in the town but has from one to ten, orange reproves, until completely tired. On our way back we

is the North, and the country is being rapidly setlied by others.

Fearing I have trespassed on your patience, I
withdraw, though I may at some future time give
you some incidents of Florida life.

M. G.

A POOR BOARDING-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
WINONA, Minn., Nov. 26.—I, a poor, lone man, Winoxa, Mind., Nov. 26.—I, a poor, lone man, am in despair. For six long weeks I have toiled through the mysteries of housekeeping and cookery, with nothing to help me,—no, not even the Home Recipe-Book. Judge, then, of my condition. I have no female friends (2) to lend me their aid, and, in my heart of hearts, I feel that I wish none. Yes, I think that in one thing I am indeed highly favored,—the entire absence of female advisers, although there are, to be sure, two or three would-be mothers-in-law who would willingly take the cross from off my back. But I want no female sympathy or advice. My object in writing to The Home is to let my brothers know of my distress, and to procure the much-needed aid from them. To begin with, I never enjoy my breakfast. My manner of preparing it is as follows: I first ouild a fire, and at the same time I put in a handful of coffee, and then fill it with water from the water-pail. Then I let it steen until the rest of the victuais are ready. But that coffee is aiways abominable. It is about as clear as mud, mid its faste is something that I cannot describe. By the time I have fixed my coffee, the spiders, in which I wish to fry my meat and potators, are red hot, and as there are always remains of

rescaing that, my potatoes go up in smoke. When, at last, my breakfast is ready, I find my appetite is entirely gone. Now, what is the matter? I fare no better at my other meals. One day I thought that I would have some real baked beans, such as my mother used to bake. So I washed about a quart of beans, placed them in a ten-quart pan (so that they could have plenty of room in which to swell) and set them in the oven. I had a good hot fire, and yet, in three hours, those beans had not swollen one particle. On the contrary, they had sarunk. But I put them back in the oven, replenished the fire, and left them in until night. I then took them out, but, presto! I could have put them all into a pint cup, and they were as black and as hard as shot. Now, my dear male friends, you who board yourselves, please tell me what to do. I have set out to board myself, and I am bound to do it, and am not going to be driven from my purpose by any such trilles as muddy coffee or condensed beans. All that I want is a little sincere aid, but if I cannot have it from some fellow-boarder, I want none at all, as women, as a general thing.

THE TRUE HOUSEWIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DECATUR. Ill., Nov. 28.—My dear Belle Beach (if you will allow a stranger the privilege of calling you so), your letter in regard to our suffering women was soul-harrowing. I think your views are inclined to the sentimental. I think too, that you have overlooked one class of our facility women. calling you so), your letter in regard to our suffering women was soul-harrowing. I think your views are inclined to the sentimental. I think, too, that you have overlooked one class of suffering women,—our poor housekeepers, mothers of families, especially the mothers of families of small children, the wives of men in moderate circumstances, the women who must work with brain and muscle, sick, worn out with man'y carcs, but compelled day after day to go through an endless routine of household duties, with the prospect of filling an early grave and leavings family of little ones to the cold charities of the world,—women who would gladly at times go to some of the public charitable institutions which their money helps to support, if thereby they might secure a season of rest. There are more mothers dying annually of overwork than there are women dying from starvation. Good pity the poor mothers! Bound down, many of them, to incessant labor, with no prospect of release but death, fighting against death day after day for the sake of the little ones who so need their love and care. The father's time, and brain, and muscle are needed to win bread for the four or five dependent upon him, and out of the thousands of starving women who make shirts' at eight cents spice there are few competent or willing to step forward and lift a part of the burden from the shoulders of this overworked wife and mother. Either they will not degrade themselves by doing housework, or they are too ignorant or too—lazy. Degrade themselves! It is the noblest profession upon God's earth. It is the profession which will, which must, take the lead in driving vice and intemperance from our micst. It is because our women are bad cooks and housekeepers that our men are drunkards. Feed a boy well, teach him well, give him a cheerful home where he is always welcome, and he will not easily be led into vice. But a well-kept house requires brain. Where are these things to come from? A house-keeper's duties are numerous and wearing,—too and who therefor

WINTER FLORTICULTURE. To the Editor of The Tribune. FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 27.—Although it is rathe late to send for plants with the expectation of having them bloom well this winter, it is not too late for a lovely display of choice variegated foliage. All of the best florists pack plants in such a manner that there is no danger of their freezing in transit. have in my collection seventy varieties, including tri-colors, bronzes, double and single blooms. Of the latter the choicest are "White Clipper," "Novelty" (pink), "Aurata Striata" (salmon), genta). Of the doubles, the dwarf varieties are the only ones suitable for window culture. First among them I place the "Asa Gray" (salmon). It is a constant and most profuse bloomer. The "Aurora" and "Jow-el" are two desirable scarlets. Each individual floret of the blossoms of Le Negra (maroon) is a perfect rose. I have the "Aline Slsley" and the "George Sand." but neither of them produces a pure white flower. The 'Madam Le Moine" has a lovely pink blossom, but it is rather a coarse grower. Of my thirteen oronzes, the "Southern Belle," "Black Douglas," and "Emperor of Brazil" have given great satisfaction. The 'Macbeth," 'Lady Cullum," "Charles Napier," and "Mrs. Pollock" are my first choice in golden tricolors, and the "Halai Unita" in silver. These, with the "Happy Thought" (white centre, green margin). "Distunction" (narrow black zone near the edge of leaf), and variegated rose-geranium, make up a list of plants that, in a thrifty condition, will make a south, east, or west window a thing of beauty. Do not forget to save a little space for two ivy geraniums,—the "Holly Wreath" (large leaves, with broad, creamy margin) and 'Les Elegans, (smail, star-shaped leaf, marzin white, with occasional dashes of carmine). Of course you must have a rose geranium for leaves in bouquets. Geraniums delight in the sunshine. It makes the red in the tricolors as brillhant as a blossom. Small, incely-rooted plants of most of the above-named varieties can be obtained at the rate of five or six for \$1.

nicely-rooted plants of most of the above-named varieties can be obtained at the rate of five or six for \$i\$.

I found my "Novelty," which is decidedly the finest and best single pink gerunium I ever saw, at a green-house on West Lake street, near the park. I do not know the number. Besides these, I have ten varieties of vives, fifteen of roses, four of begonias (including a lovely Rex.), half-a-dozen finch-sins, the "Sunray" and "Meteor," for their ornamental foliage, "Avalanche," "Elm City," "Van Quer de Puebla," and "Lustre," for bloom; calla fily, smilax, hellotrope, far-fugium, primroses, Catalonian jasmine, centures gym, gesmaria, passifloras, carnations, feverfews, peneromias, salvia, oxalis, verbenas, coleus, abutilons, tradescantia, maurandya vine, coliseum iny, lycopodium, etc. The last two varieties make very pretty carpets in calla pots. Senecia macroglossis is a most charming vine of rapid growth.

To those who do not care to keep more than two or three plants I can heartily recommend a pot each of white and pink primroses. They bloom from now till March. A paper of seed sowed in February will make nice blooming plants the following November. The single ones are most satisfactory. Young Dlants can be bought of any good florist. Examine all plants thoroughly for insects before putting them on your shelves. Never buy a sickly plant. A good, healthy slip will root and outstrip a weakly plant with a root. I would like to speak of soil and various other things, but have already taken too much space.

HAPPT THOUGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, NOV. 27.—I Indorse Bell Beach's sentiments concerning the object of The Home. Let it be a home for the workingwoman, of which class I am one; yet I do not speak selfishly, for I expect be a home for the workingwoman, of which class I am one; yet I do not speak selfishly, for I expect my duty will call me elsewhere, but none save those who are situated as we are can have any idea what a blessing it would be when the day's toil is ended to have the privilege of sitting an hour or two in a comfortable parlor, surrounded by the best literature of the day, with an opportunity to exchange sentiments with kindred spirits, instead of being constantly closeted in our poorly-furnished roems, for which we have to pay such high rent that we can scarcely afford five cents on Saturday morning to buy Tim Thibung. With every avenue of cultured society closed to us, every longing for higher life unsatisfied, every social quality blunted, what wonder that our dispositions become soured, and our whole natures warped out of their orietinal channel, compelled, as we are, to shrink within ourselves from contact with those with whom our circumstances compel us to associate, but with whom we have no sympathy in common.

St. Luke's is a worthy object, and well looked after; now give us more mature ones a better opportunity in life, and we will assist in looking after the little ones. Like B. B., I have no money, but would like to become a member of The Home for the sake of its associations: and I repeat, let the object be the workingwoman's Home, and I will do my little all for its support, and I am sure a halo will surround it which will effectually exclude all save those who aim for a higher life. What though our efforts may be feeble at first, I am sure God will bless so worthy an object, and our little 50-cent pieces will soon swell to an amount we little dream of, and the glad song will go up throughout this great city. "Fing the bells of Heaven, there is joy to-day."

dream of, and the glad song will go up throughout this great city. "Hing the bells of Heaven, there is joy to-day." Amanda pronstrings did right when she decided not to arrest the little culprit who broke her glass. The first thought under such circumstances is generally arrest him, and, alas, too often acted upon. Among the

Better hant up the offender and "

FOOT-REST PLAN. POOT-REST PLAN.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, NOV. 28.—I would like to say
Old Contributor that a friend of mine lately
a foot-rest for her husband, which was n
expensive or delicate. Instead of canyas
with worsted, she took furniture reps, dark
and embroidered on it her husband's ini
clouded red. Cover the material with cany clouded red. Cover the material with canvas, and work over it in the usual way, afterwards pulled out the canvas a thread at a time. This is so made less labor than making the whole of canvas, and to my mind much prettier, for I never can see my merit in this "filling in," and having all a pretty part done by some one else. Also, the cloth used does not collect and retain dust a worsted does. It was upholstered so that the topened, forming a convenient receptacle for the slippers, so that, when my lord kicket them be in the morning, there might be a handy place to put them in,—for her to put them in I man, at course, for who ever heard of a man who could put anything away in its place, even if the "place" were brought right to him:

Now, as for me, I always have a place for everything, and put everything in its place, when I want anything I know just where to find it. If my top burean-drawer.

A very sweet contraits song is "Tired," he was a second and its and the second and its and the second and it. If the second is a second in the second is a second in the second in the

thing, and put everything in its place; when I want anything I know just where to find it. Its my top burean-drawer.

A very sweet contraito song is "Tlred," by M. Lindsay; also, "Autump-Leaves," the words by Charles Dickens, music by Lesia Vese; "Looking Back," by Arthur Sullivan; "When the The Comes In," written in D for contraito, yet runs to F, which is high for most contraitos. It is a beautiful thing: by Harrison Miliard.

I would like to add my voice to S. E. M. 's in defense of the "hired girl." I think good mistresses almost invariably make good servants. Of course there are exceptions to this, as to any rule; but having had opportunity to see the inside working of many households. I affirm such an opinion at the result of somewhat extensive observations. Ladies too often forget that their servants are human beings like themselves, with the same phassions and emotions, with muscles, It may be, more enduring and hardy, but that are capable, nevertheless, of being overtaxed. Servants are too often regarded as mere machines, which is not expected to get up its own steam, do its own oling, repair its breakages (and that without ceasing the servants.)

S. E. M. speaks of servants overseeping. I

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE DRESS

To the Editor of The Tribune.

IN THE NURSERY, Nov. 30.—Much has been written in these columns on the subject of dress.

Tucks, puffs, and ruffles are voted an inexcusable waste of time; pull-backs, knife-pleatings, and the numerous dainty little knicksnacks so dear to the numerous dainty little knickknacks so dear to the feminine heart are to be discarded, and and culture are to reign supreme. Ig friends, that such a consummation is debe wished; but I fear it will never be real Husbands, brothers, and lovers, are po friends, that such a consumnation is devoutly to be wished; but I fear it will never be realized. Husbands, brothers, and lovers, are you willing to take us to opera, concert, or lecture, sans overskirt, or chignon, in a blain skirt guiltiess of trimming, hair in a tight knot, a bomet of five or six seasons' antiquity, modesty hiding our faces? The calm superiority the possession of a few more ologies than our neighbors, or the ability to demonstrate the driest theories, or calculate the distance of heavenly booles, or prove the Darwinian theory, would sink into nothingness before our eyes when we encountered Will's on Dick a dismayed vision. "Is that all you have to wear? Can't you rig yourself up like other women?" And you may be sure you will never receive any more invitations from that young man. I tell you the young men like in have their companions nicely dressed. They may rail behind our backs, but they take very good care to ask the stylish girl's society. No, any dear friends, we may as well give up this dress-reform business. It will never be a success. Ever since Eve manufactured her fig-leaf garments draw has been dear to the female heart. But we can limit one extravagance. Let a few less garments suffice. Retain the becoming polonaise or overskirt, but put less trisming on them. I think there is a happy medlum.

she is stylishly stured. But make the dress merely an accessory, not an aim in life.

Have any of you tried Mrs. A. 's patterns (care Carrier 7)? We preach charity; here is an opportunity to practice it. Instead of berging, and borrowing, and taking up The Home columns, so buy of her. I have, and fround them worthy the trille asked. The amount of paner permitted is covered, and I make my low, adding, if agreeable I will come next week and tell how to make some pretty presents.

Any Jones.

A VALEDICTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune,

ELMBA, N. Y. Nov. 25. — Women know precious little about run ning a ciub!" said a young gentleman the other day,, when I was at home in Chicago. Flatly I contindicted him; bidding him, if he would gaze up in smilling, earnest countenances and blithesome, cheery workers (women too), in the shape of a club, to look in upon The Home at its next meeting. "But you will miss one face," said I, in a tone of said and solemn reflection, "a face remarkable for, at least, a pair of spectacles on the nose, and a good-humored grin!"—meaning, of course, my own visage. Since that day I have been dolefully revolving in my mind the question: "Resolved, That it is infinitely better and wiser to grin (and bear) than to pout, when any one maliciously, provokingly, parsonally, or otherwise, bestows an attack upon your one, your only head!" Having concined to act upon the affirmative side, and abide by the consequences, I can, without any show of egotism now say: You cannot make me angry, nor hurt my feelings (as Miss Katherine tried to do), or aucht else to pain my heart. Elses her; and dominant is in jurious to the sential health. Now, being a practical person, fonc of "sense," the wisdom of the older folks. "total deprayity," and all the rest, I plainly see that I am not wanted in the Home, and must bid you farewell. Even Chat, upon whom my foncest hopes were founded,—Chat, whom I had invited to dwell at my house during her city sojourn, and who never came near me,—has forgotten me. Tears beliew my paper; they run over the penhandle down to the point, and mingle with the jetty writing-fuid; they blur the letters till the editor will think my letter had the small-pox before it reached The Tribunz office.

Fare ye well, you Home-econventions and early morning paper, and news-boys, and throbbings of the heart at the tunultuous ecessasy of seeing my own name in print.

I shall remain here, and never come back any more.

"Traitors! I go, never to return!" My spirits are so utterly broken

more.
"Traitors! I go, never to return!" My spirits
are so utterly broken that I am now Manos
(Without the Madcap).

COUNT JOANNES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Niles, Mich., Nov. 28.—Some one from Green Bay asks who Count Joannes is. He is an Englishman who lives in New York City; was the father of Avonia Jones, the actress. He is very erratic, and has been thought insane from the way he goes to law on every possible occasion and other eccentrist things he does. He has been an actor, essaying tragedy always. Recently he took it into his head that Sothern was burlesquing him in his play of "The Crushed Tragedian," and instituted a suit at law, which was not sustained, against Mr. Sothern. He seems to court notoriety at any expense. He affects such a lordly, grandiliquent style that he has been nicknamed "Count Joannes" by newspaper men and members of the dramatic profession in New York. I have never heard that he had any pretensions he could sustain to the title of Count. He has lived in this, country for many years.

Now that 'I have done the errand that was my excuse for coming, I wish to say to Ptof. Oscar Mayo that I wrote him a letter asking for a list of songs for a yoice that can sing "Fice as a bird, and never received any answer, though I sent a stamp. It is because my letter failed to reach him that I have recourse to this public request. My address is now Niles, Mich. E. C. Daxa.

MORE ABOUT TABLE-MANNERS. COUNT JOANNES.

MORE ABOUT TABLE-MANNERS. MORE ABOUT TABLE-MANNERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Hanover, Mich., Nov. 27.—And now comes
Dick Figg to fix it all up and settle all the nice
points. It has been considered a proper thing to
do to "unfold the nspkin at large" and to use the
fork considerably in the right hand. But we are
now told that this is all wrong, and by one who
speaks with an air of sublime confidence, which
indicates that he is unquestionably authority on
the subject, at least in his own estimation. But
who is to decide between this oracle and others
who have written before him with equal assurance?
And might we not ask which side up should the
fork be held? or may it be held either side up!
And should it be held with the back of the hash

FRANKLIN'S OP send a copy of a very of family relics, from Boonly from being in his

only from cerns in the being a very pretty is whose book is the one Passy, May 8, 1782. of onliged by your kind prevading of poerry had to something so new in the correct in the language concise, and so just in the whole with great ple more than ones. I begar acknowledgments, and author. Your most obed The first publication of think The Home than ordinarily interestery profitable to us all acree with Laura Ear of many who should ke will. A little poem late entitled "Then and was very pretty indeprint oftener.

Brutus (like him to seems to be a chroni Vale in disguise? He he attempts to stab (We anxiously wait for foot-rests, for insta Dreamy Suze has treducation, which if moy out would make

education, which if moy ont would make homes. I only disage the necessity of threwing neutres his home, a cigar myself, I prefer smoking and enjoy it To me the fragrance hing, manly presence we to those who do not like the eyer comes this w A.CLUB THAT A CLUB THAT.

To the Edito
DEKALB, Ills., Nov.
sable space to show fo
who cannot make good
those who cannot sup
the urchins, and findiflief and consolation, co
of wee from the BachoWe have no home; the
this department is a so
of us are dectors, othe
are found among us,
years. We pay enoug
run such homes as
a margin; but it run such nomes a margin; but it of one of the new styl ances here that we lib pendent life; but it is married. Some of us wat are drawing on the \$800 per annum; other intelligent, cultivated their fathers' standing costly wearing apparei. their fathers' standing-costly wearing appare towards girls who live declare that they mea and have nice things a be able to meet their a time we are 50 years marry. We think we be perpetually poor we them to preside now. Are we unfortunate different ladies we stone the standard of the standard the stan

IN BEHALF O ords in order to ai through The Home Girls: If you will rut oil before going to bed and it will prevent your to say a word to We to say a word to We dancing, attending thes the Savior's words, "Mammon." The Bible to dance and a time to time to love." Now, quotations to prove a little common sen termining what is gittle ones? In these somewhat more gover less by traditional note dark ages. No! let the theatre and other place let them dence, let the good at heart, mold the example of purity, trusee the word and its wadecasionally, and they leaving the poison for mather than light. Don—there is plenty of good at the dark ages. If you will tapaste a piece of cloth a it dry, then paste your you will find it very strong give directions fe water-colors! In exchange of the colors!

you will find it very some give directions water-colors? In excitions for photo chrom To the Edito ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov stranger to praise, as letter was splendid. mean. We are all put than another, so wi than another, so why growling, and snapping own thoughts, if not power, so let it pass, madcap. If Rath will haybe I'll want one. Chatr Will Relia pleasthief cases through Theor any patterns; have. Would like to exchahave very pretty hards, and long ties; we for edge; any pattern of the covered with pleasiblacking-case would be present for a big brothie out the cover of not, as suggest a pretty present long the hard would book? What one? So quest.

A few selections for

A few selections for "Every cloud hath a "May your happine your heart as light as a "In mem'ries' golde

To the Edu
Owa, Nov. 28.—Th
stories published in
elsewhere of the suff
lonely, intelligent gir
want of employments
be cared for by friend be cared for by friend partment has also set home and married life, a thorough mann cluded to invest ar of home and lov of those noble ladics, so sadly in nee istellisent, and who or dhental, I offer a good saries of life, interspe then. hen.
Now you who are
plaints should see that
talk. I am a you min
worth of property and
bly good-looking, and
own business. It will
of your poor homeless
one who wishas to acc
her address to

B. Z., care I EVERY WOMAN
To the Edit
CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—
marks of Annt Mary
DNE. 'The too true t
many—think of nothic
axiclusive attention to oys who are yearly arrest-ned, can any one tell an in-pecome a better man for the or hardens the heart of the all thing, the parents are the flender and 'heap coals of will do more towards devel and will. I am sure, many der man.

schools are doing much for they cannot work in this must be done by the injured must be done by the injured.

in of The Tribune.

I would like to say to An friend of mine lately made isband, which was not very Instead of canvas worked furniture reps. dark brown, ther husband's initials in the material with cancel. ther husband's initials in a material with canvas, and me material with canvas, and me material with canvas, and lat a time. This is so much the whole of canvas, and ler, for I never can see any z in," and having all the some one else. Also, the offect and retain dust as aphoistered so that the top yenient receptacle for the any lord kricked them off in the the a handy place to put put them in I mean, of heard of a man who could not be a many lord kricked them of it the tright to him? ways have a place for everything in its place; when I is

must where to find it. It's
o song is "Tired," by M.
must leaves," the words by
must leaves, "the words by
to sold the words by
to sold the words by
to be the words by
to be the words by
to sold the inside workings
I affirm such an opinion as
at extensive observations.
It was to any rule; but,
to see the inside workings
I affirm such an opinion as
at extensive observations,
et that their servations,
et that their servations,
et that their servations are
becauselves, with this some
organization, subject to the
softens, with muscles, it
may and hardy, but that are
of being overtaxed. Servants
d as mere machines, which
ag to do the will of the
do not even have the care
the machine, which is not
own steam, do its own oils (and that without cessing
f, independent of any sumere. But this is often re-

OF THE DRESS STION.
of The Tribune.
for. 30.—Much has been ans on the subject of dress, woled an inexcusable nov. 30.—Much has been use on the subject of dress, it is are voted an inexcussible ks, knife-pleatings, and the knickknacks so dear to the se discarded, and intellect in supreme. I grant, my neumation is devouily to will never be restized, und lovers, are you willing cert, or lecture, sans overaging the subject of the

d. Ist make the dress tan aim in life.

Mrs. A.'s patterns (care that it; here is an opportanted of berging, and produced them worthy the to of paner permitted is bow, adding, if agree-ek and tell how to make Any Jones.

of The Tribune.

ov. 25.— Women know ming a ciub! " said a young when I was at home in dicted him; bidding him, a smiling, earnest coundicted bim; bidding him, a smiling, earnest counce, cheery workers (women that, to look in upon The grant of the council of th

DANNES. OANNES.

If The Tribune.

Some one from Green
es is. He is an Englishk City; was the father of
He is very erratic, and
rom the way he goes to
usion and other eccentric
been an actor, essaying
he took it into his head
using him in his play of
"and instituted a suit at
med, against Mr. Sothobserved at any expense,
randilequent style that
"Count Joannes" by
ers of the dramatic proven ever heard that he
id sustain to the title of
this, country for many the errand that was my
to say to Prof. Oscar
ter asking for a list of
sing "Flee as a bird,"
maswer, though I sent a
tter failed to reach him
his public request. My
E. C. DANA.

BLE-MANNERS. BLE-MANNERS.
The Tribune.

27.—And new comes and settle all the nice reed a proper thing to the large" and to use the ight hand. But we are wrong, and by one who ollime confidence, which istionably authority on own estimation. But this oracle and others in with equal assurance? the side up should the held either side up the back of the hand.

spor down, or may it be held both ways? And, after cutting off a piece of meat or pie, is it proper to tab it with the fork and thus carry the impaled and helpless morsel to the mouth, or should the fork be made to slide under it, and it be thus "laken no tenderly"?

Again this writer says, the knife should never be allowed to touch fish (!) but that it must be caten entirely with the fork, held in the left hand, assisted by a bit of bread held in the right hand. Now, as we are not all left-handed, it strikes me that an attempt to carry on this new code will involve some very awkward performances at table. And this brings me to the conclusions stated in my first article to The Home on this subject. Table manners, like all others, should be such as good sense shall dictate, and should not be subject to this or that person's caprices. The methods of using knife, fork, and apoon need not be the same with all persons, but should be such as are, to each one, most convenient and graceful. One should study delicacy, case, and grace of motion, cat slowly, chew with the lips closed, and avoid all unseemly sounds, such as smacking, sipping, etc.

With the observance of a few general ruies of this kind, one who has been accustomed to good sockety need not fear the condemnation of sensible people. One of the best of fashions is that of maintaining a certain degree of intividuality and independence. None but small minds are greatly exercised over these little niceties, for which there is mot, nor cannot be, any standard authority. J.

having introduced the subject of antiquities, I send a copy of a very old letter, found among our family relics, from Ben Franklin, valuable not only from being in his own handwriting, but for being a very pretty tribute to the poet Cowper, whose book is the one to which he alludes:

whose book is the one to which he alludes:

Pasty, May 8, 1782.—Six: I received the letter you did me the abnoour of writing to me, and am much colliged by gair kind present of a book. The reliab for reading of poetry had long since left me; but there is something so new in the manner, so gasy and yet so correct in the language, so clear in the expression, yet concise, and so just in the sentence, that I have read the whole with great pleasure, and some of the pieces more than once. I have not seen my respect to the author. Your most obdient, humble sent.

The first publication of Cowper.

The first publication of Cowper.

I think The Home of last Saturday was more than ordinarily interesting, and some of the letters wery profitable to us all. I particularly admire and acree with Laura Earle. The incorrect language of many who should know how to talk is a crying eril. A little poem lately published in the Journal, entitled "Then and Now," by the same author, was very pretty indeed. I wish we saw her in print oftener.

was very pretty indeed. I wish we saw her in print oftener.

Britus (like him to whose name he aspires) seems to be a chronic faultfander. Is he Mrs. Vale in disguise? He had better think twice before he attempts to stab (metaphorically) our Cassar. We anxiously wait for a model letter from him, on foot-rests, for instance.

Dreamy Suze has true and fine ideas on higher education, which if mothers and fathers would carry out would make better children and happier homes. I only disagree with her on one point,—the necessity of throwing the cigar away before a man enters his home. Being fond of the odor of a cigar myself, I prefer to have him continue his smoking and enjoy it in any room of his domicile. To me the fragrance suggests a sense of a protecting, manly presence which is very pleasant, but to those who do not like it all due deference should be paid. But Mr. Oldooy may smoke in my parior if he ever comes this way.

B. L.

A CLUB THAT NEEDS DISSOLVING. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DEKALE, Ills., Nov. 28.—After using your valuable space to show forth the miseries of women who cannot make good bread and the troubles of those who cannot suppress chewing gum among the urchins, and finding for the afflicted ones rethe urchins, and finding for the afflicted ones relief and consolation, can you make room for a tale
of woe from the Bachelors' Club of DeKalo County?
We have no home; the very name at the head of
this department is a sort of reproach to us. Some
of us are doctors, others lawyers, and merchants
are found among us. Our ages run from 20 to 30
years. We pay enough for board, room, etc., to
run such homes as our fathers had, with
a margin; but it wouldn't run one side
of one of the new style. We tell our acquaintances here that we like our own free and independent life; but it is a lie. We all want to get
married. Some of us are engaged to young ladies

ances here that we like our own free and independent life; but it is a lie. We all want to get married. Some of us are engaged to young ladies who are drawing on their parents to the tune of \$300 per annum; others are in love with beautiful, intelligent, cultivated girls who are imperling their fathers' standing by their public display of costly wearing apparet, and others of us are drawn towards girls who live now mode thy enough, but declare that they mean to better their condition and have nice things when married. We expect to be able to meet their wants and expectations by the time we are 50 years old if we want till then to marry. We think we would ruin our business and be perpetually poor were we to attempt homes, with them to preside now.

Are we unfortunate? and are there other and different ladies we should have given our affections to? It may be so, dear friends of The Home, but we have seen no other kind, save servantigirs, and they, so far as we have observed, would not, from lack of culture, buit us for companions. We haven't the time or talent to reform society so that living within one's means would te respectable, so we have chafed under bearling-house and hotel life, and must do so unless some members of The Home help us out of the difficulty.

PETER PITKEN,
Secretary of Bachelors' Club.

IN BEHALF OF THE THEATRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—I would like to speak a few through The Home Department. Frost-nipped Girls: If you will rub your feet well with kerosene oil before going to bed you will find much relief, and it will prevent your having chillblains. I want to say a word to Weeping Willow in regard to dancing, attending theatres, etc. She quotes from the Savior's words, "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon." The Bible also says, "There is a time to dance and a time to mourn, a time to make and at time to love." Now, while we can find Sible quotations to prove most everything, would not a little common sense be of aid in determining what is good and proper for the little ones? In these modern times people are somewhat more governed by common sense and less by traditional notions that originated in the dark ages. No! let the little darlings go to the theatre and other places of innotent ambsement, let them dance, let them sing, make them truly good at heart, mold their characters at home by the example of purity, truth, and goodness; let them see the world and its ways and proper annsements occasionally, and they will only gather honey, leaving the poison for those who love darkness rather than light. Don't oe afraid of God's world,—there is plenty of good for those who are secklag it.

Fansa, if you will take a book of plain paper, paste a piece of cloth as the back of each leaf, let to say a word to Weeping Willow in regard to

lag it.

Fansa, if you will take a book of plain paper, paste a piece of cloth at the back of each leaf, let it dy, then paste your pictures on the paper side, you will find it very strong and durable. Can any one give directions for painting photographs in water-colors! In exchange I will give full directions for photo chrom or wax-flowers.

REODE ISLAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 28.—A few words from a stranger to praise, ask, and offer. Nemo, your letter was splendid. You have found the happy mean. We are all put here together, no one better than another, so why all this grumbling, and

than another, so why all this grambling, and growling, and snapping? Let each write his or her own thoughts, if not pleasant to you it may be to some, so let it pass. Madge, don't leave off the madcap. If Rath will tell what an expander is, maybe I'll want one. Who shall we believe about Chat? Will Relia please seni patterns of handker chief cases through The Home? I'll return stamp, or any patterns I have.

Would like to exchange point-lace patterns. I have very pretty handkerchief borders, cravat ends, and long ties; would like a pretty pattern for edge; any pattern either in black or white will be received with pleasure through The Home. A blacking-case would be suitable and very useful present for a big brother. Can put your own work on the cover or not, as you choose. Will some one suggest a pretty present for a young gentleman? He has nearly everything a woman's hand can fashion. What would be a pleasant surprise? A book? What one? Some one please notice this request.

A few selections for an autograph album:
"Every cloud hath a silver liming."
"Bay your happiness be as deep as the sea and your heart as light as its foam."
"In mem'rice' golden casket keep one gem for me." "Doubt not, little though there be, that I'li cast strumb to thee."

TO THE NOBLE AND LOVELY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Owa, Nov. 28.—There have been so many sad stories published in The Home Department and elsewhere of the suffering of noble women, and lonely, intelligent girls, and others, all for the want of employment or a home where they could be cared for by friends, etc. And The Home Department has also set forth the pleasures of sweet. partment has also set forth the pleasures of sweet home and married life, and discussed love in such a thorough manner, that I have concluded to invest and test the whole matter of home and love for myself. To one of those noble women. or lovely young ladies, so sadly in need of employment, who are istelligent, and who can be both useful and ornamental. I offer a good home, with all the necessaries of life, interspersed with a luxury now and then.

then.

Now you who are entering those bitter complaints should see that this bill is filled or stop the talk. I am a you man with a few thousand dollars worth of property and considerable muscle; possibly good-looking, and know enough to mind my own busines. It will be a pleasure to relieve one of your poor homeless creatures, and if there is a few and the stop of the stop of

ing not to store their minds with useful information, the usual excuse being. No time to read.
Why, any woman, no matter what her occupation,
can find time to read at least one daily newspaper,
and if that is carefully and intelligently perused,
so much general information can be gained that
she will be enabled to converse upon any ordinary
topic, will not be ignorant of the current events of
the day, and will be sufficiently posted in regard to
everyday affairs that she will not betray ignorance
as did the "lady of boasted accomplishments and
fair education."

as did the "lady of boasted accomplishments and fair education."

If those who "spend their days in knife-platting and puffing" will, when evening comes, sit down to a perusal of the daily papers, they will find relief, and glean more information than can be derived from any amount of society and small talk. I am not yet a member of the Home Club, but intend to become one, especially if it is decided to work for that noble institution, St. Luke's Hospital. pital.
Some one said something about Harry B. Pree being a man. 'Tis false. She is a woman, and a nice Home body at that. Her style of writing betrays her.

Pastos.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—For the benefit of A. E. S. and all whom it may concern, I will describe some articles for Christmas-gifts for gentlemen. The first shall be a pair of clastics for the arms. Take a sixth of a yard of silk canvas, the kind used for embroidering supervisors. a sixth of a yard of elastics for the arms. Take a sixth of a yard of sik canvas, the kind used for embroidering suspenders, embroider a pretty vine in worsted, first splitting the worsted, as the stitch is so very fine. The canvas is just wide enough for two strips. Line the strip with silk, turning in the edges and overhalling them neatly. Don't bind the silk ones on the right side, for it looks clumsy. Take elastic the same width and of suitable length, an I bind the ends, and joint of the strip placing a small ribbon bow where they are joined. Angora yarn makes very nice wristers. Knit plain the require. Lugth and finish with a crocheted edge of bright worsted. They are a good substitute for fur, and warm, pretty, and durable. The yarn comes in white, drab, brown, and dark blue. Can be found at the worsted stores.

A lamp-screen is an acceptable present for any one, and the standard for one can be purchased at \$2.50 and upwards, or can be made for a much less sum in the following way: Take a piece of brass wire a quarter of an inch in diameter and sixteen inches in length. Have a hole drilled near the top, in which insert a cross-piece eight inches in length and an eighth of an inch in diameter. A small block of walnut, any shape desired mine is three inches squarely, will fogm the tase. For the banner, take a piece of canvas and embroider either an animal's head, boquet, initial, or any pretty device, and line with any material you choose; finish with cord at the edges and balls from the points of the banner. Applique, chenille, or silk embroidery will be equally pretty for it.

BIRDS AND FLOWERS.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 26. -Mrs. C. A. E. and others, I have kept birds for many years; for mites cage well over the stove, bathe the bird in tobacco-water, taking care not to wet its eyes, put it in the clean dry cage near the fire, covering the cage with a white cloth, on which you will find the mites; search and kill them. I make the tobaccowater with a little fine-cut tobacco, on which I pour hot water; I then put in enough to color the bathing-water the color of weak coffee; use slightly warm; practice this once a week until no more mites appear; in winter once a month sprinkle a little sulphur over the cages into the plumage of your birds. If your birds will not bathe, sprinkle them well every day until they do; keep the birds in the sunshine if you wish them to sing well. Is the mocking bird better? If not, take a camel's hair brash and grease its neck and near its eyes and under its wings with sweet oil and put it in the best sunshine you have. I also keep plants, and would recommend "Window Gardening" by Henry T. Williams. To all amateurs: Am willing to give all I have learned by experience with birds and plants to any one who needs it. If Evening Star will send her address to the clean dry cage near the fire, covering the cage experence with ords and plants to any one wheneeds it. If Evening Star will send her address is Frank. No. 1122 Perry street, Peorla, Ill., she will receive by mail a frame of lamp-lighters and directions for making other pretty articles of them. Can any one farmsh me with two large bunches of Florida moss? If so, send to the above address by mail, and much oblige,

AUNT CLO.

REPUDIATES TOBACCO.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Blue Island, Ill., Nov. 24. - I am so sorry to hear of any one bearing the same nom de plume as myself advocating the use of tobacco in any way, shape, or manner, that I feel constrained to ask her to desist, and if she need a salve for any purpose I can recommend to her those prescribed by George I. Naphey, A. M., M. D., in his work entitled "The Body and its Aliments." An excellent work to have in any family. Of course I mean those not favoring Homeopathy. I hope the sisterhood will by no means follow the advice of Adobe. The delightfull profession of teaching to be forsaken because, forsooth, the children have a desire to chew gum! If it were not that an address had already been given for Blue-Eyed Stranger's relief, I could send her a distasteful but sare cure for the annoying practice.

One point extremely interesting in Dickens' works is the appropriate appellations for his characters. How attractive, cuphonious, and pleasant are the signatures of many Home contributors, and others are so puzzling. Do they really mean contribut. her to desist, and if she need a salve for any pur

and are the signatures of many notice controlled and others are so puzzling. Do they really mean something? I distract my brain in vain to ascertain.

I don't wish to be considered a fault-finder, so

mention that the non-use of tobacco, the delights of teaching, and what's in a name? are subjects of so much interest to me that their use and abuse I watch with great eagerness. COMMON SENSE.

PAINTING PHOTOGRAPHS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Nov. 28.—Since The Home is the medium through which many doubts and difficul mine, hoping that some charitably-inclined person, possessing the information which I so much desire, may be willing to impart the same.

Those who have seen those painted photograph

Those who have seen those painted photographs upon convex glasses, could not, I am sure, have failed to admire them. I learned the art, but it does not prove to be satisfactory. Some part of the process, I am sure, must be imperfect, as my pictures after a short time become spotted, of a whitish appearance, also a glazed appearance ander the glass. Is the cause the starch used in pasting the picture to the glass? I use common corn-starch paste, using care to rab out all air-bubbles. Is there any preparation to be made in the use of the paints? I use mine as they come from the tube, and they are very slow in drying, and they have the appearance of old dried paint in a keg-bottom, though I care to get no more on than possible or necessary. I had designed painting several for "Chrismas presents," but do not dare to proceed without further information, and surely it must lie with some of the numerous Home readers. Will they come to the rescue with full directions for the whole process, and greatly oblige

NOVEL REASON FOR LOW WAGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, NOV. 28.—I am greatly interested in
the subject upon which Belle Beach wrote in last
Saturday's TRIBUNE, and wish to say a few words Saturday's PRIBUNE, and wish to say a tree words to The Home upon the same subject. I am sure that the reason so many of our working women are kept at starvation prices is this: there are hindreds of women in this city working for a living who are not obliged to—those whose fathers are able and willing to support them. These girls can easily obtain work at lower prices than the really needy can afford to work at. Most any man will employ hands at low prices if they work well, and these women who must have errough to live on are forced to illeritimate means of obtaining that amount. Perhaps a man cannot dress his daughter extravagantly,—only neatly,—but Alice and Carrie must attend parties, and are not satisfied to co and behave better than they can dress, but must use the opposite plan. Hence they go to work, and, with what father can spare." manage to have some handsome party dresses. Where are our "independent American vomen?" Girls! Girls be satisfied to do your bet with what you have and if those who dress better than you turn a cold shoulder, consider the source, and think, "I am doing right any way," and mark me you will never be sorry.

Tox COLLINS. to The Home upon the same subject. I am sure

SPLASHER AND STAND-COVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Mason City. Ill. Nov. 28.—Thinking some one may like it. I will give directions for making splasher and stand-cover: Materials, white or marble oilcloths and Germantown wool; measure the length and widths of your washstand, cut one vices of oilcloth that size and one a little larger. plece of oilcloth that size and one a little larger, then cut one plece nine inches long and six inches wide, two pleces seven inches long and five inches wide; around the edges of each piece crochet a narrow border with the wool. On the largest piece place the largest of the three pockets, near the bottom at an equal distance from each end arrange the two smaller pockets, one at each end near the top, using thread the color of the wool; fasten the ends and bottoms to the splasher, letting the stitches be seen on the right side as little as possitile; tack it to the wall, use the lower pocket for comb and brush and the upper ones for tooth-brushes and sponge. Lay the other niece on the top of your stand, and I think you will like it. One hank of wool will be sufficient, and by measuring the size of your stand you wilk know the amount of oilcloth, as washstands differ in size. If this finds favor I will send recipe for dried-apple cake and mock mince pies.

MAYTER. piece of oilcloth that size and one a little larger,

ST. LUKE'S CHRISTMAS. [The following letter from the Matron of St. Luke's is published to give wider circulation to the

one who wishes to accept the offer she may send her address to

B. Z., care Home Department, Tribune.

EVERY WOMAN HAS TIME TO READ.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicaoo, Feb. 28.—I was pleased with the remarks of Aunt Mary S. in last Saturday's Tribune.

This too true that many women—fas too many—think of nothing beside dress. Others pay are large attention to their domestic duties, car-

by them, and add much to their pleasure at Christ-mas. Packages sent to St. Luke's Hospital, No. 724 Indiana avenne, will come free by express. Respectfully, Mass L. Milza, Matron. A PRETTY WORK-BASKET.

A PRETTY WORK-BASKET.

To the Batter of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A Christmas present, not exponsive, for Mabel: Take two peach baskets, place bottom to bottom and fasten; attach a half barrel-hoop for handle; then make a bag to fit of some pretty colored cambric, slip baskets into bag, gather cambric where baskets join, leave top of bar open, and fasten to basket rim; line inside of top basket and cover handle with cambric; then cove, all with white muslin. Finish according to taste, trimming with ribbon-bows, narrow muslin box-plaits edged with worsted-like cambric. a rufle hanging from top of basket-rim, etc. This makes a very pretty, cheap work or baby basket. Will some kind grandma please send me, through The Home columns, a rule for knitting a good-shaped stocking?

A recipe for making a happy husband: Consult his purse always, his appetite occasionally, his comfort generally. And your smiles to suit the taste of both, and let them stand forever ready for use. This recipe I have never had an opportunity to test, but it sounds good. Will some one try it?

GET TO WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
RAVENSWOOD, Nov. 26. - While I am glad to chronicle my hearty approval of a host of Home letters, I am inclined to think sentiment and sweet pickles have been overdone. These have dropped to the rear, and forward come the dear ladies of leisure with a bustling desire to be sweet doers of great deeds for humanity. Lav aside your fancy-work for a season, and rummage in the attic, and in all drawers and by-places, in onest of sartly-work nuder-gar-monts.

A FRAME OF CIGAR-LIGHTERS. RACINE, Wis., Nov. 27. - Evening Star, I think, make a very pretty frame of cigar-lighters: Take eight lighters of any desired length and make the frame part, placing two on each side about an inch frame part, placing two on each side about an inch apart; when these are fastened, cut enough lighters about two and one-half inches long to place horizontally on all sides about an inch apart. Then cut more lighters about the same length, and put a row across diagonally, placing one in each space; then put another row diagonally across, but slanting in opnosite directions. When these are sewed the frame is completed; but do not forget to notch the ends of all the lighters.

Eutoca, I think you would like the duet entitled "Qui Vive Galop," composed by Wels, and also "Mardi Gras aux Enters" quadrille, by Schabert. We have tried both.

PINE CORAL.

ROCK ISLAND PRECOCITY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 20.—I have been a regu-

lar reader of your department, and I notice you have a number of correspondents who moralize considerably. I will give these a few facts, that came under my eye, to moralize on. One evening I was in the Rock Island Post-Offic One evening I was in the Rock Island Post-Office when a bright little miss of about fifteen summers entered, and, going to the general-delivery window, proceeded to call off ten or eleven names from a card in her hands, and she received eight or nine letters. I was considerably surprised, out on inquiry I learned that this girl, a mere child, was corresponding with a number of Davenport youths under various nome de plume.

This is not a case that happens only once in a long while, but the postal clerks inform me that there are many other girls who are engaged in the same business. I would advise Rock Island, and Davenport mothers also, to watch their daughters' mail, and they will likely learn something that will be news to them.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Twee Friday night, and a teacher sat
Alone, her as pursuing:
She averaged this and she are ared that
Of all that her technol was doing.

FOND BU LAC, Wis., Nov. 26.—Will any member of The Home inform a discouraged pedagoguess of some other means of punishing mischavous children besides keeping them after
school or by flourishing the ferule? Perhaps Blueschool or by flourishing the ferule? Perhaps BlueEyed Stranger, who, I infer, has had some exparience with the little irrepressibles, can suggest
something. I wish I could help you
in regard to gum-chewing, Blue Eyes, but Adobe
emphatically declares it incurable, but generally
tries to alleviate your woes by advising you to
marry as the only avenue to happiness left you.
My advice is, of two evils choose the least; don't
sow beneath the hymeneal yoke so long as yon
have only gum-chewing to mar your happiness.
Will some lady suggest a few historical novels that
contain substantial information, and yet are written in an interesting manner? contain substantial information ten in an interesting manner? on, and yet are writ-

KERAMOS AND CORRECTIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29. -With many thanks to thos who kindly answered my questions, I come once more: Evergreen, begging your pardon, neither of those colors is the very latest; I referred to the orange-coral bue. Thank you, Dick Figg; I feel muchly enlightened. Fern Leaf, I did not inmuchly enlightened. Fera Leaf, I did not intend to hurt any one's feelings; I wouldn't do
such a thing. As you say, people should
be exceedingly careful what they say,
not to offend any one. Here is a new recipe for
cake, called keramos: Two fresh eggs, one cun
white suzar, one cup new milk, two cups sifted
flour, one wooden nutmeg, small piece fresh
butter, three teaspoons baking-powder. Bake in
little round cakes with lemon jelly in centre of
each. Where is Oscar Mayo's dog? Please answer.
Who is Lee Boardman? Does he write under any
signature in The Home.

Wicked Eyes.

ROOTS AND FLOWERS. To the Editor of The Tribune, CHICAGO, Nov. 28,—I would like to ask Aunt Carrie a question in regard to putting the sweet pointo in water, as she directed a few weeks ago. pointo in water, as she directed a few weeks ago. I out one in a tambler, and kept it over the kitchen fire; of course in that way it was very warm during the day and cold at night. I watched daily for sprouts, but none came; finally it got so sour I was obliged to throw it away. I would like to know just how warm the water should be kept, and whether the potato should be entirely covered with water, or only half. Will Fern-Leaf please tell me what is the trouble with my chrysanthemums? I had two given me last spring, and they grew very nicely all summer, and I expected them to blossom in October; but many a bud did they have, and now the leaves seem to be turning yellow. I have never had any before, and do not know what to do for them.

TOO MUCH CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, NOv. 29.—Can any one furnish me with
the words of the old song "I cannot sing that
song to-night"? It is not obtainable now in song to-night "? It is not obtainable now in the music store. Where, O where, are the two old pets, Madge and Sweet S.? My only theory is that they are hiding, girl-like, just on purpose to make people hunt after them, worry, and make a big howl generally. Nell (that's my sister) used to be afflicted in that manner, and I doubt that there are two girls in a thousand who do not delight in teasing and tormenting somebody eternally "just for fun." Speaking of girls reminds me, Girls, what would you do should you find your gods worshiping other idols? That "he" was corresponding with two other girls besides yourself? Well, that's my case exactly, only with the sexes arranged differently.

FOR CONTRALTOS.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 27.—An Old Con ributor asked for the names of some pretty con-tralto songs. Here are three which are very pret-ty: "Walting." "When the Tide Comes In," both by H. Millard, and "The Raft," by Ciro Pin-

suit.

Rose Wood. would you send me the pattern of holder for soiled cuffs and collars? Nancy Schovendyke, I would like your lambrequin pattern. Schovendyke, I would like your lamovequin patterns.
Filo, will you please send me your patterns, and I will send mine in return? Also to the others from whom I have asked patterns I will return either patterns or postage.

I have a splendid recipe for chocolate caramels, which I will send if any one would like it. Those sending patterns address

ANNA LEAH, Box 155.

MUSIC.

MUSIC.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
RACINE, Nov. 28.—Why don't you all write more about music? That is my one crazy point, and consequently I always look through the headings for the word music, and, if I chance to see it, that is always read first. I wish there were more young becole who wrote, and I also wish Gypsy would send a few lines to The Home before long, as I am anxious to hear from her. I have a very fine recipe for something just awful nice. If any one wants it, they can have it for the asking.

Torsy.

MAKE HIM JEALOUS.

MAKE HIM JEALOUS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cook Countr, Ill., Nov. 27. —Plenty of recipes for almost everything under the sun have appeared in the columns of The Home department, but the one which I most earnestly desire I believe has failed to appear. It is this: Wanted—A recipe for curing a husband who has seemingly grown indifferent towards the wife of his bosom. He never

BLUE'S TROUBLE WITH THE POST-

OFFICE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RANTOUL, Nov. 26.—Well, I am going to take ourage and iry again. Two of three have said courage and try again. Two of three liave said they would send me forn leaves, and I have written to them and given them my address, and also the requisite postage-stamp, and have also sent my address to the editor for the letter advertised to Blue, and never a word have I had from one of them. Now. Brown, please send me those you promised in The Home of Nov. 10, and I shall be sure to think all the more of them for comin; from the Mississippi; and will Dactyl send rabbit pattern, and Leib the elephant, not the original, of course, but something I can cut one by, for my little folks: I have a cute little dog pattern, if any one wishes.

MENAGERIE PATTERNS.

ing patterns. I have written to Leah and Dactyl, in-closing stamp for return postage, asking for rab-bit and elephant. Will Bella, Maplewood, send me pattern of handkerchief-case and elephant; also, ew way of knitting tidies, and will Joe please in form me how she used two colors in pouch, as form me how she used two colors in pouch, as there are five points? Piease write to me, Joe, and I will return stamp. Many thanks for pattern. For shaving-case, cut any pretty shape from silver card-board: work border in Jong stitch, and luttle design or initial for centre; line with silk; bind, adding bows of the same ribbon where taste directs. The children of the Church of Our Savior will hold a fair the week before Christmas, where many pretty articles of this kind can be purchased.

MRS, L. E. V.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 26.—If F. F. F. will send
me her address, I will send her sample and direcme her address, I will send her sample and directions for making a very pretty trimming for flannel skirts. (Address Box 593, Madison, Wis.) Decorated flower-pots are very pretty, but I have been told that plants will not grow in them, as the pores, through which the moisture must evaporate, are closed up with the paint. The Home seems to be continually improving; I think the last number one of the best we have had. Where are you, Chat? and do relieve us of our suspense, and tell us whether you are man or woman. There seem to be different opinions on the subject. G. F. S.

To the Editor of The Tribune

McLean, Ill., Nov. 28. -I would say to Evening Star that very pretty picture-frames can be made of cigar-lighters. If she will address me, I will give her directions for making, also for making letterwill some kind friend of The Home send me pat-tern of the dove, also pattern of Cupid and ele-phant, and I will send stamp in return, or ex-change any pattern, such as hair-receiver, shaving-case, or air-castle made of white and gilt paper, which is very pretty? I would like Ruth's expand-

WANTS AND OFFERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. WEST STERLING, Ill., Nov. 27.-I want a pattern of elephant, rabbit, napkin and umbrells holders, and lambrequin for bracket. In exchange I will send patterns of air-castle, secret of modern marsend patterns of air-castie, secret of modern mar-riages, floater, letter-holder, card-recei er, dress-ing-gown, hair-receiver, lambrequin (for win-dow), match-holder, and handkerchief-case. I would also exchange the patterns for autumn leaves or pressed ferms, or any other pattern I have not mentioned. Address

E. G. S., Box 130.

CONCERNING PUDDINGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 30. -Will some one please tell me how to make either a baked or a boiled Indian pudding? Will Fern-Leaf please tell me how to pudding? Will Fern-Leaf please tell me how to get rid of the little white flies that bother my plants so,—especially my Lautana? Will Smartweed please send me her pattern of shaded crosses? I will return stamps or pay. I nave a pattern of a fancy precision and a work-box in the shape of a chair for any one sending stamp for it. I have also two splendid recipes, one for plum pudding and one for beef pudding.

That's ALL.

CONTRALTO SONGS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Galesburg, 111., Nov. 29. -A Home correspondent asks for names of good songs suitable for contraite voices. I have two that are splendid, and not very difficult: "I Know Not Why I Love Thee," and "When Will They Return That Fan? Both are published by Brainard, of Cleveland, O., I think, but am not cure, as they are both lent now. The former was composed by J. C. Fahnenow. The former was composed by J. C. Fanne-stock.
Will some one tell me the best way to keep silver-plated ware bright?

Dona Veve.

MEMORY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS. Nov. 27. -Zaccho, the name of mythological goddess is Mnemosyne, if I remem ber rightly. Thirty years ago I had a small school work on mythology. It was a synopsis of larger works, and a splendid book of reference. I have you. [It might have been added that Memosyne was one of the Titanides, daughter of Uranas, who became by Jupiter the mother of the Muses.]

SOME THINGS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
- CHICAGO, Nov. 27. -Will Rose Wood be kind enough to send me the pattern of holder for solied cuffs and collars? If Grandma Oidways would send her address, through The Home. I would love to go with her on some of her visits to the poor.
I shall try and be at the next meeting of the Club, as I know I shall love The Home sisters very much.

I have a very nice recipe for chocolate creams and also for Dolly Varden cake, that any one welcome to.

VILLA.

SOUR SIRUP. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—I have several gallons of maple strup, sent me from Vermont last spring, and it is now becoming sour; scalding alone does not improve it. Can I add anything to it to re-move the unpleasant taste? I hope to receive an answer next week, as it must be attended to very In answer to May, of Omaha, I would say. Kala Koma can be procured of almost any druggist in Chicago. Maggie M. W.

WANTS A GAME. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Will some describe some

game suitable to play at a literary society? Blue Eyed Stranger, don't imagine that chewing gum i the worst evil in the world; if your pupils are in-terested in their work and do not drive you nearly crazy with loud whispering you ought to be happy. How do you prevent whispering?

Jo.

ABOUT A FLOWER.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—I have just started slip of double white fuchsis; will some one please tell me how to make it biossom this winter? Does it need much sunshine and ten? Will some one also tell me how to embroider a fine piece of Paris muslin, and how to make good buckwheat cakes?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS, Nov. 29. — Dear mothers of The Home, who have brought children safely through the whooping-cough, please tell me what to do for my two. They have had it about three weeks, and is am quite anxious about them. Speak right out a once, and greatly oblige, Mrs. RANNEY.

ST. LUKE'S PROGRESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The President of St. Luke's Hospital has received for The Home cot, from last date to Nov. 24: Operators in main office of Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago. \$14; moneys up to this date, \$6; total, \$20.

CLISTON LOCKE, President.

LAMBREQUIN WANTED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LYONS, Ia., Nov. 27.—I would like a lambre quin pattern—suitable for long parior windows.

Will return stamp, of course, to one who will be so kind as to take the trouble for me. Address

A. H. G., Box 215. THAT FROSTING.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Baraboo, Wis., Nov. 26.—I should be pleased to have Grandma Bee send me the recipe for frost ing without eggs, and I will send a recipe for making snow-drift cake.

Geranium, Box 415. "THE SWEET SINGER."

"The Sweet Singer of Michigan"— What a sweet thing It must be to hear her Sweet songs sweetly sing!

A Browning, a Byron,
A Shakspeare of yore,
Were nothing compared to
"Hitherto, herebefore." L M. G.

THL PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume. Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.
No. 23.
Fish-L Black bass. 22. Sole. 3. Halibut. 4. Cod. (14me-1. Hare. 2. Gooss. 3. Quail. 4. Par-tridge. 5. Ducks. Roast Meats-1. Lamb. 2. A Spare rib. 3. Tur-

key Boiled Meats—1. Ham. 2. Tongue. Vegetables—1. Cabbare. 2. Beets. 3. Turnips. 4. Potatoes and Tomatoes. Relishes—1. Celery. 2. Catsup. 3. Capers. Puddings and Pres—1. Plum. 2. Sago. 3. Mince. 4. Pumpkin. Fruits—1. Dates. 2. Currants. 3. Grapes. 4. Pears. Wines and Liquins—1. Port. 2. Madeira. 3. Champagne. 4. Beer. 5. Ale.

No. 24. Pitt, Fox, Peet, Clive, Sheridan, Curran

No. 27. Dulce et decorum est pro patria meri. No. 28. It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

No. 29. C KIOTO B LT ARC CA IRA C GAN MAGDEBURG ADE S NEK FBARING

HIDDEN AMERICAN CITIES-NO. 31. On my arrival in Africa I rode on an elephant. Is Bob at Howard's house? Sal, Emma, and the other girls are going to the

hir.
To escape the mob I left the town.
Tell the boys to rally on Saturday.
Hal. Tony, and John are trying to solve it.
Halve you noticed how sallow Elien is getting.
I gave Tom a half-dollar to help him along.
I would like to have seen the Garden of Eden The Thanksgiving dinner I enjoyed very much.
CHICAGO.
ADRIAN.

CHARADE—NO. 32.

My first you'll find a muddy stream
That flows freath Italian skies;
A river also is my second
That in Scotia takes it rise.
My third is found on ev'ry man,
Of whatever rank or station;
My whole, combined will show to you,
A vegetable creation.

O'Callaghan.

CHARADE—NO. 33.

My first is used to send away:
My third is used to cart away:
My whole is used to take away.
My second you will find
Is the centar, to-day.
Of my first, third, and whole,
I dare make bold to say.

APPLETON, Wis.

A JOHNNY.

SHAKSPEREAN CHARACTERS ENIGMATIC-ALLY EXPRESSED-NO. 34.

An animal and a fruit.

A river in Europe, an exclamation, part of the A river in Europe, an exclamation, part of the body, and a pronoun.
A color and a vessel.
To ren away and relations.
Sedate and a tribe of Indians.
A monetary denomination, a girl's name, part of the foot, and part of the body.
A city in Europe, a pronoun, and a vowel.
A river in Europe, a boy's nickname, and an animal.

nimal.
A cataract and an ensign of office.
Reserved and a fastening.
A color and a vessel.
Money, a pronoun, and a circle.
An exclamation, an animal, and a preposition.
Chicago.
Genalding.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-No. 35. I am composed of eleven letters.
The 8, 9, 11, 5, 6, 7, is a boy's pocket treasure.
The 1, 11, 5, 3, is a lake in North America.
The 2, 5, 3, 4, 6, 10, is a city in Europe.
My whole is a contributor to The Home columns of The Theure.
Bud.
Roberts, Ill.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-No. 36. I am composed of nineteen letters. The 5. 17, 18. 2, is one of the United States. The 11, 2, 14, 16, is a vehicle. The 8. 19, 6, 3, is a liquor. The 12, 13, 18, is to cut away. The 11, 1, 10, 15, 7, 9, 4, is a boy's name. he name of a celebrate

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 37. I am composed of twenty-eight letters. The 6, 15, 19, is a cape in New England. The 16, 3, 8, 9, is a cape in the South. The 2, 25, 14, 7, 13, 21, 28, 18, is a cape in the South.

The 13, 2, 12, 15, 5s a river in the West.

The 21, 7, 10, 1, 11, 5, is a river in the West.

The 16, 7, 17, 18, 1, is a river in the West.

The 9, 20, 4, 27, 22, 24, 8, 9, is a river in the

My whole is dear to every American patriot.
PALMYRA, Neb. WALTER THEO. ANAGRAM-NO. 38. Fo lal das sword fo gue not ro nep.
Het dadsest era seeth, ti gimth veha necb.
Tub fo lal das sword of "tabes" dan "parmst,"
Het dedsast era heest, "m"I tae fo maspis."
St. Charles, Ill. Blanche and Katharine.

CORRESPONDE NCE. Ace answers Nos. 24, 27, and 1 28 all right. Several puzzles have been received, but space forbids acknowledgment till mext week. J. W. F., city, fails in but c ne dish in No. 23,sago. He sends in as answer onet. He solves Nos. 27 and 28 correctly. Maltese cross puzzle recovered from Lear, and will be published, althoug a rather difficult for

the majority of pazzlers.

The Twins, of Rochellé . Ill., miss but two of Percy Verc's puzzle,—on; each, we suppose,—salmon for black bass, and tarts for sago. Wag, Beile Plaine, Ia., fails in but one dish in No. 23.—halibut.—and n is sent a capital answer to No. 29. "Bear" is n ot far out of the way for No. 2 of the roast meats.

No. 2 of the reast meats

J. P. B., of Whiting, Ind., has answered Nos.

27. 28, and 30 correctly, and has failed in but two
dishes of the Thanksgu ing dinner, and these two
he made a good guess 4

J. B. C., of Galena Ill., answers Nos. 23, 24,

25, 26, 27. 28, correct lly, and 29 partially. No.

23 seems to here beer a favorite one, for no less
than thirty answers b are been received.

Lain W., Fort Way ne, Ind., answers 27 and 28, and made but two fail sures in No. 23. The "Pazzler" will allow "E :ls" as an answer in the first course, since 180 J anny correspondents sent ant From Freeport, III ... Happy Thought sends correct answers to 31 24, 27, 28, and 30. She fails in but two disc as of the bill of fare, and sends partial solutions to the five-word square and the matter cross puzzle s.

Mailese cross puzzle s.

The most complete list of Zanswers to hist week's puzzles has been r ceived from Dorah Yarron, crand Crossing, Ill. Nos. 24, 25, 27, 28, and 30 a. e correct. and 23 a da 29 nearly so. The enigma w.il appear, if you w ill send the answer. (7. P. S. sends cort ect solutions to Nes. 27 and 28. B., of Blooming ton, Itl., also solves Nos. 27 and 28. Webster and S. agree in their translation of the Latin sentent e, and Webster is considered got d authority, although "honorable" is a better translation of 'decor um."

J. A. G. sends the only correct answer to the Tru mksgiving dinner. As the lady waited till she had finished her own dinner on that day, it is fair to p resume that she and the advantage of those who answered earlier in the week. She is ontitled to the credit, however, of not having missed a dish. An overs have been received to No. 23 from Weep ing Willow. Octawa. Ill., who fails in three; in five, and one of his fail ares—No. 2 of the roast meats—was considered the satiest dash to guess in

the whole menu, yet he acknowledges it stumped him; M., Superior street, in two; Annis E. N., in but one, and that one sait instead of celery; M. H. M., Manteno, Ill., in one,—suet instead of sago; Angelna Fiddlesticks, in two,—spare-rib and capers.

B. S. H., Grand Rapids, Mich., sends the right answers to Nos. 27 and 28. He also sat down to the Thanksgiving dishes, and got away with all but four of them. He confesses his inability to guess the last of the liquors, and "drops into poetry" about it: For the life of me, I cannot guess the other kind of wine; But when the table's spread, may I be there to dine. For such fare we might give thanks in a most grateful Manner, And ask for nothing more, unless a genuine Hayana.

A ROAMING LIONESS.

Fierce Wild Beast at Large in Calon County, Ohio,
Cierciand Heraid.
For some time past the farmers and people

in general about Richwood, in Union County, nave been very much disturbed by a wild beast that has been rouning through the county, and has already well nightfinished several men who made war with it. A reporter of the Delaware Gazette has recently hunted up the facts regard-Gazette has recently hunted up the facts regarding the beast, which are quite startling. From all the attending circumstances and guesses of those who have seen the animal it is supposed to be a young lioness which recently escaped from a railroad-car near Mansfield. The presence of the animal in the neighborhood of Richwood was first discovered by Malcom Starnats, a lumberman, who met it in an open field. He saw it in a bunch of grass, and got upon a stump, rifle in hand, to of grass, and got upon a stump, rifle in hand, to ly leaped out, and in two bounds was upon his back. In lighting, the animal almost stripped him of his clothing. He gave such a yell that the animal was frightened away. He describes

it in these words: "It could jump like the devil, and was somewhere in size between an The next man who saw it was Joseph Cathill. He was walking along a thicket just at dusk, when the animal sprang from the bushes, and would have torn him in pieces but for the

when the animal sprang from the bushes, and would have torn him in pieces but for the friendly assistance of his bull-dog. He escaped with a lacerated head and shoulder.

Albert Wailace had the next encounter. He was attracted to the woods near his house by the barking of dogs, and went out supposing that a coon had been chased up a tree. He had hardly reached the thicket when the floness leaped out and caught him between the hip and knee, tearing his flesh in a terrible mamer. The dogs joined in the fight, by which he was liberated. He started to get away, but fell down in attempting to run. The dogs having been whipped in short order, the animal again pounced upon Wallace, again fastening its teeth in his leg. He bravely seized the animal's head and called upon the dogs to assist, but they stood back, and the fight between man and beast continued. His cries for assistance scared the animal away.

Some men in the neighborhood heard the noise and hastened to the woods, arriving just after the beast had gone away. A part of them took Wallace home and the rest started in pursuit of the lioness. It was finally found hiding in a hicket uear a fence. John Sterling volunteered to take a gun and go near enough to shoot at it, but the animal leaped out and looked on while Sterling was rolling on the ground in a fierce struggle with the brute. The does finally came to the rescue, and the animal serverely bitten on the left arm and clow. His condition is at present ouite dangerous.

The hunters were thoroughly aroused, and again started in pursuit. It was finally found in a stubble-field. Two young men named Maralathin and Johnson agreed to sneak up to the fence and shoot at it. Maralathin took the lead and took the first look over the fence. In an instant the animal sprang for him, striking the fonce by his head, and caught him by the evolutes and elbor. His woods, and day the first look over the fence. In an instant the animal sprang for him, striking the fonce by his head, and caught him by the evolutes and elbor.

lead and took the first look over the fence. In an instant the animal sprang for him, striking the fence by his head, and caught him by the shoulder and elbow. Johnson did a brave thing just then. He raised his gun and, taking deliberate aim, fired. The animal dropped over the fence, gave a deep roar, and, springing to its feet, started off towards the woods, and has not been seen or heard of since.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—In your issue of the 29th
I noticed a letter purporting to be from "a
lot-owner," but of which I have doubts, and as he has misrepresented the matter, and seems to hold the Cemetery Company responsible for things over which they have no control, I should like to correct a few of his statements. It is true that there will be a saloon and restaurant opened about twenty rods east of the cemetery entrance, but the Company has no power to permit or prevent such a thing, and the "lot-owner" is entirely wrong when he says that such a thing is illegal. He says it is a direct violation of their charter. In that he is mistaken, as the charter makes no mention of such a thing. And as for the lot-owners, it is at the reffect of a large majority of the most prominent lot-owners and constant visitors that the place is being opened, which will be run principally for refreshment purposes. There is also being erected a large shed for the shelter of horses and carriages,—a comfort that has long been desired by those driving to the cemetery, and I, as a lot-owner, nave no fear that auything will happen at the Rosehill restaurant to shock and disgust a lot-owner more than there is at the entrance to Graceland Cemetery, where there are five or six auloons. The "lot-owner" does not seem to have any disgust for them in that quarter. As for Rosehill becoming a barren waste, I, as an interested lot-owner, will assure him that Rosehill is, and will be, the "Greenwood" of the West, even if there are refreshment rooms at the very portals of the sacred place. And, in reply to his last appeal, he need not fear their storting a gambling den or beer saloon on the lot adjoining his within the inclosure, at least not until he owns one.

J. H. Anderson. taken, as the charter makes no mention of such

OUR PRAIRIES.

Llove our prairies, smooth and wide— Caim seas of green, whose waves are tied, So firmly bound the Storm-king raves, But raves in vain; no answering waves Rise up, obedient to his wrath, With terror on their ruthless path.

I fear the Ocean's treacherous breast;
On its dread expanse I could not rest;
Visions of waiting sharks would rise
Whose sombrous forms and famise
Would claim me for their right
As snake-charmed bird, we all prise;
So, too, my fears would
To feed those hunger;

A sharks below. Most awful Sea! well viewed afar, as men look elow blazing star. Distance m house blazing star. As well men and a fancied charm. O cree and a fancied charm. The grinding, drowning Sea! beauty, grandeur, solot on mewestrack, I turn my face and fiee, Or else, sea-charmed, no longer free.

LAUNDRY GOODS.

CREAM CREAM BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and . HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR READ FALSE AND TRUE. OWN FAMILIES,

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. New Tons, Jan. 4. 1877 — Dear Sin: Having for several years used your medicines, douotinely at first, but silver experiencials their educacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The iterady Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the limitment frequently and freely, sinused invariance of the promised "relief." Truly yours, (Signed)

DR. Radway.

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is The Only Pain Remedy

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites. The application of the READY RELIEF to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Tairty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps. Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick headache. Diarrhea. Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYE READY RELIEF with them. A tree drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brancy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 30 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and Ague and all other Maiarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by KADWAY'S Pillis, so quick as KADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty comper bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all. DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

organis.

Souly does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all Managers in the cure of Chronic. Scrothlong. Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints.

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Disletes. DropStoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine, BriDisease. Albuminuria, and in all cases where the
brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloorwith substances like the white of an egg, or '
white silk, or there is a morbid dark h'
ance and white bote-dust deposits, and
pricking, burning sensation when pr
pein in the small of the back and alc'

silve says
here there pen in the small of the tack and all then there is a sub- cured by Rad Cured by Rad Feares of the total and cured by Rad Feares of the there is a sub- cured by Rad Feares of the total and cured by Rad Feares Welve Welve the house water wa

Dr. RADWAY-I ovaries and bor no neip for it."

as All the doctors said "there was and though the company of the PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANY AEBOR. Mich. April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY-Ends Str. 1 have been taking your Resolvent, Regu-lating Fills, and also using the Heady Relief about one takes for ovarian tumors on the alsomen, which the most craiteent physicians of our Medical Codings pro-most craiteent physicians of our Medical Codings pro-

nounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Rehef, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medikines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPP. MRS. C. KRAPF. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

Dz. Radway-Kind Sir. I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Droppy is goon, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have been supported by the wooderful cure your medicine has seen insuring one from Obifo, one from Canada, three from Jackson, one quite a number from this piace. Yours with respect of the wooderful cure your medicine has seen on the wooderful cure from the part of the wooderful cure from the wooderful cure from the wooderful cure for the wooderful cure from We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has be means or selling many bottles of the Resolvent druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with nat tumors. We have heard of some wonderful effected by it. Yours respectfully, ERRRACH.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly costed with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Eadway's Pilla, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Ridney, Bladder, Nervous discreves, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspeals, Bliouspees, Blious Fever, Indiamation of the Bowels, Wiley, and all derangements of cure. Fur hy vegetable, containing no mercury, natherals, proceedings of the Blood from Disorders of the Digestive organs.

EF Goserve the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs. Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Natures, Heartborn, Disorders of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, St

11

The MacMahon and American Dinners to Gen. Grant.

Opening of the French Parliament-Shouts of "Vive la Republique!"

Sketches of a Few Celebrated Deputies-The Death of M. Glais-Bezoin.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, France, Nov. 9.—The ex-President conies to fill a large place in the gossip of the Gen. Noyes' reception, about which I you in my last, was the first of a long series of fetes which have been given in his honor. On the Thursday following the evening of the reception, Gen. and Mrs. Grant, with a number of other distinguished guests,

At dinner, Mme. de MacMahon had Gen. Grant on her right, facing the Duc de Broglie, while at the other end of the table Marshal MacMahon had Mrs. Grant on the right, vis-a-vis the Duch-Mrs. Noves and Admiral Gicquel des Touches. Opposite these again were Mrs. Sickles, Gen. Noyes, and Mrs. Torbert. The wife of the American Minister wore a white moiree silk, which was greatly admired, and which suited her to perfection. The dinner was much more lively than such official affairs usually are, although the little difficulty about the language would crop up now and then,—to the discomfort of the Marshal, at least. As soon as they decently could, the two Presidents beat a quiet retreat to the comfort of the smoking-room, where they fought their old battles anew, and did their best to drive away dull care in clouds of fragrant Maryland and monopoly Caporal. M. Vigh-naud, of the Legation, interpreted; and, as the two silent men lingered an unconscionable time ng weed, it is reasonable to infor that each found the other's company to his

POLITICS WERE CAREFULLY ESCHEWED luring the conversation. Since his arrival here ndeed, Gen. Grant has altogether abstained indeed, Gen. Grant has altogether abstained from expressing his opinion on the present crisis. Whatever it may be, he keeps it quietly to himself—to the unutterable indignation of the interviewers. These irreverent gentlemen have given the concierge at the Hotel Bristol a rest lately. They find that their elabrate attempts to "draw" the ex-President do not produce results proportionate to the expenditure of time and trouble they involve. 'Tis but a being results! One expressional the supersident. of time and trouble they involve. 'I's but a brief respite! One correspondent—a young and impetuous Slay from the distant steppes of Russia—was, to my certain knowledge, burning with ardor for the interview yesterday. He asked me what sort of a reception he might expect. At the inquiry, I felt an inward shrill of sympathetic pity for the General. I gave the remorseless man such a gloomy account of the horrors and humiliations likely to attend the course of visitors that for a moment he was moved; and I should hardly be astonished if, on mature reflection, the contemplated aggression were abandoned. No thanks, General! Virtue is its own reward.

Tuesday there was On Tuesday there was

A GRAND BANQUET
in the magnificent hall of the Grand Hotel,
which, in honor of the occasion, was tastefully
decorated with flowers and banners, conspicuous
among them the Stars-and-Stripes and the
the Gallic Tri-Color. Several hundred guests—
including the clite of the American Colony
and many well-known members of the
French press—sat down to a richerche
dinner. Gen. and Mrs. Grant occupied the
post of honor on a slightly-elevated platform
in the centre of the semi-circular room,—one of
the bandsomest and most richly-decorated in home, Gen. Noyes, in a few appropriate phrases, proposed the health of the lilustrious visitor whose presence we were met together to celebrate. Gen. Grant responded in a short speech, thanking everybody for the warm reception he had met with, and expressing the great pleasure he had derived from his protracted tour in Europe. After the applause had subsided, M. le Comta de Lafayette, grandson of the great General, made a telling speech, in which he significantly alluded to the dignified way in which the ex-President had laid aside the reins of power and retired into private life. The allusion to another President was transparent, and may perhaps have had some share in arousing

had some share in arousing
THE VIRULENT ATTACKS
on American manners and American institutions which appeared next morring in the
columns of certain reactionary prints, especially
the Gaulois. On the whole, I cannot but think
the introduction of French politics at a social
gathering of this kind a decided mistake. The
party did not break up until an advanced hour
of the night. In the long list of convives
figured the names of Gen. and
Mrs. Grant, Gen. Noves, Mrs. Noves,
Gen. Torbert, MM. Ge Lafayette and Rochambeau, Dr. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. Munroe, Mrs.
Mackay, Emile de Girardin of the France, M.
Villemessant of the Figure (these two deadly
enemies sat close together), Miss Hutchinson,
the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, and many more equally
familiar.

enemies sat close together!), Miss Hutchinson, the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, and many more equally familiar.

Marshal MacMahon has placed his box in the Chamber of Deputies at the disposal of his American visitors, and has invited them to take breakfast with him, sans ceromonic, at Versailles, whenever the spirit may move them to. This recalls up from the pleasant chronicling of fetes and banqueck to less agrecable duties. On Wednesday, after five mouths of electoral excitement, the two Chambers met at Versailles. At exactly half-past 2 the ushers of the Chamber of Deputies ordered silence, and,

M. DESSRADY.—

a jolly, ruddy-faced old gentleman (with the exception of M. Raspail, perc, the oldest member in the House), took the chair ad interim as "President d'age," and, touching his silver bell, shortly explained the circumstances which raised him to his temporary dignity, recommended the Chamber to have always in view the interests of the Republic, and, reminding it of the services of M. Thiers, declared that the great statesman, whose loss they deplored, had deserved well of his country. He alluded to the ourting words of M. Grevy in June, and invited the Deputies to join him in the cry of "Vive la Paix! Vive la Republique!" Which rent the air must have seemed full of dreary import to the Bonapartists and Royalists of the Right, whose elections will ere long be undergoing curious investigation. The Deputies limited their further exertions for the day to the naming of M. Jules Grevy Provisional President of the Chamber, and M. Rameau and Lepere Provisional Vice-Presidents. These three appointments were highly significant of the spirit animating the new House. All are unswerving Republicans. M. Lepere is a personal friend of M. Cambetta, and M. Rameau is the ex-Mayor of Versailles.

licans. M. Lepere is a personal friend of M. Gambetta, and M. Rameau is the ex-Mayor of Versailles.

Nearly 500 of the 553 members composing the Chamber were present. Among them I noticed M. SAMBSTTA, who has grown terriby stout and unwieldy of late. His hair, took has turned quite grav. You would nevel believe, did you not know it, that that ponderous and commonplace-looking bourseois could be but 40 years of age, and the wielder of greater power, perhaps, at this moment, than any other man in France. Near him was visible the generous and intelligent face of M. Albert Grevy, one of the most popular and haff-working members of the Chamber. Amongst the Bonapartists, the most prominent form was that of the irrepressible "Paul," or "Popol," as his intimates call him. A strange man and a strange face, — half bully, half gallant, —reckless, impudent, poarse, ardent, brutal. The jet-black hair, and peculiar jaw belray the mulatto descent, and, with a pair of flashing and expressive black yes, give the whole head a character which, while it repels, charms. During the seance, M. Cremieux, the Senator, came in and chattad for some time with M. Dessaux.

M. CREMIEUX

(whom gentle Paul, a day or two ago, spoke of as the "horrible" Cremieux) is, I should say, the ugliest man in France. His nose is—well, a quarier of a nose. His face is seamed all over with curious lines, the marks of care and age. He wears a constant smile at the corners of his mouth, and his eyes have a look of settled vacancy about them. Fortunately for him, M. Cremieux has gifts of wit and eloquence to atone for his unpreposeasing exterior; and evidently his defects of person did not set the women against him, for, a few days since, he celebrated his colden-wedding feast, at which, by the by, he ooted it as gaily as the youngest.

M. Cremieux has just lost an old colleague, of France one of her oldest and most familiar iblic men, by the death of

W. GLAIN-EZOIN

the advanced ago bot 77. He was born in the particular of the sides mist, an exper

years represented the Arrondissement of Laudeac in the Assembly. With Odillon Barrot he signed the accusation of the Guizot Ministry, and, throughout the duration of the Second Empire, was one of the most prominent members of the Liberal opposition. In 1809 he was returned as Deputy by the Fourth Paris Circumscription; and, when the disasters in the Prussian war overthrew the Third Napoleon, he became a member of the Government of National Defense. In this capacity he exercised almost autocratic power, with M. Cremieux and Fouriehon. On Gambetta's arrival by balloon, he lost a great part of his importance, and since 1871 had retired into private life. M. Glais Bezoin was in politics Radical, and in private had the special reputation of wearing worse hats than any other person m France. He had in his leisure moments tried his hand at literature, and a play entitled "Un Cas Pendable," from his pen, is said to be his best effort.

HARRY ST. MICHEL. HARRY ST. MICHEL.

SILVER.

An Open Letter by the Hon. Schuyler Col-

Chicago Advance. Nov. 29.

ON THE CARS, Nov. 26, 1877. — MY DEAR SIR: To your request to write you a brief letter for publication on the silver question (or to allow an unsigned one I wrote to your paper last year summarize my convictions on the subject in a few propositions that seem to me almost

1. This is in theory, and should be in practice, "a Government of the people, for the people, by the people," where the popular will should

2. If to-day gold and silver were both equally legal-tender, as when we incurred our War-gebt and suspended specie-payments temporarily, a proposition, as a preliminary to resumption in 1879, to now demonetize silver, and pay all debts, public and private, in gold alone, could not carry the popular vote of any district in the Nation, North or South, East or West, and, if submitted to a popular vote, would be voted down by millions.

submitted to a popular vote, would be voted down by millions.

3. No canvass was ever made in any district of the Nation, prior to the act of 1873, for the demonetizing of silver; no popular assemblage or convention of the people, of any party, ever asked for it; no political platform of any organization demanded it; no petitions from the people of any section of the Union sought it; and, of the hundreds of financial plans for the relief of the country, for the payment of the debt, or for coin-resumption, which were published and advocated, none of them proposed such an act for the amelioration of our financial ills,—not one.

such an act for the amelioration of our manufactural, —not one.

4. The demonetizing act, therefore, was bassed, not at all as responsive to any demand, or desire, or petition of the people; and was so ingeniously concealed in a coinage act that neither the President who signed it, nor the present President who has to execute it if not repealed, knew what had been done till long after it had gone into effect.

5. If this is really "a government of the people, and for the people, and by the people," an

5. If this is really "a government of the people, and for the people, and by the people," an act thus passed, though it may have legal effect, is a popular wrong that should be corrected by the servants of the people promptly and cheerfully,—not hattingly, or grudgingly, or reluctantly, or evasively.

6. If the explicit language of our National Constitution means anything, gold and silver are equally the constitutional coin of our land.

7. If the explicit language of the first act of Gen. Grant's Administration, "the act to strengthen the public credit," and which did strengthen it with our creditors and the world, means anything, the Nation pledged itself, in March, 1809, to pay its debts "in coin or its equivalent,"—not in gold alone.

8. If the explicit language of the Funding act of June, 1870, means anything, the nation again pledged itself to pay the bonds funded under it in "the standard coin of that date," which was gold and silver, and not gold alone.

agam pleaged itself to pay the bonds funded under it in "the standard coin of that date," which was gold and silver, and not gold alone.

9. If, in 1861, 1869, and 1870, corn and oats were both and equally legal-tender for debts, "between man and man," as the phrase is, no consideration of equity, honor, or conscience would require that debts incurred under and in full view of such a promise should be paid in the dearer of these products, because the other happened to be cheaper from overproduction or any other cause whatever.

10. If the demohetizing act was a popular wrong; if it was neither demanded, desired, or petitioned for by the people; if it could not now, were a new and original proposition before the people, who ought to be the rulers of the land, command even a quarter of their votes,—ought it not to be promptly corrected? And, then, when the status quo is thus restored, would it not be an excellent time afterwards to propose an International Commission of European and American nations to determine what should hereafter be the relation of the two coins to each other?

omit all extended reference to the optional plan of resumption I have several times in the past years submitted, as sure to avoid runs, unsettling of values, and paralysis of business—namely: for the Government to redeem, at its own option, in gold, or silver, or a national bond, as proposed when the greenback was first issued, approximating but not quite equal to com in value; and using the greenbacks thus funded in the purchase of our 6 per cent loans in the open market, thus avoiding present contraction, and ultimately reducing all our Government interest to 3 or 4 per cent. This plan seems to have but little chance of success in Congress; and, as it is not necessarily conin Congress; and, as it is not necessarily con-nected with the righting of the wrong done in abolishing silver as money and legal-tender, I omit any extended reference to it.

LIGHT WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Nov. 30.—Permit me to call attention to a needed improvement for the com-fort and convenience of passengers on railways. The writer is a daily suburban traveler on the Illinois Central. There is only one thing lacking to make the morning and evening trips as pleasant as a lounge in the drawing-room at me. That is light in the evening passenge

The next important improvement must be in this direction. Cars must be well lighted,—that is, so that one can see to read one's paper. The mere expense of a good system of lighting cars could not amount to much on these well-thronged suburban trains. Either gas or kerosene could be used. I am pretty sure that three good ollamps in the place of that number of dimly-flickering candles (the present complement on these cars), which only render darkness the more visible, would scarcely be any more expensive, while they would be a vast help to those who travel. As it is, our street-cars in this respect are notably more pleasant, and many prefer them to the steam cars simply on account of the cheerful light which adds so much to the sociality of a company of passengers. Some of us set a considerable value on our half and three-quarter hours in transitu. We would like to be reading a book or paper. This time to an individual in the course of the year amounts to a large item, [80 hours! But where, as on our evening train, there are 400 people daily, the loss is 200 hours per trip of time, which might by a trifle outlay be utilized. The newsmen at least should favor such an improvement, for they would sell many more papers.

Now, if the railroal companies object to doing this direction. Cars must be well lighted,-that

provement, for they would see the propers.

Now, if the railroad companies object to doing anything in this direction on account of the expense, I will guarantee (unds enough to light a train for the season by subscriptions from those who would be quite willing to nay a least a quarter per month for such a purpose.

Will some railroad official give us light on the subjects pro and con! Let us have more light!

E. N. A.

She stands beneath the light. Her velvet cheeks are shadow-flecked; A crimson fire has creat apace Into this perfect oval face; Her floating hair is jewel-decked; Her eyes are black as night. (O eyes, great, burning stars of night?)

I love her more than life.
She lifts her countenance, quite meek;
The eyes ope widely, then are veiled
With blue veined lids, whose fringe is trailed
In passionate cuiver on each cheek.
She is another's wife.
(O misery for my restless lifely)

We part beneath the glow
Of light subdued from chandelier.
She turns away with drooping head;
My words are desperately said;
She answers with a single tear.
The stern truth crushes so!
(It crushes, to remember, so!)
HICAUO.

LILIAE SUBM

squirrel, not as a cross between the black and fox squirrel, as was supposed, but as a distinct variety, found occasionally in Illinois, though, so far as known, a rarity if any locality. He has one single specimen in his collection. It was first classified as a distinct variety by the naturalist Prince Paul, of Wurtemberg, who visked this country some years ago, and whose reputation as a scientist is deservedly high. The animal is named the 'black-bellied squirrel,' sciurus mel linigasper. If the black-bellied squirrel, asiarus mel linigasper. If the black-bellied squirrel, and though, a squirrel shown by Mr. Bates certainly was. A few days ago an item appeared in the Alton newspapers to the effect that some sportsmen in the vicinity had shot a white squirrel, and this exquisite animal Mr. Bates has just stuffed and mounted. It is a large fox squirrel in everything except its color, which is as white as snow, flowing tail and all. The specimen is that of a perfect albino, and is something beautiful. A somewhat similar squirrel, and even more of an oddity in the collection, is a large fox squirrel, killed some time ago, the under part of which is of the ordinary color, while the back is a pure white. This specimen, though not so beautiful, se quite as much of an oddity as the one lately killed near Alton.

MINERALS.

English Coal, Copper, Zine, and Iron Production for 1876.

London Times, Oct. 28.

The general summary shows that the quant ty of coal produced in England in 1876 was 133,344,766 tons; in 1875 the quantity was 131,-867,105 tons; in 1874 it was 125,043,257 tons; while in 1873 it had reached the then unprece dented height of 127,016,747 tons. Coal is to so ereat an extent, if indirectly rather than directly, the staple commodity of British commerce, that the unchecked increase in its production during years when great complaints as to slack-ness of trade have been rife will be observed with satisfaction. The statistics, however, are less satisfactory when more carefully scanned. In the first place, while they show the continued activity of the collieries, they indicate uninistakably, at the same time, that coal-mining has been carried on at a diminished rate of profits, though not as may be inferred from the continued pro luction, at a rate which is wholly unremunera tive. The IS3,344,766 tons raised in IS76 are valued at £46,570,661; the 127,016,747 tons of coal won in IS73 were valued at £47,631,280. The fall in price is not an unmixed calamity. If the prices of the latter part of 1872 and the earlier part of 1873 had long continued some branches of English manufacture must have ceased to exist. The progress of the export trade is another point which attracts attention. The coal exported to foreign countries in 1876 in the form of coal, coke, or patent fuel was 16,229,077 tons, of the declared value of £8,904,463. The coal exported in 1875 was only 14,344,916 tons, or 1,754,161 tons less than in 1876. Now, the total production of coal in 1876 only exceeded that in 1875, by 1,477,661 tons, and so the result is arrived at that the consumption of coal in England in 1876 did not increase, but in fact diminished by some \$00,000 tons, as compared with the consumption in 1875. The whole of the increased amount produced was exported to foreign countries as new matetive. The 133,344,766 tons raised in 1876 are tons, as compared with the consumption in 1873. The whole of the increased amount produced was exported to foreign countries as new material for the use of manufacturers there, instead of being employed in making manufactured goods in England. To compare other years it will be necessary to quote the figures for coal alone, excluding coke and patent fuel. In 1871 we exported 12,208,009 tons, having a declared value of £5.879,680; in 1872, 12,712,231 tons, valued at £12,370,688; in 1873, 12,077,507 tons, valued at £11,359,458; in 1873, 12,077,507 tons, valued at £11,359,458; in 1873, 13,978,936 tons, valued at £2,155,801; in 1875, 13,978,936 tons, valued at £2,155,801; in 1875, 13,978,936 tons, valued at £3,473,851. Thus we are yearly exporting more coal at a lower price. It was in 1873 proposed to enforce an export duty upon coal, on the ground that coal was an article of first necessity, the export of which would not be checked by a duty, and that thus the duty would be an ingenious device for raising British taxes out of the pockets of foreign competitors with British manufacturers. But the figures show that the high price in that year restricted export, and that low prices since have stimulated it. The deduction is obvious, that an artificially high price caused by an export duty would equally have checked exportation.

The total amount of fron ore produced in 1876 in the United Kingdom was 16,841,583 tons, and the value £6,825,705. The pig fron produced from theore was 6,555,997 tons, and the value of the raw material was increased by the expenditure of coal and labor in smelting to £16,062,192. These figures show a considerable increase over the production of Scotch pig fron valued at £15,645,774, produced. The increase has been chiefly in the Cleveland district and in Scotland. The production of Scotch pig fron has increased from 807,677 tons in 1874 to 1,108,000 tons in

The production of Scotch pig iron has increased from \$67,677 tons in 1874 to 1.103,000 tons in 1876. The Scotch ore requires a relatively large quantity of coal, and the low price of coal has assisted production. The total amount of coal used in the making of pig-iron in 1876 was 15,598,381 tons. Much of this was, in fact, used in the form of coke. The Royal Commission on Coal reckonsed that three tons of coal are used on the average to make one ton of pig-iron. The figures quoted show that pig-iron is now more economically nande. It appears from them that the quantity of coal used per foun of pig-iron is considerably less on the average than 2½ tons. In addition to the iron-ore raised in the United Kingdom, we smelted in 1876 672, 235 tons of imported ore, and derived 300,000 tons of burnt or purple ore from imported cupreous pyrites, which raised the total quantity smelted to 17, 513,818 tons. The current issue of the statistics omits many tables found in the previous publications. Among added lists is one of firms using the Sismens and Siemens-Martin processes for steel. It is printed opposite the list of those using the Bessemer converters, and some names, as that of the London & Northwestern Railway Company and the Dowlais Iron Company, appear in both categories.

The other minerals dealt with in the statistics are much less important, and may be dismissed more briefly. The production of copper ore was 71,252 tons, and the value £317,183. Thus it appears that more was raised than in 1875, but the larger aggregate was disposed of for a smaller return. The figures in the earlier year were 71,528 tons, and £338,413. Of tin ore, 13,638 tons, worth £309,923, were produced. This, the most ancient branch of mining industry in Great Britain, thus continued to show no sign of improvement, but the reverse. In 1875 13,935 tons were raised, worth £79,005. Of zinc, £2,613 tons were raised, worth £79,005. Of zinc, £2,613 tons were raised, worth £79,005. Of zinc, £2,81 tons were produced, an increase of nearly 1,000,000

TO W. DE P. What have the months brought to you. O what have the months brought to you, O my friend,
Since last your eyes met mine in loyal faith?
Has Pate been kind? Has Love bowed at your feet.
Or have the years brought but a dim, durk wraith Of blighted hopes, and dead and broken dreams,
And showed you but the coffin of Love sweet?
O sad and tender are the golden gleams
That oftimes shine athwart my mensory:
Lees a girl with ropes of failing hair,
And sombre eyes as dark as sunless streams—
A girl of petnlant mood and scornful air.
I see a youth, of beauty dusk and rare,
Whose heart is like a woman's in its power
Of song endurance, and of friendship true,
And patient love, and denthless loyalty.
Of which vain waiting is the pallid flower.
I see a stretch of empty, wasted wears
Through the dfin mist of these, my failing tears;
And, as the bitter, useless tear-drops start,
Hiela sas hail-show'r from June's skies of blue,
I tura and ask my weary, world-worn heart,
If all the years have brought a friend like yon!
Nov. 21, 1877.

FARNY DEBOOKL.

THE COUNTY BOARD

Last Meeting of the Old Set--Exit Holden.

Lieb's Enormous Pay-Roll Approved-Per Diem of the Members.

The final meeting of the old County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the being present except Mr. Tabor.

A communication was read from the "ex perts," who measured Sexton's bruk-work on the Court-House, protesting against their pay being cut down, and asking for \$225 each. The document was laid over for the consideration of the new Board.

The pay-roll for the County Clerk for Nover ber was presented. It aggregated \$24,819.65 and was accompanied by an explanatory letter from Gen. Lieb, in which it was stated that his men had had to work until 13 o'clock at night to extend the taxes.

Mr. Guenther spoke in regard to the pay-roll,

but no one could tell whether he was in favor or its approval or not from what he said. About all that could be made out of his remarks was that he was in favor of "giving the

Mr. Senne objected to the pay-rol's, and could not understand how it was that, at \$4 per day, some of the men had earned \$150 during the month. He wanted the document referred to

the Finance Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald did not want the pay-roll passed on hastily. He wanted the men who had worked to get their money.

The Chair wanted to know if Mr. Fitzgerald wished the Board to infer that some one else was to get the money.

wished the Board to infer that some one cise
was to get the money.
Mr. Fitzgerald said the Board might infer
what it pleased. He wanted the men to get
their money as soon as possible, but not before
the pay-roll was examined.
Mr. McCaifrey wanted the rules suspended
and the pay-roll approved.
Mr. Guenther made another of his characteristic speeches, but this time was in favor of the
pay-roll, and would voic for it.
Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the pay-roll be
laid over temporarily, but the motion was
tabled.

Mr. Senne called attention to the fact that the present pay-roll was a large increase over former-months, and for this reason he wanted time to examine the document before passing Mr. Cleary took the floor in defense of the

Mr. Cleary took the floor in detense of the "gang of hands," and was greeted with loud applause. He mistook the applause for an attempt to crowd him down, and called upon the Chair to preserve order, remarking at the time that he feared that that officer would find it a difficult task, however, because he had a lot of wild and uncivitized persons to deal with. This added to the confusion, but the Colonel struggled through it all, and advocated the auditing of the pay-roll at once.

Gen. Lieb was then heard in defense of the pay-roll and the management of his office.

The motion to suspend the rules was then put and carried, whereapon Mr. Fitzgerald offered a resolution providing that the warrants on the treasury be drawn in javor of the employes, instead of Gen. Lieb, which the Chair declared out of order.

out of order.

The pay-roll was then approved, Messrs.

Ayars, Senne, and Fitzgerald voting in the neg-

Ayars, Senne, and Fitzgerald voting in the negative.

The pay-rolls for the Insane Asylum, Poor-House, and Hospital were taken up and approved in the same way.

PAY THE MEN THEMSELVES.

Mr. Fitzgerald again called up his resolution providing that the vouchers for the County Clerk's pay-roll be made out in favor of the men who had done the work, and this time it was entertained by the Chair. He said he had introduced the resolution because Lieb's employes had come to him and told him that they were being taxed to make up his deficit in the late campaign. late campaign.

Mr. Guenther made another speech, in the midst of which Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his

mist of which Mr. Fitzgerald withdrew his resolution.

Mr. McCaffrey begged leave to make a motion,—the last he would ever make perhaps,—which was that Gen. Lieb be tendered a vote of thanks for his efficiency as County Clerk, etc., and his sterling qualities as a citizen.

The motion prevailed, and Gen. Lieb bowed politely in recognition of the honor.

A communication was read from Architect Egan presenting a large perspective drawing of the Court-House, neatly framed, which was designed to adorn the walls of the Board room.

Mr. Fitzgerald unoved shat the work of art be accepted, and that a vote of thanks be tendered the architect.

Mr. McCaffrey moved as an amendment that Mr. Egan be voted \$300 for the picture.

Mr. McCaffrey moved as an amendment that Mr. Egan said he had donated the picture, and would not accept any bay.

Mr. McCaffrey then withdrew his motion, and the motion of Mr. Fitzgerald prevailed, and Egan was made happy.

The Committee on Public Charitles reported in favor of paying bilis aggregating \$7,701.51. Approved.

The Committee on Jall and Jall Accounts re-

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts re-The Committee on Jall and Jall Accounts re-ported on bills amounting to \$302.19, and they were approved.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges re-ported recommending that \$2,000 be paid to the Trustees of Hyde Park for paving State street in that town. Approved.

The Committee on Public Service reported on

the pay-roll of the county employes, amounting to \$5,559. Adopted.

The same Committee reported on the per diem of the Commissioners for the past quarter as follows:

Nitenee and Mileage and \$106

James Bradley.
Patrick Carroll.
P. M. Cleary
John Conly
T. Guenther On motion the rules were suspen

Commissioners got their money by unani

PROBATE COURT.

The same Committe reported on the matter of selecting rooms for the use of the Probate Court, and recommended that rooms in the Times building be selected, at a rental of \$2,000 per court. per annum.

Mr. Bradley wanted the Court located in Superior Block, at a rental of \$2,000.

Mr. Fitzgerald wanted the Court located in the County Building, but soon became satisfied that it was impracticable, and withdrew his motion.

that it was impracticable, and withdrew his motion.

The owner of Superior Block addressed the Board in his own interest, and said he would furnish his rooms for \$2,000 instead of \$2,500 as he had before proposed.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the whole matter be laid over for one week, and the motion prevalled.

walled.

MUTUAL ADMIBATION.

Mr. Conly introduced a resolution returning thanks to Mr. Holden for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided as Chairman of the Board during the year, which was adopted.

tail manner in which he had presided as Chairman of the Board during the year, which was adopted.

Mr. McCaffrey moved that a vote of thanks be tendered John Comiskey. Clerk of the Board, for the able manner in which he had performed his duties, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Hoffmann moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the County-Attorney for his numerous "opinions" and other service.

Mr. Rountree objected, stating that he had another month to serve.

Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that Rountree would better take his thanks while he could, as a month hence the Board might not be inclined to thank him, at which everybody laughed.

Mr. Holden then arose to bid his associates an affectionate farewell, and to wish them great prosperity. He spoke at some length, telling how the hog-pens and hen-coops on the County Farm had been replaced by extensive and elaborate buildings; how the rookery on Eighteenth street had been supplanted as a bospital by the group of buildings now located at the corner of Wood and Harrison streets, and how the Court-House had been begun and was proceeding. He concluded by returning thanks to the Board for the courtesy which had always been shown him, and assured those who were about to loosen their hold upon the public purse with him that he would ever bold them in grateful remembrance in all his walks in life.

The Board then adjourned sine die, and it is to be hoped that the last has been seen of the "Ring."

made out \$25, but subsequently altered to \$35, and in Mulloy's account the original figures were \$15, but afterward altered to \$25. The per diem of McClaffrey is notably incorrect, for he charges full time, whereas it is well known that twenty-three of the seventy-nine days he charges for he was on trial in the Criminal Court for conspiracy to defraud the county, and that about fifteen more days were spent in attending to his Iowa farm. The bill he presented is just double what he is entitled to, but no one objected, lest his bill might be looked into.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

CONTRAST. CONTRAST.

I gaze from my window out to-night,
At the time of the night's high noon.
And the snowdrifts shine in the limpid light
Of the middly-beaming moon.
In silent foftness the shadows lie
On the river and vale below;
While the deep, deep blue of the midnight-sky
Meets the mountain, form of snow.

I looked on this scene in the days gone by,

When my youth and my love were in tune With the rippling rills and the smiling sky Of a radiant day in June. Were type of my own heart's glow, With its cager fondness and high hopes rife— But to-night it is covered with snow!

The Summer-sun will shine out again, The frozen river will murmur then To the grass, and the flowers, and trees; But, ah! for my heart can no Summer come;

No warmth can it ever know; With its tender voices forever dumb, It hes dead beneath the snow! M. E. HARMON.

GIANTS.

New York Sun.
Capt. W. W. Bates, of Ohio, who lacks only half an inch of being eight feet high, was found yesterday in his rooms, sitting in iront of the stove, chatting with his wife, the Nova Scotia giantess. The Captain is a grave gentleman, who takes life seriously. In his boyhood he enjoyed a good common-school education, which he has since supplemented with wide reading, especially on the subject of physical developnent. His pet theory is that mental develop ment leads to growth of body and physical de-velopment to growth of mind, always provided

that the development is normal.

The Captain is satisfied that the race is not degenerating physically, and that bigger men are produced nowadays than ever before. Goliath, he says, is described as six cubits and a span in stature, but who knows certainly how much a cubit or a span was? Besides, the Jews were a small people, and would have regarded with wonder a man who, among a taller race, might have attracted no special notice. So

race, might have attracted no special notice. So of the big Greek and Roman heroes; in the absence of definite information as to their Inches, the Captain waves them aside. When he visited England, in 1871, the year of his marriage, he devoted considerable time to an investigation of the legends of English giants.

"First," he said, "I went to the Tower of London, where I found the suits of armor of the three giants, Og. Gog, and Magog. They relieved each other, you know, in guarding the gate of the tower, and were the Captains of the guard that attended at State executions. The largest of the three suits is that of Og. It is composed of steel bands linked together to give opportunity for motion. It is all in one piece, and is buckled together at the back. I was accompanied by Dr. Buckland, Surgeon in Her Majesty's Life Guards. The armor of Og was taken down from its brackets and handed to me. I thrust my legs into their proper places in the suit, and put my bead into the largest. brackets and handed to me. I thrust my legs into their proper places in the suit, and put my head into the helmet. Then I inserted my arms into the sieeres and tried to straighten my body, but I could not do it. The armor was too short for me. But the helmet and the foot pieces were a little too large. The giant must have been a monstrous fellow in breadth and weight, but not more than seven feet three or four inches in height.

weight, but not more than seven feet three or four inches in height.

"I next went to the British Museum, where hangs the skeleton of Murphy, the Irish glant. It is suspended by a wire inserted in the top of the skull. I had taken a measuring tape with me. I did not measure the skeleton from the top of the head to the bottom of the feet because the vertebre of the spine, separated in life. top of the head to the bottom of the feet because the vertebre of the soine, separated in life by layers of cartilage, in the skeleton were wired closely together. But I took the length of the various parts of the body, and especially of the legs, measuring them from the ankle joint to the hip joint. I have foreotten the exact number of feet and inches, but when I compared them with measurements of the corresponding parts of my own body, I found that I was the bigger man of the two. Murphy was only about seven feet seven inches high, though the stories make him nine feet high. Either the system of measurement must have been changed, or else there was humbugging, as well as giants, in those days.

must have been changed, or else there was humburging, as well as giants, in those days.

"I next visited Warwick Castle, and examined the armor worn by Guy, Earl of Warwick. Guy is said to have been nine feet three inches in height. On a measurement of the armor, however, I found that its wearer was all of five inches shorter than I am. I was shown the Earl's porridge pot with a capacity of forty gallons, his sword five feet long, his tilting-pole twelve feet long and tweive inches in circumference, and has two-timed iron fork with a handle as large as a crowbar."

Having disposed of these ancient giants, the Captain turned his attention to the modern ones.

Having disposed of these ancient giants, the Captain turned his attention to the modern ones.

"One morning," he said, "I sallied from my lodgings in a house belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, Strandt took a train and visited Chang, the Chinese giant, then on exhibition in Manchester. When I first entered the hall I noticed that Chang wore 'a high head-dress and very thick-soled wooden Chinese shoes. He was seated, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could be induced to stand up. He had been advertised as nearly nine feet high. But on measurement, back to back with me, the Chinaman proved to be about three and one-half inches the shorter of the two.

"Beim, the Frenchman that Barnum had, was only seven feet eight inches high. Beim once got into a fight with Col. Goshen, another of Barnum's giants, in the old Museum on Broadway. The cause was jealousy. They had exchanged a few blows, when Barnun, who happened to be in the Museum at the time, came rushing up stairs. 'Hold on! Hold on!' he shouted. 'If you want to fight, wait until we can announce it. It will be a first-class attraction.' Both giants fell to laughing, and at once made up. Col. Goshen is now in California. He is a very clever, intelligent fellow, but I could lick sait off the top of his head. I have met other so-called giants, but they are slender fellows, saplings that have shot up without proportional development. One of these is Col. Noah Orr, who now keeps a restaurant at Marysville, O., where he is very popular. He is over seven feet high."

The Captain has noticed that the children born in this country, of emigrants from Europe, grow up into larger men and women than their parents. The cause he finds in the climate, and the more general spread of intelligence. The children learn how to take care of themselveo.

"In Spain and other countries where I have traveled," said Mrs. Bates, "in which there is great ignorance among the people, the average stature is low."

The Captain instanced Wall-street brokers, successful prof

MR. STEWARD'S MISTAKE.

Rochester Democrat.
W. N. Steward was chosen Alderman in Turnngham, Ga., and after his election it was charged hat once, at his old home in Bibb County, he had eaten with a negro. We are unacquainted with Mr. Steward, but we have not entirely lost our faith in human nature. Our readers will remember that we said as soon as the charge was made that we did not believe Mr. Steward was made that we did not believe Mr. Steward was guilty; or, if he was guilty, that perhaps there were circumstances which might go a little way toward justifying the offense. The people of Turningham naturally felt so outraged, bowever, that they went right to work holding indignation meetings, without stopping to make inquiries. There was talk of lynching Mr. Steward, but milder counsels prevalled. It was felt that if Mr. Steward had eaten with a negro be had forfeited all claim to public respect, and his failure to notify the people who were expected to vote for him for Alderman of the offense in question naturally added to the original crime. We now have all the facts before us, and, while they do not leave Mr. Steward absolutely guiltless, we are warranted in saving that that gentleman, after a slight rebuke at the hands of his neighbors, will be permitted to retain his office. It seems that Mr. Steward, who is really a high-minded and chivalrous Georgian, in one of the old days antecedent to the War made the discovery that his larder was so insufficiently provided with necessaries as to be quite a useless article. Mr. Steward is not the man to starve to death, and he has so high a regard for his family that he will not permit them to do so, either. At an early hour of a dark, rainy morning, Mr. Steward teft his house and made his way, swiftly but stealthly, to the abiding-place of a number of hens belonging to a neighbor. Whether hunger had rendered Mr. Steward faint, or whether, unaccustomed to exercise, for Mr. Steward, though poor, was not given to beastly labor,—he was clumsy, is not exactly known; but Mr. Steward stumbled at the door of the hen-house and made such a noise that he awakened all the hens and a fair portion of the more legitimate household. A negro came out of his quarters and inquired, in the rude, uncultivated voice of his race:

"Who dart"

"You git!" was the gentleman's only response.

"Stealin' hens, is ye?" inquired the negro.

sponse. "Stealin' hens, is ye?" inquired the negro, sponse.

"Stealin' hens, is ye?" inquired the negro, with disgusting directness.

"Say another word and I'll shoot!" replied Mr. Steward, almost overpowered with the lack of refinement apparent in the black man's voice.

"Who is ye, anyhow?" was the not unkind but desperately provoking inquiry of the negro. Annoyed nearly to death, and sick to his soul over the bad grammar thus thrust at him, Mr. Steward raised his revolver and shot the black man dead in his tracks. It would have been obviously unwise to remain on the ground and give explanation to the now thoroughly aroused neighbors of Mr. Steward; so the latter got out of the way as specifly as possible, magnanimously refusing to take with him any of the fowls which he had come for, notwithstanding his own hunger and that of his family. He ran a long distance and finally eluded his pursuers, conspicuous among whom were several uncultured between the steady of the African and the steady of the African and the steady of the steady his own hunger and that of his family. He ran a long distance and finally cluded his pursuers, conspictious among whom were several uncultured laboring mudsills of the African persuasion, who appeared to be exasperated for some reason; and, finally, at davbreak, he entered the cabin of a lonely colored person and asked for rest and breakfast. He was kindly welcomed, and the frugal hoccake was soon smoking before him the field to like a hungry man, without the slightest preliminaries, and even unconscious that his host had taken a seat at the table. The host had not been invited to do so. There was no intimation on the part of Mr. Steward that he was expected to do so. He did it of his own volition, and with that abnegation of the proprieties which is peculiar to his race when the race is not properly kept under. It might have prictics which is peculiar to his race when the race is not properly kept under. It might have been well, we grant, for Mr. Steward to lift his revolver and shoot the disgusting person, as he had previously shot one of his brethren; but when a man is exceedingly hungry he is apt to forget some matters which otherwise would not be considered or permitted for a moment, and besides, Mr. Steward was naturally under some excitement at the time.

besides, Mr. Steward was naturally under some excitement at the time.

We are particular to give the details of this affair that Mr. Steward may be as fully vindicated as possible. Under ordinary circumstances to eat with a negro would be a crime, of course. It was a mistake in this instance, but only a mistake. Mr. Seward was embarrassed and hungry. That he did not belong to that portion which labored is evident from his unsuccessful effort relative to the fowls. That he would not have eaten with a negro in the regular course of enor relative to the lowis. That he would not have eaten with a negro in the regular course of events is too manifest to require argument. We have heard that, after finishing his meal, he pitched his host out of doors and set him on his head in a playful manner, at the same time inhead in a playful manner, at the same time in-quiring in a gentlemanly way regarding the ad-visability of punching the rascal's head. This needs confirmation, however, and we think Mr. Steward's case is sufficiently established without it. He is a high-toned gentleman, socially and politically, and we have no hesitation in saying that the next time he runs for Alderman he will be elected by a rousing majority.

THE INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

Harper's Magazine.

Ever since the capture of the strange Empire of India by the English, or for more than 100 years, the civilized peoples have been hearing of the marvelous feats performed by the native jugglers. Naturally, Houdin's announcemen of the Indian basket trick made a great sensa tion. The curtain arose and disclosed a wicker basket of oblong shape standing upon what appeared to be a light table without any cloth cover upon it. The juggler entered, dragging a beautiful youth, dressed as an Indian Prince, wearing a robe of white cashmere embroidered with gold, while upon his head waved a peaeock's plume held by a diamond star.

"Mercy! mercy!" cried the child.

"No-no mercy. You are an Indian, and a

sponse.
"I am only a child," cried the innocent boy.
"That will not prevent my killing you."
With piercing shrieks the child broke away and rushed to the side wing, only to be seized there by his executioner, who, lifting him in his there by his executioner, who, lifting him in his arms, plunged him into the basket, which he closed, strapping down the cover. Then he drew his sword, and having tested its sharpness by striking it into the floor, he thrust it in the basket again and again, while the victim in the inside gave the most heart-rending cries of pain and agony. Each time the sword was pulled out it was seen to be covered with blood with

by striking it into the floor, he thrust it in the basket again and again, while the victim in the inside gave the most heart-rending cries of pain and agony. Each time the sword was pulled out it was seen to be covered with blood, while the sobs and groans from the inside of the basket grew fainter and fainter, till at length they ceased, and a ghostly silence ensued. During the scene the excitement among the audience was intense. Ladies hid their faces behind their fans, some wept aloud; men shouted hoarsely, "Enough!" The smiling juggler bowed, and proceeded to unstrap the basket, which he turned, mouth upward, to the audience, showing it to be entirely empty. In the midst of the applause which followed from the amusea and relieved audience, the little Indian Prince was seen to be seated in a box in the centre of the auditorium, kissing his finy hand to those about him, as well as to his friend, the executioner, on the stage.

The trick was performed with the aid of looking-glasses inserted between the table-legs,—a contrivance now commonly used in pantomines and other show pieces unon our stage. But it was a new thing then, and the scene was remarkably well played by Houdin and the child. As soon as the boy got in the basket he opened a trap-door at the bottom of it, which was placed over a corresponding opening in the table. Hidden by the looking-glass, he crouched below between the table-lers, and shrieked and sobbed until the proper moment came for him to descend through a trao in the stage, and so pass around to the box in the front of the theater. A sponge full of a red liquid was placed at a certain spot inside the basket, and the sword, passing through this, seemed to be dripping with blood. It was imperative that the juggler should not pass in front of the table, else his legs would have been reflected there, and that would have disclosed the entire secret. Houdin became disastished with this trick, and made many improvements in it, which the inggler. Then, while the earth.

Houdin's theory concerni

QUIPS.

When a man is "rooted to the spot" by fear, does he branch out before he leaves? A Maine buzz-saw recently beat Zach Chand ler's best. It took eight fingers without wink-ing.—Unidentified Exchange.

If a friend points a gun at you, knock him down. It will be time enough afterwards to find out whether it is loaded or not. Street-cars and wagons will yet be driven by compressed air, just as Fourth-of-July orations are now driven.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Old Uncle Ned could never have become a member of any colored society, because, no matter what his qualifications, he would always be black bald.

At a social gathering a few days since, the following toast was proposed and drank: "In ascending the hill of prosperity may we never meet a friend."

Meet a friend."

You put your finger in water. You pull it out and look for the hole. This is very much like putting money in a Chicago savings-bank.

Nashelle American.

A Lowell, Mass., firm recently sent a lot of bills West for collection. The list came back with the result noted against each name, one being marked "dead." Three months after the

nd when the list came back the Two writers (theatrical critics, of course) were quarreling. "Your articles are the laughing stock of the town." "The time will come whe yours will be." "When?" "When somebod

GLADSTONE.

The Turkish Story as to His Bulgarian Nativity.

Constantinopie Correspondence London Times.

I have been sent a Turkish paper containing a biography of Mr. Gladsjone, which contains so many curious, and, to me at least, new feet, that I have had it translated, and will give the translation, as nearly as I can, in full, only omitting here and there an expression too strong for English taste. The biography at taken from the Zaman of the September (old Style), the organ of the Salonica Government What knowledge it may possess of Turkish at fairs I have no means of judging, but the subjoined article will give a pretty good notion of the value of its information as to what goes are outside Turkey:

joined article will give a pretty good notion of the value of its information as to what goes an outside Turkey:

"Gladstone, the disturber, who is in Enghaithe declared enemy of Ottomans and, till more, of the religion of Islam; who for may years has been heaping up all sorts of false charges against Islamism and the Mussulman; who, while we are fighting the Russians, the Moldavians, Wallacilans, Montenegrins, Bulgarians, and Herzecovinians, one coming on after the other, seeks publicly to raise against us Servia and Greece, has among other motives for his conduct one which naturally drags him into the gravest crimes and the most abject turpitude. This motive is that Gladstons, though honored and generally known in the world, even among the English, as an Englishman, is in reality a Bulgarian, who usured the name of an Englishman in order to become a somebody. According to the blographical notices which have reached us concerning bin, Gladstone was born in 1706, the offspring of the headlong passion (the original here defices literal translation) of a Rutsarian named Demitri, the a somebody. According to the biographical notices which have reached us concerning him. Gladstone was born in 1700, the offspring of the headlong passion (the original here dedies literal translation) of a Bulkarian named Demitri, the servant of a pig merchant named Demitri, the servant of a pig merchant named Nestori, living in the Village of Tehayra, in the canton of Kustendil. Up to the age of 16 years he assisted his father in the business of pig-keeping, but then, impelled by his perverse nature, he betraved (here again I have to leave the original the pig merchant's daughter, who was between 14 and 15 years old, and being in consequence unable to remain in the village, he fled to Servia and entered the service of a 'mayor,' or Servian pig-merchant. Subsequently going to London in the company of the pigs which his master sent there for sale, he anchored there, and having succeeded in earning his bread, we do not know how, he wanted to pass himself off or a Englishman, and for this purpose he changed his Bulgarian name of Grozadin to Gladstone; and, pushed by fortune, was able to acquire great influence and importance in England until he attained the position of Prime Minister. Gladstone is so destitute of virtue and humaity that he worships gold more than the Messiah, and for gold is capable of slandering the Holy Virgin. The Ottoman Government one offered him a salary of £50,000 if a would come and reorganize its financial visted the programment of the pigs services, the lust of the gold, which has not gone into his purse, joined to the instincts of the Bulgarian, has made him perpetrate all the infamics which one know, and which he still continues to perpetrate, against Mussulman religion and Government. Bugiutony for gold makes Gladstone look yellow, According to those who know him, he is of middling height, with a vellow face, wearing closely-cut whiskers in the European style and upper forehead are bare: his evil temper has made his hair fall off, so that from a distance he might be taken for quite ba

MASTER WIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 28,—The statement in THE TRIBUNE of Monday concerning James L. Wight, Master U. S. N., who perished on the Huron, that he is of this place, is true, the pe pers often putting his residence at Detroit, where he had never lived. Master Wight was Chicago lad. He was born in one of the said dest periods Chicago ever knew viz., the lat day of July, 1851, when the prominent chicas of the town were dropping away almost daily of cholera, this being the third year of the visittion of that scourge. While young Jan drawing his first breaths in the world, across the street, at the corner of Harrison and Fourth avenue—dying of cholera. This sad be-ginning of his life corresponds very well with

Butler, Esq., was drawing his last ones, just across the street, at the corner of Harrison and Fourth avenue—dying of cholera. This salk-ginning of his life corresponds very well win the close of it.

He grew up in Chicago, attending the cubik schools, first the, Mosely and next the Harntill the year 1985, when he was prepared for the High School. But as the family moved away to Bay City, he spent a year in farm work in Wisconsin. In the spring of 126 he came to Bay City, and attended the public school here till June, 1867; when, on his own motion, and by his own efforts, he got appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; being minited to a competitive examination for admission by arrangement of the Hun. Air. Driggs of East Saginaw, then member of Congress, and being recommended by the Committee of Examination, he was appointed to the Academy by Mr. Driggs' recommendation.

He has, therefore, served the Government tea and a half years, counting the four of his attendance at the Academy. While in the Academy he made three cruises: To Maderia, be Liverpool, and to Cherbourg.

His first vessel, after graduating, was he Iroquois, on which he was in the convoy which occasion he lunched with the Duke, who was but a little older thus himself. His next vessel was the Canadagua, of the Gulf Squadron. After that year's service he went out to China on the Harford, through the Sucz Canal and the Red Sea, and served two years and a half in those waters on the Hartford, the Lackawanna, and the Palos. He was then ordered home from San Fracisco, examined for promotion, a nd made Ensign, his commission datting a year back. The following year he reached the rank of Master, and his expectation was a Lieutenantey next spring. He was a year in the Coast Survey, surveying the Survey and was assigned to the honority Sangus, upon which he made one of the longest trips ever accomplished by that class of vessels, going from Pensacola to For Royal, around Florida, and making the voyar both on the sea and in it. When the funds of the Nav

O YE STARS OF RADIANT HUE

O ye stars of radiant hue,
That gleam above in worlds of blue,
I pray you well your eyes so bright,
And scatter darkness, gloom of night,
To shadow all my wo.
O ye rippling, murm'ring streams,
Oe'r which the glittering sunlight glean
I pray you cease your centle strain,
Or tune your notes to sad refrain,
And softly backward dow.

O ye buds and bursting flowers
That charmed me in my happy hours.
And caused me view the world with eyes
That ne'er once filled with sad surprise,
I pray you cease to bloom.
O ye birds, ne'er sing again:
Your silvery notes but bring me psin:
Your sweetest warblings wing my heart,
And cause the bitter tears to start
From soul that's filled with gloom.

O Nature, in thy wondrous glory.
Thou hidest not my sad, sad story.
My young heart now is sere and old;
I shrink with fear; my life grows cold;
My hopes, my joys, in death low ite,
And I but pray, with quiv ring sigh.
For long and dreamless sleep—
Never to waken and weep—
Never to moan, with blank despair,
That the world, which was once to me so fi
Is lost—forever lost.

VOLUME

FIRE!

Underwri

WEDNESDAY.

The Entire P Saved from the l Great Retail

above-na Five Thou

Dry Goods, Mercha damaged by water. prises the Entire oods stored in building burned, the leading goods moth Wholesale represented at the aggregate value of

Three Thousand

This Great Entir Refolded, and put-tion. It will be suit the demands Merchants, and v be sold without r est Bidder for acc

Companies interest The sale will on and continue from o is closed.

Goods will be re during Tuesday, D TERMS---Purchase CASH. - Above proved note at 3

est at 8 per cer C. C. DANA, Adi surance Co. J. S. GADSDEN,

surance Co. Insurance Co. Adjusting Comm panies i GEO. P. GO

MISCEL IRA HO 88 WASHINGTO CENER LOL

Purchasers of DAMAG Leiter's can have them RESTORED by sending CARPET CLEANING CO Twenty-first-st. "Central Becure your seats at this week for Prof. Swin

GO TO A COUNTY

And City Vouc Money

STEAM D Damaged